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Transactions

OF THE

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1900).

V. 2

VOLUME II. PART I.

[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1904-1905.]

EDITED BY THE REV. C. H. EVELYN-WHITE, F.S.A.,

Founder of the Society and Honorary Secretary.

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Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

TRANSACTIONS. VOL. II.

BRAMPTON, HUNTS.

Brampton may not inaptly be called the 'happy hunting ground of kings', for within its boundaries was the royal forest of Herthey, and, in the glorious days of old, most of the kings of England came here to enjoy the hunting it afforded.

Brampton was demesne land of King Edward the Confessor and also of William the Norman, and is mentioned in Domesday Book in the following words :—

THE LAND OF THE KING. LEIGHTONSTONE HUNDRED.

A Manor. In BRAMPTON King Edward had 15 hides paying geld. There is land for 15 ploughs. There are now 3 ploughs, and 36 villeins and 2 borderers having 12 ploughs. There is a Church and a priest, and 100 acres of meadow. Pannage in woods half a mile long and 2 furlongs broad, and 2 mills worth 100 shillings yearly. In the time of King Edward and now worth £20. Ranulf brother of Ilger has charge of it.

THE LAND OF THE KING'S THANES. In BRAMPTON Elric had 1 hide and 1 virgate of land paying geld. There is land for 10 oxen. There are 3 borderers and 1 plough. Worth 30 shillings.

CLAIMS. Of the thirty-six hides of land in BRAMPTON which Richard Engaine claims as belonging to the forest, they [*the jurors*] say they belong to the demesne of the king's farm [*firme*] and not to the forest.

Several Charters of king Henry I., are dated from here, and our own historian, Henry of Huntingdon, tells us that king Stephen, in 1136, elated by his successes over Baldwin de Rivers and others, "went to hunt at Brampton, which is about a mile from Huntingdon, and there he held pleas of the forests with his barons, that is, concerning their woods and hunting, in violation of his promise and vow to God and the people." That Henry II., was at Brampton we know from the Cartulary of Ramsey Abbey which tells us that Abbot Walter obtained a charter from this King while he was here. King John gave the Manor to David, Prince of Scotland, and Earl of Huntingdon, in 1202, at the siege of Mirabeau, or Mirabel, in Poictou, but he is recorded to have visited Brampton, and stayed there, probably for the sake of the hunting, on the 4th and 5th January 1213, when on his way from Cambridge to Kimbolton. Earl David died in 1219, and Brampton passed to John le Scot, his son, Earl of Huntingdon, and (after 1232) 7th Earl of Chester. John died in 1237, his three sisters being his heirs, and at the division of the property which then ensued, Brampton fell to Ada, the wife of Henry de Hastings. Their son Henry died in 1268, leaving by his wife Jane, daughter of William de Cantilupe, a son John, who, on the death of his maternal uncle George de Cantilupe, in 1273, became Lord of Abergavenny. In 1290, he was one of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland, and from 1295 to 1313 (in which year he died) he had seat in Parliament as Baron Hastings. He had two wives, the first Isabel, daughter of Wm. de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and the second Isabel, daughter of Hugh le Dispenser, Earl of Winchester.

He was succeeded by his son John, who married Juliana de Leybourne, and dying in 1325, left Laurence his son and heir, a minor six years old. Laurence was created Earl of Pembroke on 13th October, 1339. He married Agnes daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, by whom he left an only son and heir, John, second Earl of Pembroke. John died in 1375, leaving an only son and heir, also named John; his widow Anna, died, seized of the Manor of Brampton, in 1384, and her son John died a minor and unmarried in 1389, being killed at a tournament, when Brampton came to Reginald Gray, third Lord Gray de Ruthin, by right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, wife of Roger, first Lord Gray de Ruthin, and sister of the whole blood of John, second Lord Hastings. Reginald was found seized of the Manor of Brampton at an inquisition made in 1391. In 1465 his grandson Edmund Gray, fourth Lord Gray de Ruthin, was created Earl of Kent. In this family the estate continued until the time of Richard, the third Earl (1503-1524), who wasted his estates, and dying, without issue, in the latter year, his titles fell into abeyance, his half brother and heir being too poor to uphold the dignity. This Manor was frequently called Brampton Houtton, but it seems to have been the principal Manor in Brampton.

Probably Richard, Earl of Kent, sold Brampton to the Cromwells, for in February, 1542, Sir Richard Cromwell transferred the Manors of Brampton and Hemingford Gray, &c., to the king, in exchange for the site of St. Neot's Priory and other property,* and some eighty years later, viz. in 1627, Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchingbrooke sold all his lands in Brampton to Sir Sydney Montague, father of the first Earl of Sandwich, whose descendant, the present Earl, now owns it, and is Lord of the Manor.

Part of Brampton was held in fee of the Honour of Huntingdon, which was given by king Henry III., in 1267, to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, his second son.

* *See* the deed of Exchange in the Augmentation Office Papers, 18th Feb., 33, Hen. VIII.

Edmund's eldest son and heir, Thomas, was attainted and beheaded in 1322, but his brother Henry, Earl of Derby, obtained his estates, and, a few years later, his titles.

In the Patent Rolls it is recorded that a Commission of Oyer and terminer was appointed, 3rd August, 1338, on complaint by the king's kinsman Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby, that whereas the king took him and his possessions into his protection when he was going beyond the seas on his service, and he had caused certain beasts to be taken in his fee at Brampton by Huntingdon by John de Hambury and Wm. de Blaby, his servants, to be impounded for customs and services due. Master John Dyke, John Nolly and some fifty other men of Brampton broke that pound and the gates, doors and windows of his houses while he was under the king's protection as aforesaid, took away the beasts, carried away £40 in money, assaulted his men and servants, and detained them in prison until these by writing released all manner of action against them for their trespasses. From this Henry the property descended to the Dukes of Lancaster and so to the Crown, forming, in the reign of Edward IV., part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The return of the Assessors of the ninths (1341) I give in full, as I am not aware that it has been printed before in English, and most of the jurors named in it were defendants in the above mentioned action.

Brampton. Taxed at £40. They return £16 for the ninth of the sheaves, fleeces and lambs of the said parish by inquest of John Dike, Peter Boteller, John de Wymondle, Rob. Rokeby and others, men of the said town, of which the Church with the Vicarage is taxed at £40. And so the said ninth does not amount to the tax by £24, nor can it amount to it because the greater part of the said tax arises out of 80 acres of arable land, 16 acres of meadow, rent of assize, perquisites of the court of capital punishments, which are the endowment of the Church and are valued at £7. 6s. 8d. per year, and reckoned in the aforesaid tax, and arises also from tithe hay which is valued at £10 per year, and arises also from oblations,

offerings, tithes, a mill, hay, milk and other commodities reckoned in the tax of the Church and which are worth £6 13s. 4d., as is computed by the oath of John Dike, Peter Boteller, John Wymundle, Rob. Rokeby, John de Wolaston, John Outy, Richard Wapp', David de Grendale, John Rokeby, Wm. Aleyn and John son of Robert, sworn before the said Assessors.

The boundaries of the forest of Herthey are given as follows in a Perambulation of Forests, taken in 1301:—"In the first place from Houtoneslinche between the field of Houghton and the cover of the same wood, along to Brampton wood and so by the division of Brampton and Hertheye woods along to the fields of Sibthorpe, and so between the same fields and the cover of Hertheye along to Rokespol, and thus descending by the brook along to Wykenelonde." Here we again meet with the name 'Houghton' or 'Houtton.'

It is generally said that king Henry II., gave the Church of Brampton and all that appertained to it to the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, who formed it into a Prebend, but there is at Lincoln a charter of king Stephen, endowing Brampton Prebend and confirming all the rights that "William my grandfather and my ancestors, Kings of England, gave to the said Church." It is perfectly true, however, that king Henry II., gave a charter of endowment. "The corpse of this Prebend" says Brown Willis, "was the Rectory and Advowson of the Church of Brampton."

In the taxation of 1291, the Prebendal Church of Brampton was valued at £35. 6s. 8d., and the Vicarage of the same at £4. 13s. 4d. In 1534 the clear value of the Prebend was £26. 7s. 4d. (increased by Brown Willis' time to £34) and that of the Vicarage £8. 1s. 4d. In 1556 Cardinal Pole made a visitation of his diocese of Lincoln, whereat, on 27th of April Laurence Burnaby of Brampton was detected and convicted of the following charge, viz.:—that on Palm Sunday, when the Vicar was opening the windows of the Church with the staff of a cross, the said Laurence said in mockery 'What a sport have we towards, will our Vicar runne at the

quintine with God Almighty?' He submitted himself and was ordered to do public penance. Probably the Vicar used a crucifix to open an upper window for ventilation, or it may have been that the window contained a picture of God in stained glass. At the same visitation the Parish of Brampton was ordered to re-erect the rood-loft and four stone crosses in the parish, before Christmas next.

The Burnaby family have occupied the Manor house for some three hundred years or more; there seem to have been a connection in the seventeenth century, between them and the Hetleys. The Manor house was rebuilt in 1877, previous to which it was a fine old plaster house; some views of which appeared in *The Building News* of 18 Oct. 1887. It is said to be mentioned by Dickens in one of his works.

Of the birthplace of Samuel Pepys, in this parish, I can say but little. He mentions it once or twice in his Diary and gives an amusing account of a midnight search for some money he had buried in the garden.

An escheat of 1 Edw. 3 (1327) says that Robert Daules of Brampton, on the day that he died, held 1 messuage (ruined), 80 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow and 24 shillings rent in Brampton, of the King 'in capite'. Robert Daules, of Brampton, occurs as witness to a deed dated 29 Nov. 1307, in the Cartulary of Ramsey Abbey.

On the Patent Rolls, under date 22nd April 1340, is a license to John de Farendon to enfeoff John de la Wyke, parson of Spaldwick, of a messuage, 86 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow and 24 shillings rent in Brampton by Huntingdon, said to be held in chief, and for the latter to regrant the same to him for life with remainder to John son of John Faron of Newbury, in fee. This, no doubt, is the land held by Robert Daules, and we hear of it again in 7 Ric. 2 (1384) when Amice, daughter of Richard Faron is said to hold a third of two parts of 1 messuage, 87 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow and 21 shillings rent. In 3 Hen. 6 (1424) John Palmer son of Isabella Faron held ½ a messuage,

43½ acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 12 shillings and 3 capons and a half of rent, of the King 'in capite,' by service and a rent of 3 shillings, and somewhat similar entries occur in 5 and 6 Hen. 6. Under the latter year we get an interesting explanation of the matter, for we are told that in that year Margaret Francis wife of Ade [i.e. Adam] Francis, and Isabel wife of John Palmer, daughters and coheirs of Richard Farron and Amice his wife, are heirs of John Palmer son of the said John Palmer, and hold ½ a messuage, 40½ acres of land, 7 acres of meadow and 10 shillings and 3 capons and a half of rent in Brampton, of the King 'in capite' by service and a rent of 3 shillings. From this I take it that Richard Farron died in 1384, leaving a widow and three daughters; the widow had half of his estate, and the three daughters each had a third of the remaining half. Amicia, one of the daughters probably died young and unmarried, so that when the widow also died the other two sisters had a half of the property each. John Palmer, husband of one of them, died, and his share went to his son John, who died in 1427 without heirs of his body, when his mother together with her sister again became coheirs. I suspect that at Isabel Palmer's death her share went to her sister, who thus obtained the whole property; and I should not be surprised if the name Francis is an error of transcription, (although Francis is a well known name in the neighbourhood to this day), for by an escheat of 18 Henry 6 (1440) we find that Gerard Foster son of Adam held 1 messuage, 80 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 24 shillings rent in Brampton of the King 'in capite' at a rent of 6 shillings. This looks remarkably like the same property, with a little added and an increase of rent. John Foster seems to have held it in 4 Hen. 8 and again in 8 Hen. 8, but it is a rather curious fact that in 2 Hen. 8 Robert Druell, son of Christopher Druell held, in Brampton, 1 messuage, 80 acres of land with certain tenements, meadow and pasture belonging to the same, of Richard, Earl of Kent, and the coincidence is more striking from the fact that the endowment of

the Rectory consisted of 80 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, &c., as has been said in quoting the returns for the ninths; but I believe these may safely be considered as three separate properties.

In the 4th year of King Edward VI., William Betts, gent., and Margaret his wife, Gerard Foster and Agnes his wife, and John Newton and Elizabeth his wife sold the Manor of Fosters with 6 messuages, 6 curtilages, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood, 20 shillings of rent, and its appurtenances in Brampton, to Simon Throckmorton for £100. There is a record that Simon sold it, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, to Roger Woodhous, mil., for 160 marks of silver; but, on the 13th July 1612, he married Anna, daughter of Edmund Mordaunt, arm., and settled this Manor of Fosters on her, 19th January, 10 James I., and it is mentioned as his property in an *Inq. post mortem.*, dated 12 January, 11 James I. The property came into the possession of the Hetley family, and is stated by the Lansdowne MSS., 921, to have been purchased from William Hetley by Sir Robert Bernard, at which time the name of Foster's or School-Hold, alias Jarrett's or Gerrard's freehold Manor seems to have been used for it. Presumably this is the property now called Brampton Park: the house, although nearly rebuilt in 1820, is said to date in part from the 16th century. It was owned in 1634 by Sir Thomas Hetley of Huntingdon, Kt., Serjeant-at-law, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Gore: their son, William Hetley, married Carina, daughter of Henry Williams *alias* Cromwell, and sold Brampton, in 1657, to Robert Bernard, Esq., of Huntingdon, Serjeant-at-law, who was created a Baronet in 1662, and died 1666, leaving John his son and heir and two daughters,—Lucy married to Sir Nicholas Pedley, and Mary married to Laurence Torkington. Sir John Bernard had two wives, 1st Elizabeth daughter of Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, (grandson of Thomas, brother of the second and third Barons St. John of Bletsoe), and secondly Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Shuckburgh. He died in 1679, and was

succeeded by Sir Robert, his son by his first wife. He died in 1703, and his son and successor, Sir John Bernard married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis St. John of Longthorpe, Bart., (grandson of the Lord Chief Justice), by whom he left Sir Robert, the last baronet, who died unmarried, 1789, and Brampton passed to his sister Mary, wife of Robert Sparrow, Esq., of Worlingham, Suffolk. Their son, Brigadier-General Robert Bernard Sparrow (who died in 1805, aged 32), married Lady Olivia Acheson daughter of the first Earl Gosford, and had two children, —Robert Acheson Bernard St. John Sparrow, who died unmarried in 1818, and Millicent, (wife of George 6th Duke of Manchester), who died in 1848. Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow whose name is so well known, not only in Brampton but throughout the whole of Huntingdonshire, survived until February, 1863, when her estates passed to the Duke of Manchester, whose descendant, the present Duke, still owns them.

Since Lady Sparrow's death, the house was occupied for a time by John and George Morgan, Esquires, and has more recently become the home of Benjamin Beasley, Esq., who conducts, here, his well-known establishment for the cure of stammering.

From the Lansdowne MS., 921, I extract the following note relating to heraldic glass in the windows, about the year 1660—

> In ye windows in ye chamber over ye Hall of Sir John Bernard's are these coats:—G. a chevron between 3 combes Arg. impaled with lozengy Arg. and Gu. *(Fitz William.)*
>
> Arg. on a fesse bet. 3 cinquefoils pierced Gules, a greyhound Or. *(Albany.)* impaled with Gu. a chevron bet. 3 combes Arg. *(Plat.)*
>
> Gu. on a chevron between 3 falcons Arg. bills and legs Or. a cross croslett fitchée Sa. *(Hetley.)* impaled with Gu. a fesse bet. 3 cross crosslets fitchée Or. *(Gore.)*
>
> Hetley, as before, impaled with B. on a cross Arg. 5 mullets of the field.

The Visitation of the Herald in 1613, says that Jasper, son of Thomas Tryce of Godmanchester, was of Brampton in that year, and we learn from an escheat of 12 James I. (1615) that Richard, son of Jasper Price [or more correctly Tryce], held one messuage, twenty acres of land, meadow and pasture in Brampton, which was Anton's, of the Honour of Huntingdon Castle. In 5 Chas. I. (1630) his son Jasper held the same, and he is probably the man who died in 1675, and whose epitath is recorded in the Lansdowne MS., 921.

Robert Heron of Godmanchester had three wives, the first of whom was Elizabeth, daughter of the above mentioned Thomas Tryce; he gave his lands in Brampton to William his second son.

I have not forgotten that Portholm lies in this Parish, but I cannot stop to describe it.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and consists of Chancel with modern Vestry on North, Nave with clerestory and two Aisles, North and South Porches, and a West Tower. The Chancel is of Early Decorated date and has fine wall arcading, two tall arches on the north, and three and a smaller one on the south. The windows are two-lights with varied tracery. The East window is a five-light, the tracery and mullions modern, well designed in character with the rest of the work. When Caveler wrote, in 1851, he spoke of this window as "late and poor P."

In the south wall is a low-side window and a good Decorated piscina with crocketted canopy, and there is also a plain door.

The north wall has a plain piscina with a wooden shelf, and a plain door into vestry. The roof is modern.

The Chancel arch is Perpendicular; under it is the remnant of a late Decorated oak screen. The rood stairs are on the north, where is also a plain hagioscope.

The nave arcade is of five bays with lofty arches, over each of which is a two-light clerestory window, all of early Perpendicular date.

The north aisle has four Perpendicular three-lights in the north wall, another in the west wall, and a five-

light at the east end. This aisle has a plain Perpendicular north door. The eastern end of the aisle has formed a chantry, and has a piscina in south and an aumbry in north wall.

The south aisle is similar to the north, but the doorway is good Perpendicular and the wooden door has splendid tracery of late Decorated design.

The roofs of Nave and both aisles are good, having very fine spandrils of pierced tracery.

The font is small, only 2 ft. 1½ ins. dia.; octagonal, panelled, and of Perpendicular date: the stem and base are modern.

The tower bears the date 1635, and is, for that period, a very creditable attempt at gothic. It is of four stages, has a west door, apparently of Decorated date, a three-light window over, belfry windows of two-lights, and embattled parapets with angle pinnacles. The stairs are in the S.W. angle; a small Decorated window with crockets and finial to the hood-mould gives light to them, and, together with the west door, is probably a portion of the earlier tower.

There are five bells and a priest's bell; the latter is 18½ ins. dia: but is devoid of inscription, the others are inscribed:—

1. PRAISE THE LORDE. 1600. (31½ ins. dia:)
2. THOMAS NORRIS MADE ME. 1619. (33½ ins. dia:)
3. AMBROSE. (34½ ins. dia:)
4. THOMAS RUSSELL OF WOOTTON MADE ME, 1741. (38½ ins. dia:)
5. ALL GLORI BE TO GOD ONE HI. 1630. I. K. (42 ins. dia:)

In 1552 there were at Brampton, "5 great belles in the Steaple and on littell bell."

The Rev. T. M. N. Owen, to whose book, *The Church Bells of Huntingdonshire*, I am indebted for the above account of the bells, thinks that the priest's bell has been recast since the date of the Edwardian record, but he says that it has always been known as "the old Roman Catholic Priest's Bell";—its tone is very shrill and

peculiar, but it is only roped and rung in the event of a fire breaking out in the parish. These bells were re-hung in 1902.

The South Porch is of Perpendicular design; the finial over the arch has the lily-pot, emblematical of the Blessed Virgin Mary to whom the Church is dedicated. This porch is said to have been so much dilapidated in 1828, that it was found necessary to entirely rebuilt it, a necessity which seems to have arisen again at a later period. The finial above mentioned, and fragments of two niches belonged to the older porch.

The north porch is modern and very shallow.

The side aisles have good bold buttresses of rather unusual design: both nave and aisles have plain parapets and lead roofs. The roof of the Chancel is slated.

The western bay of the clerestory on north looks as if it had been rebuilt at the same time as the tower, and if so it would point to the earlier tower having been blown down.*

The church was repewed in 1835, and thoroughly restored in 1878. Previously to the latter date, I am told that the church had six fireplaces, viz:—one in each corner, one in the Vestry and one in Lady Sparrow's pew. The west end of nave had also a large painted gallery blocking up the tower arch; the position of the stairs to this gallery may still be seen on the south wall of tower.

The whole of the furniture in the Church is modern. The reredos is a memorial to John William, 7th Earl of Sandwich, erected by his widow, Blanch, Countess of Sandwich, in December, 1884.

The pulpit is of stone, and stands on the south side of the Chancel arch. A modern organ occupies the chapel at east end of the south aisle.

The following stained glass and monuments, recorded in the *Lansdowne MS.*, *921*, are not now to be found, with the exception of that to Constant Sylvester.

* Can anyone give proof of a violent storm in this district in or about 1635?

In ye window at ye chancel end :—

B. a fesse Arg. fretty G. bet. 3 . . . . crowns Or. (*Meller.*) impaled with Ermine, a chevron G. bet. 3 cocks' heads erased B. crested and gilled of the 2nd.

B. a fesse Arg. fretty G. 3 crowns Or. (*Ric. Meller Esq.*) impaled with Sa. a fesse bet. 3 asses pass. Arg. (*Askwith.*)

(*Meller.*) impaled with Quarterly Arg. & Sa. 3 pallets erm. (*Humfry.*)

In a North Window :—

(Checky . . . . & Gu. a fesse) or G. billetty Or, a fesse. (*Lovain*). quartered with A cross Gu. between 4 plummets or water bougets. (*Bourchier.*)

In the East window of the North Aisle of the Church :—

Barry of . . . Arg. & B. 3 torteaux in chief ;— quartered with *Hastings & Valence* quarterly. (*Grey.*)

B. 3 crowns Or.

In the North aisle of the Church, upon a flat grey (marble) stone :—

" CHRISTO S.S.

" Judithæ nuper charissima uxori Ludovici Phillips
" gen. et uni filiarum Gabrielis Throckmorton. Ar.
" Idem Ludovicus hoc monumentum posuit non sine
" lachrimis. Obüt 21 die Xbris Anno Dni 1665.
" et ætatis suæ 57.
" R.P. 1657. A.P. ux. J.P. 1640."

In the Church :—

" ffælicem expectans resurectionem
" Hic jacet corpus Gulielmi Nevill gen : qui obüt 6°
" 7 bris. 1664.
" Annoq : ætatis suæ (fere) 70°.
" Thomas Appleyard gen : Nepos dicti Gulielmi
" Nevill hoc monumentum memoriæ sacrum D.D."
" Tho. Appleyard. gent. departed this life on ye 30th
" of December 1671."
" CHRISTO S.S. Hic jacet Ludovicus Phillips sumi
" peccatorum gradus et ac non sine spe fidelissima

"beatæ resurrectionis per Jesum nos eruentum ab
"ira illa ventura. Amen.
"Hoc vivens composuit—obüt 10 die mensis Feb^{r}
"Ano Dni. 1669."

In the Chancel:—

"Constant Sylvester Esq dep'ted this life, 2nd
"Septemb. 1671."
Per pale indented. Crest, 3 ostrich feathers.
"Here lyeth Lucy Hanbury who dyed 8 Janu:
"1674. 18 years of age."

In the Chancel:—

"Here lyeth the body of Jasper Trice gent: who
"depted this life ye 27th day of Octob. An° Dom.
"1675."

The memorial inscriptions now in the Church, are to the following:—

Chancel:—Miss Catherine Palmer (daughter of William Palmer), born 16. Jan. 1783, died 18. Jan. 1845. Rev. William Bunbury, Vicar, died 17. Jan. 1754, aged 36. Eliezer Heywood, gent., (sole surviving son of Samuel Heywood, Esq. Solicitor, of Nottingham,) died 18. April 1839, aged 51.

Jane, wife of Samuel Wells, of Huntingdon, gent., died 23. Nov. 1822, aged 27. niece of John Richards and Elizabeth [née Palmer] his wife.

Constant Sylvester Esq. died 2. Sep. 1671.

Henry Burneby, gent., died 17. March 1716, aged [?50].

Rev. Benjamin Burneby, Rector of Whitwell, died 24. May 1716, aged (- - -)-

Nave:—A brass records the fact that the west window was put in to the memory of Lt.-Gen: Philip Smith, C.B. (born 10 Jan. 1837, died at Hinchingbrooke on All Saints Day 1894.) by his friend and comrade, Edward, Earl of Sandwich.

Another brass records the erection of the reredos, as has been before described.

Tower:—Tho. Jay Esq, died 13 May 1817. aged 51.

Edward Martin, gent, died 4. Feb. 1839, aged 58, and Judith Susanna, his wife, died 13. Jan. 1863. aged 76.

John Miller, gent., died 11. Nov. 1781. and Thomas Miller, his son, barrister-at-law, died 12. Nov. 1783.

William Palmer Esq. born 29. Jan. 1734, died 6. Sep. 1824, aged 89 (monument erected by Catherine & Thomas Palmer, his children). Mary Burneby Palmer, died 13 June 1795, aged 58.

Over the North door is a tablet inscribed as follows :—

In the Middle Isle
are interred
James Lovesey, Gent, and Mary, his Wife
Two virtuous and exemplary Parishioners
who constantly attended the Service of
this Church and Holy Communion,
were friendly to their Neighbours
and kind to their Relations.
He died Decr 23rd 1743 Aged 80, and gave a large
SILVER FLAGGON for the use of the H. Table.
She died Augt 13th 1752 aged 65, and left by Will
to the Vicar of Brampton as an Incouragement for
Residence Two Hundred Pounds for improving
the Vicarage House or otherwise for his Benefit
at the Discretion of the Bishop of the Diocese.
In Affection and Gratitude to whose Memory
her brother F. Tew, D.D. erected
this monument.

In the North Aisle there are also inscriptions to :—

Etheldred Harriet (wife of Charles Seawell Esq.) she died 22. Nov. 1831 aged 55.

Charlotte Want, died 7. Nov. 1802, aged 12.

Mrs. Eden Want, died 6. March 1781, aged 37.

Charlotte Maltilda (wife of Basil Montagu,) died (- -) Jan. 179(-) aged 23.

South Aisle :—John Bernard, Bart. (son of Robert), lived 48 years 7 months, born Nov. 1730, died June 1779 ;—married Eliz. daughter of Oliver St John, and secondly, Grace, daughter of Richard Shukburgh.

B.-Gen : Robert Bernard Sparrow, died 25. Aug. 1805, aged 32. Robert Acheson Bernard St John Sparrow,

died 3. March 1818, aged 19. Millicent, Duchess of Manchester, died 21. Nov. 1848. Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow, died 12. Feb. 1863.

In addition to the west window already mentioned, there are windows to the following:—

Chancel:—Isabella Susan (wife of Henry Simcoe Budge, Rector), born 20. Jan., 1834, died 12. July, 1888.

South Aisle:—Mary, Countess of Sandwich (erected by Edward, 8th Earl, her son).

The Hon. Sydney Montagu (erected by his brother Edward, 8th Earl).

Col. the Hon: Oliver Montagu, died 24. Jan. 1893 (erected by his sisters, Emily Duke and Florence Duncombe).

There is an old stone coffin in the church yard, close to the south aisle.

Three fragments of the Choir Stalls from this Church are now in the Museum at Cambridge.*

S. Inskip Ladds.

* See *Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, VII., 28.-30. Also *Proceedings Cambs., and Hunts., Archæological Society* in this Volume.

THE PRIORY AND CHURCH OF ST. NEOTS, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

It may be of interest before speaking of the Church (which is dedicated to St. Mary) to refer briefly to the Priory, the history of the two being closely connected.*

In the reign of King Edgar, one Earl Alric or Leofric, and his wife Ethelfleda, founded a Priory at Eynesbury, which place is supposed to derive its name from Ernulf or Eynulf, a Saxon hermit, or according to Professor Skeat from the Saxon Ægenwulf. A patron Saint however was wanting to give popularity to the new monastery, the choice was directed to Neot, and a plan was devised for carrying off his remains. The interest of Brithnod, Abbot of Ely, and the influence of Ethelwolde, Bishop of Winchester, having been obtained, the king's sanction followed. The arrangement was entrusted to the official Warden of the Shrine, who decamped with the sacred relic from Neot-Stoke in Cornwall, and reached Eynesbury in safety. Here he was received at the Mansion of Earl Alric, under whose roof the treasure remained for a short time. A Chapel was soon built, and the mansion converted into a Monastery which was dedicated to the Saint, in whose honour the name of the place was changed to Neotsbury. At the dedication of the Conventual Chapel about A.D. 974, Ethelwolde, Æscwin, Bishop of Lincoln, Abbot Brithnod, and many others were present. It was agreed that the Monastery should be subject to the Benedictine

* This information is in the main derived from "*The History and Antiquities of Eynesbury and St. Neots,*" (1820 and 1824) by Rev. Geo. C. Gorham, a native of St. Neots, and for 18 years Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall, 1847. Mr. Gorham was afterwards presented to the Vicarage of Brampford Speke, Devon, but was refused institution by Dr. Phillpots, Bishop of Exeter. Hence arose the famous Gorham controversy. He died 19th June, 1857, aged 69. "*Notes on the Priory of St. Neot*" by Rev. H. Fowler; a paper read at a Meeting of the St. Albans Architectural Society at St. Neots in 1886 has also been consulted.

House of Ely, and that the Priors should always be sent from Ely, unless a person could be found among the Brethren at Neotsbury fit for the office. The site of the Priory was on the north side of the Market Place, and bounded on the west by the river Ouse. The endowment by Earl Alric consisted of two hides of land in Eynesbury, six in Waresley, and nine in Gamlingay. Ailwyn, Alderman of East Anglia was the Patron.

After about thirty years the Monastery was threatened by the Danes; and Lady Lewina of Eynesbury, a lady of property took the precaution to remove the remains of Neot to her house at Whittlesea, and besought her brother Osketul, Abbot of Crowland to receive it into his Abbey. He, with some of the brethren repaired to Whittlesea, and the relics were taken to Crowland with the chanting of psalms.

When the state of the country became more settled, these relics were restored to Neotsbury, although Ingulf, Abbot of Crowland boasted that his Abbey still possessed them. From an Anglo-Saxon MS., in the British Museum, date about 1020, giving a list of the Saints of England and the places favoured with the custody of their mortal remains, *inter alia* it states "*thonne resteth Sanct' Neot mæsse preost on Eanulfesbyrig*," (one resteth Saint Neot Mass priest at Eynesbury). In 1213 the bones of the Saint are said to have been removed by Abbot Henry de Longchamp and placed by an altar erected to his honour.

The Priory of Neotsbury was probably burnt by the Danes in 1010. It was either only partly destroyed, or was rebuilt, for it still supported some monks at the Norman Conquest; at that time it was seized by Gilbert, Earl of Owe, and three of the Ely brethren who would not surrender were at last ejected and sent to Normandy, the Abbot of Bec being charged to keep them prisoners there.

The House now became an alien Priory, subject to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy.* In 1078, Richard Fitz

* The Abbey of Bec-Hellowin near Briône was founded in 1060. The establishment was subverted in the French Revolution; the Abbey is now in ruins.

Gilbert de Clare and his wife Rohais sent a request to Anselm, (who in August of that year had become Abbot of Bec) for monks to replenish the Convent at Neotsbury, which was to be made a cell to the Norman House. Anselm at once acceded by sending over white monks, who may have been Cistercians ; but whatever the precise order, their habit was subsequently changed for a black dress, for the Priory (like the Mother Abbey) became a Benedictine House. Anselm came to Neotsbury, and examined the relics, which he pronounced to be the bones of "the precious Confessor Neot." One arm was missing, this is supposed to have been left in Cornwall. The shrine was locked, and the key of the feretory taken by the Abbot to France to be carefully preserved there. Anselm afterwards on being promoted to the See of Canterbury, sent a testimonial of this inspection to Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, at the same time exhorting the pious to contribute liberally towards the erection of the conventual building. The tower of this Church fell in 1265, when some of the charters were lost in the ruins. Nothing more appears to be known of this Church.

The earliest benefaction occurs in 1100, when Matilda, daughter of Simon first Earl of Huntingdon, gave to the Convent one third of her Manor of Cratefield, in Suffolk. Rohais the wife of Richard de Clare who held the Manor of St. Neots in 1113, granted the whole of her Manor to St. Mary of Bec and to St. Neot of Eynesbury, and was considered the second foundress. The annual income of the Monastery in 1291 was £225 19s. 2d., and at a later period the site of the Priory occupied forty-nine acres.

Henry I., granted the privilege of a Market and four Fairs, one on the Festival of (probably) the translation of the Saint, formerly held on 8th December, afterwards changed to 17th, and which in recent years has been held on the Thursday preceding the 17th December.

The town was probably growing up near the Monastery, and this being near the great North Road would be easily reached by travellers, who would enter by the gate which was near the Bridge, and to whom the monks by

a Bull of Celestine III., were to "give meat and drink, for the love of God, to all who should ask them." The last vestige of the entrance was taken down in 1814, and no portion of the buildings remains. John Rawnds who was the last Prior, was presented to the Vicarage in 1512, and instituted on 28th September of that year; the attestation of the Will of Christiana Crouker of Seynt Neots, probate of which is dated 1527, is as follows:—"thes beyng witnesses John Rawnds Prior off the House off Seynt Neots and Vicar off the seid towne." . . . . . Rawnds died in 1540, the year following the surrender of the Monastery. Probably about 1589 the materials of the lately dissolved Priory were in part used for building the present stone bridge.

The existing town is an extension of the village of Eynesbury, and it is thought the name St. Neots was given to it when the parish was separated from Eynesbury in the reign of Henry II. (1179).

The first parish Church here was erected about 1183 when the Rectory was appropriated to the Monastery by a Bull of Lucius III. A grant of Hugh de Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, between 1209 and 1234, confirms to the Prior and Convent "The Parochial Church of St. Mary, in the town of St. Neots, with all its appurtenances." We have no record of this early structure, but a window in the wall of the vestry of the present Church in all probability belonged to that mentioned in the grant of Hugh de Wells. It has been suggested that the shaft and lower portion of the bowl of the existing font may have also belonged to it and have been made by some unskilful person in the 12th Century. There are no other indications of a building earlier than the end of the 12th century. A slab of dark blue marble of the 14th Century exists in the floor of Jesus Chapel. On the face is a dog supporting a floriated cross, the stem of which is represented as budding, and the transverse beams as branching into trefoils. (It is engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments* Vol. II., p. ccxlvii, pl. xviii., fig. 5).

From extracts of Wills for which probate was granted between 1485 and 1535, it is probable that the body of

EXTERIOR OF ST. NEOTS CHURCH, HUNTINGDONSHIRE. FROM PHOTO BY A. E. JENNINGS.

the existing Church was completed about 1486; that the tower was begun about 1489, and advanced as far as the belfry in 1493, and that the pinnacles were erected between 1526 and 1535. The Church is an elegant and symmetrical example of that light and airy Gothic which attained its greatest excellence in the reign of Henry VII. The plan of the structure is uniform, consisting of a stately nave and chancel, north and south aisles both to nave and chancel, a vestry,* north and south porches to the nave aisles, and a tower of grand proportions at the west end of the nave.†

The tower being faced with light grey stone, which weathers into various tones, has two requisites for grandeur, *viz.* size and fine well wrought material. Its height from the ground to roof is 100 feet, and to the apex of the pinnacles about 128 feet. The design is of a very high class, closely resembling some of the finest towers of Somerset. Two large buttresses stand at each corner of the tower, each a little distance from the angle. They run up to the belfry stage and then stop, being finished at their tops by tablings on which pinnacles, with crockets and finials, are set anglewise. Three single and a double band of quatrefoils are carried along the faces of the tower; those in the base course run round the buttresses as well as the tower; but the two next run between the buttresses and then re-appear at the angles of the tower. The upper bands are also not continuous; they run up to the corner piers and stop there. The pinnacles and battlements were restored in 1880. On each side of the tower the centre battlement exhibits an emblematical representation of an Evangelist. On the south side, about halfway up, is a niche, in which probably was formerly a figure of the Virgin, to whom the Church is dedicated. From a drawing in my possession dated 1817

* The vestry was rebuilt and enlarged at the expense of the late Mr. John Jewel Evans of St. Neots in 1883; when a marble tablet was fixed on the south wall of the vestry as a memorial to the late Rev. Thos. Burroughes, brother of Mrs. Evans, and is surmounted by the family arms of that gentleman.

† A drawing of the Tower appears in "*Illustrations of the Spires and Towers of the Mediæval Churches of England*," by Charles Wickes. Vol. II. Towers. pl. 3. large folio 1854-5.

the face of the clock covered the upper part of the niche, which has consequently lost its projecting canopy. The tower contains a fine peal of eight bells, cast by Joseph Eayre,* of St. Neots, the seven smaller in 1753—the eighth in 1764. The latter was recast in 1832.

The nave is about 80 feet long, and has arcades of five bays, opening into north and south aisles, with tall moulded piers and highly pointed arches. A clerestory window of three lights occurs in each bay. The roof is of oak, and has carved cornices and other elaborations. On the roof over the narrow bay next the chancel arch ancient colouring has been reproduced. The aisle roofs are also ancient. At the battle of St. Neots in July, 1648, the Parliamentarians who were the victors, put the Royalist prisoners to the number of about 120 in the Church for security, where they were kept well guarded before being sent to Hitchin. And in some additional notes by the late Dr. Rix to Gorham's *History*, he states "The soldiers seem to have occupied themselves in shooting at the roof of the nave, which on close inspection has a worm-eaten appearance. The timber however is sound; and most of the holes still contain at a little depth a leaden shot, not globular, but a section of a cylinder."

The roof of the chancel was entirely rebuilt in 1901, at the expense of Charles Perceval Rowley, Esq., the work being carried out most satisfactorily by Mr. W. Wade. At the same time battlements were added externally, corresponding with those on the nave.

The north aisle of the chancel, in which the organ is placed, is the Jesus Chapel; the monogram ihc appears on the cornice of the roof internally, and on the exterior buttresses. This Chapel seems to have been erected by "The Guild or Fraternity of Jesus," consisting of President, Wardens, and Brethren. It is probable that this

* Joseph Eayre was the originator of the only Bell-foundry in this County in comparatively recent times. He was baptized as an adult in 1731 at Kettering, where in 1736, he was also married. He erected a lofty brick building in the "Priory" St. Neots in 1735 in the form of a bell. Here he carried on the business until his death in 1772, and during these thirty-seven years many bells were sent to the churches in this and other counties.

INTERIOR OF ST. NEOTS CHURCH. "A.E.J. No. 2 Series."

Brotherhood was dissolved with the minor monasteries in 1536, for no later legacies appear to have been left to it. Built into the east wall of this chapel is a fragment of a tomb, having upon it a portion of the usual appeal or prayer for the soul of the departed.

The south aisle of the chancel forms the Lady Chapel, in which is a recess for a reredos.

Sixteenth century oak screens fill the arches at the east ends of nave aisles, and the arches between the chancel and the chapels. From a drawing which I have, the screens seem to have passed through the hands of a careful restorer.

Over the south porch is a parvise known as *Dove's Chamber*,* access to which is obtained through a doorway immediately to the west of the south entrance. It contains the remains of a small theological library, and a little of the original coloured glass, which thanks to George Fydell Rowley, Esq., the Patron of the living, has recently been carefully re-leaded and placed in two frames, forming an inner casement to two lights of the window in the parvise, thus rescuing it from utter destruction.

In 1847 the Church was restored and re-seated, and the carved pulpit by Messrs. Rattee & Kett, of Cambridge, was erected; the figures on the pulpit represent the four Evangelists, St. Peter and St. Paul.

The organ built by the late Mr. G. M. Holdich in 1855, was restored and improved by Messrs. Bishop & Son, in 1900. The Choir seats date from about 1860.

On the south side of the chancel is a monument in memory of the late George William Rowley, Esq., and his wife, erected in 1893 as a tribute of filial devotion by Charles Perceval Rowley, Esq., their only surviving son. The memorial takes the form of a canopied altar tomb of stone, with a recumbent statue of the deceased lady in white alabaster, from designs by Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., and executed by Mr. Thomas Earp, and is a splendid work of art.

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* One Robert Dove was Vicar from 1617 to 1622.

The stained glass in the windows is modern, all having been filled during the last forty-four years. The glass generally is of excellent quality; it is in accordance with the style of architecture of the 15th Century, and the colouring is exceedingly rich and effectively blended, reflecting great credit on the artistic skill of the designers. Many of the windows were given by C. P. Rowley, Esq., who has done so much towards beautifying the noble church.*

For architectural details of the present Church, I may refer the interested reader to a paper on "*St. Mary's Church, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire*," by Mr. S. Flint Clarkson, F.R.I.B.A., in the *Transactions* for 1886 of the St. Albans Architectural and Archæological Society.

WM. EMERY.

* A detailed description of the windows is given in my pamphlet on St. Neots Church, published at the *Advertiser Office*, St. Neots, 1902.

STOW LONGA CHURCH, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

STOW LONGA (St. Botolph), HUNTS.

The history of Stow Longa may be traced back to the year 991, when Ethelred was king; the manor then belonged to Duke Brithnoth. Four years previously, Brithnoth had attacked the Danes at Malden in Essex and defeated them with great slaughter. They afterwards returned vowing vengeance. Brithnoth appears to have been away from home, for he hurried back to Malden and coming to Ramsey Abbey, on his way asked for entertainment and provisions. The Abbot refused to entertain any but Brithnoth and seven companions, he therefore pressed on to Ely, where they were all hospitably received, and the next morning coming into the Chapter House to return thanks, gave to the Abbot and Convent the manor of Spaldwick with its Soke (of which Stow formed a part). King Edward the Confessor's Charter confirmed it to the monks, and it figures as their property in the Domesday Survey. The monks retained it until 1109 when the Abbey became a Bishopric and the property was given to the Bishop of Lincoln, who formed the Manor of Stow into a Prebend under the title of Stow Longa, endowing it also with the impropriate rectory and advowson of Spaldwick. The Prebend still exists in Lincoln Cathedral, but the endowments are held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Church stands on higher ground that any other church in the county, and there is good reason to say was built in 1109, probably a small one at first of the usual Norman type. A fine Norman doorway with curiously carved tympanum, is now the Priest's door to the chancel; the meaning of this carving has been variously interpreted.* This interesting doorway with

* A paper dealing with the subject of this and certain other Cambs., and Hunts., tympana and the quaint symbolism thereon depicted appears in this volume of *Transactions*.

a few fragments found during the restorations of recent years are all that remains of the Norman Church.

In the 13th century the Church was enlarged to its present size; the greater part of the present walls are of that date together with the chancel arch and nave arcades. Some mistake must have been made in setting out the north arcade, causing it to be taken down and rebuilt, for the western respond stands some inches to the north of the original base, which it does not fit, and has some appearance of Decorated work.

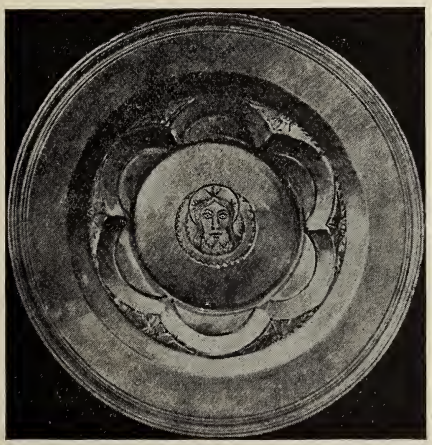
In the middle of the 14th century the side Chapel was built at the east end of the south aisle. Its walls are not square with the rest of the building; this under present conditions needs explanation. It was caused by the spread of the chancel arch, which (before it was rebuilt in 1880 was the shape of a horse shoe) had thrust out the arcade wall, and also caused the east window of the side chapel to be a long way out of plumb. The late Decorated windows in the aisle walls were probably inserted when the side chapel was built.

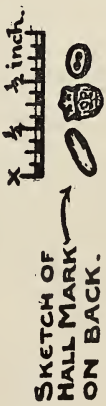
The south arcade has been rebuilt, but in a far different manner to that on the north; there are evident signs of poverty, the work is done in a careless clumsy manner, broken "drums" of the columns, pieces of windows and other worked stone are built into the wall, and the deficiency made good by stilting the bases, thus making the columns shorter than those of the north arcade.

In the absence of records, one can only suggest a cause for this clumsiness. In 1362 a destructive storm is known to have occurred and it probably blew down the 13th century tower, which destroyed the south arcade, leaving the western respond intact. Now as this was the year of the second great plague which raged from August 15, 1361 to May 3, 1362, it is conceivable that the people were so impoverished that they could do no more than rebuild the arcade and roof, thus making the Church fit for use, leaving the tower to be rebuilt when they could raise the necessary funds. The present tower was built at quite the end of the same century and is considered a

fine specimen of early Perpendicular work. Over the door are two coats of arms with a mitre between them, they bear (I) . . . . on a chevron . . . . between three church bells . . . . as many escallops . . . . (II) . . . . a chevron . . . . between three roses. All our efforts to find the owners have thus far been fruitless. There is only one bell made by Henry Jordan of London (died 1468), inscribed SANCTE PETRE ORA PRO NOBIS.* Perhaps the Prebendary who built the tower lies under the matrix of a fine floriated cross at the entrance to the chancel. Large parts of the Church and all its windows are of this date, so also the clerestory, destroyed probably in the 17th century. As the Church stands on the top of a hill, in all likelihood wind was again the destroying agent. To save the expense of rebuilding, the walls were levelled to where the present corbels now stand and a barn like roof put on, which remained until 1901.

The font is octagonal with a circular stem and Early English moulded cap; the base (of the same period) was found in the Vicarage garden at Spaldwick.





The Church has the proud distinction of possessing a silver paten, the oldest known, bearing the London hall

* In 1552 there were three bells and a sacring bell.

mark, 1491-2; the chalice is hall marked for 1877-8.

The other items of interest are: (1) a fine oak screen or rather the remnant of what it once was, as can be traced in the north arcade; (2) a monument with brass plate to Sir Thos. Maples 1634; the matrix below contained an inscription to his wife, who was buried 26 August, 1624,

"*For whose sake for widowes* 3, *three houses did he make.*"

These three houses have disappeared, and may perhaps account for the removal of the brass. In the chancel floor are stones to Richard and Ann Elmas, 1682. The old oak shelf in the piscina for side altar remains *in situ* as found when the plaster was removed a few years ago. On the south wall of the tower is inscribed: "*Orate p. aiab' Robte Becke et Alicie uxor.*"

The earliest Prebendary of Stow Longa that we know is John de Maydenestor who presented Thomas de Haytor to Spaldwick Vicarage in 1265. Among his more important successors are Simon Montagu *circa* 1334, Philp de Weston 1342-1369, Guy de Mona 1394-1397, John Dalton 1417-1432, Thomas Wolsey 1509-1514 (afterwards Cardinal Archbishop of York), Cuthbert Tonstall 1514 (afterwards Bishop of Durham), Francis Gascoigne 1529-1547, Richard Fletcher 1586 (afterwards Bishop of London), and Valentine Casey 1607-1621 (afterwards Bishop of Exeter).

In 1837 the whole county of Huntingdon was separated from the diocese of Lincoln, and Stow Longa once more came under the jurisdiction of Ely.

The old manor house at the end of the village was a fine specimen of timber and plaster with good brick chimnies. The hall was large with two fire places and carved oak chimney pieces of renaissance design: all has disappeared and a modern house formed at one end. When these alterations were made in 1877 the date 1622 was found on the lead guttering. The property has now reverted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners who have decided to pull it down.

G. E. SHARLAND.

EYNESBURY AND ITS CHURCH.*

The village of Eynesbury and the town of St. Neots from the middle of the eighth to the latter part of the tenth century were included in the designation Eynesbury. The name has been spelt in a great number of ways, and as now spelt is doubtless a corruption of *Ernulph's-bury*, its Norman name, which is found in the Domesday Survey. A village may have existed earlier, if so, it was probably called *Burg* or Bury, from the Saxon word meaning a town or citadel. Doubtless Eynesbury was occupied as a place of defence during the Roman period. The site is to the south-west of the Church and is known as the Cony-gear. It adjoins the river Ouse from which it now rises gradually, and commanded the adjacent ford and surrounding meadows. For many years it has been worked as a gravel pit, and the artificial mound and intrenchments which formerly remained have become obliterated. Many Roman coins as well as pottery have been found on the site.

The Domesday Book in speaking of the Manor of Eynesbury, *(Einulvesberie)* says, "there is a Church here and a Priest, and two mills worth 32s. and sixty acres of wood for pannage. In the same township there is a certain sheep-fold, containing 662 sheep." This is remarkable as Eynesbury is the only Manor in the county in which record is made of the existence of sheep. The manor was clearly paramount among those connected with it.

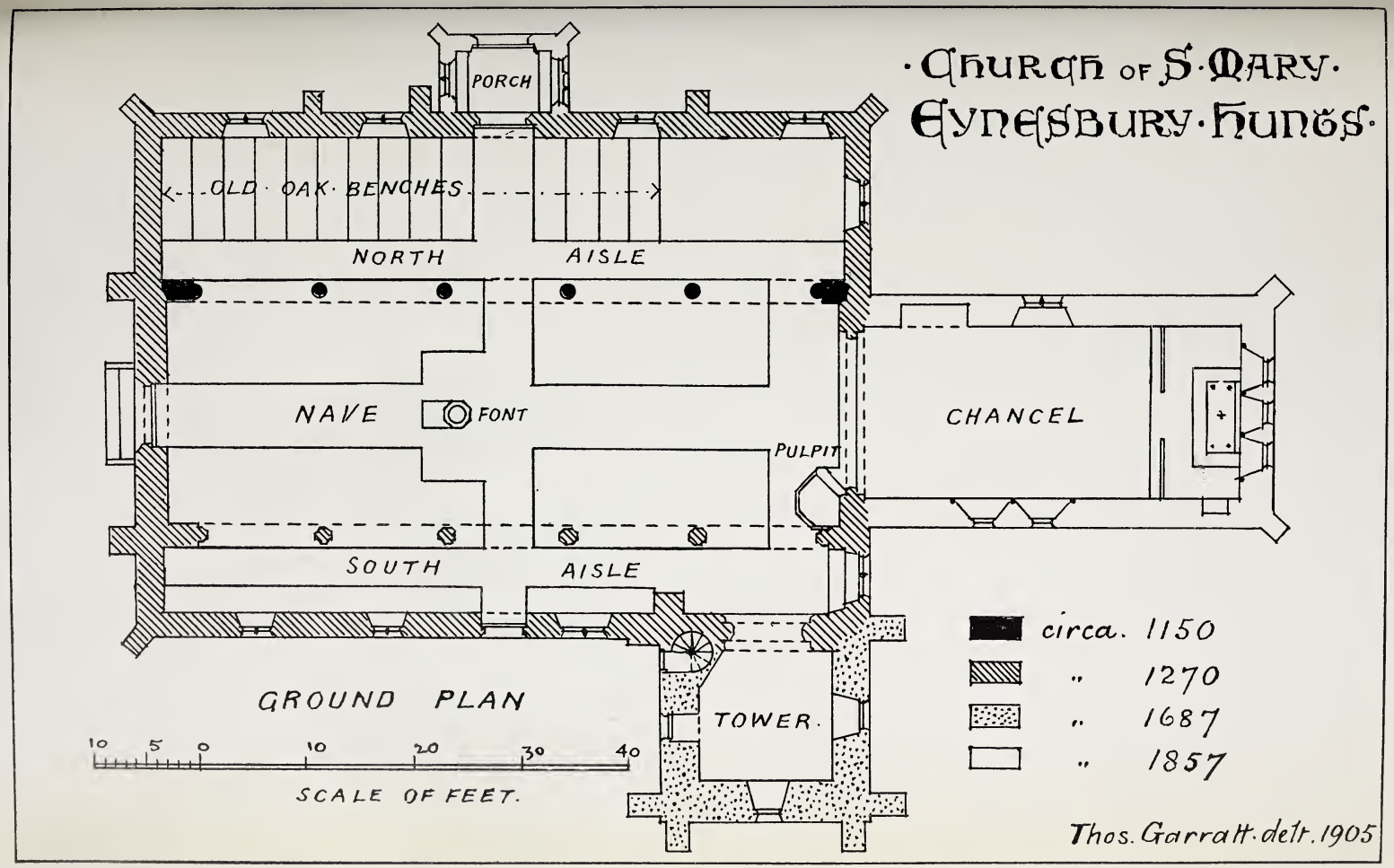
It appears that one-third of the tithes of Eynesbury had been settled in the monastery of St. Neots. The advowson was given to the monks by Simon, first Earl of Huntingdon, during the incumbency of Walfrid, about the time of William Rufus; in 1204 it was ceded to

* Being a Paper read at a Meeting of the *Cambs. & Hunts. Archæological Society* at Eynesbury, on June 23, 1903.

Saher de Quinci, Lord of the Manor of Puttock's Hardwick, sometimes called Saher's Hardwick. Gorham in his "*History*" (p. 111) states that a slab or stone coffin, close to the north wall of the Chancel, but bearing no inscription, is said, in a tradition recorded by Sir Robert Cotton, to cover the remains of Saher de Quinci. Since then the advowson has descended with the Manor of Eynesbury.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, the latter being singularly narrow, and a porch on the north side; but the feature that most attracts attention is the unusual position of the tower, built at the south-east of the south aisle. The north arcade is very interesting and typical of transitional work; the pillars and caps are of clunch, as are also those on the south side. This material was used a good deal during that period. Sharpe, an authority on transitional ornamentation puts this class of foliage (the crossing and twining of the stems is noticeable) at 1170, but in conjunction with the simple form of abacus may be earlier, perhaps 1150. The bases of this arcade are not very characteristic but would suit that date, and the chamfered pointed arches would be in accordance. The string over this arcade is unusual, lacking a lower bead, and is probably of the thirteenth century. It will be observed it is continued also over the south arcade. The caps of the south arcade have a chamfered neck moulding and may date about 1270. They are of a type that is found with slight variations into the fourteenth century. The arch between the south aisle and the tower is interesting, having an earlier type of cap with nail head ornament. This nail head pattern is the prototype of the well known Early English dog-tooth moulding. The caps may be about 1220 but the bases appear to be later, possibly of the date of the south arcade. This piece of work in the lower part of a tower which was rebuilt in 1686-1687 may offer many suggestions to others better versed than myself in church architecture.

The old tower was struck by lightning and destroyed the chancel in its fall. A brief was widely published


·Church of S·Mary·
Eynesbury·Huns·
PORCH
OLD OAK BENCHES
NORTH AISLE
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PULPIT
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SOUTH AISLE
TOWER
GROUND PLAN
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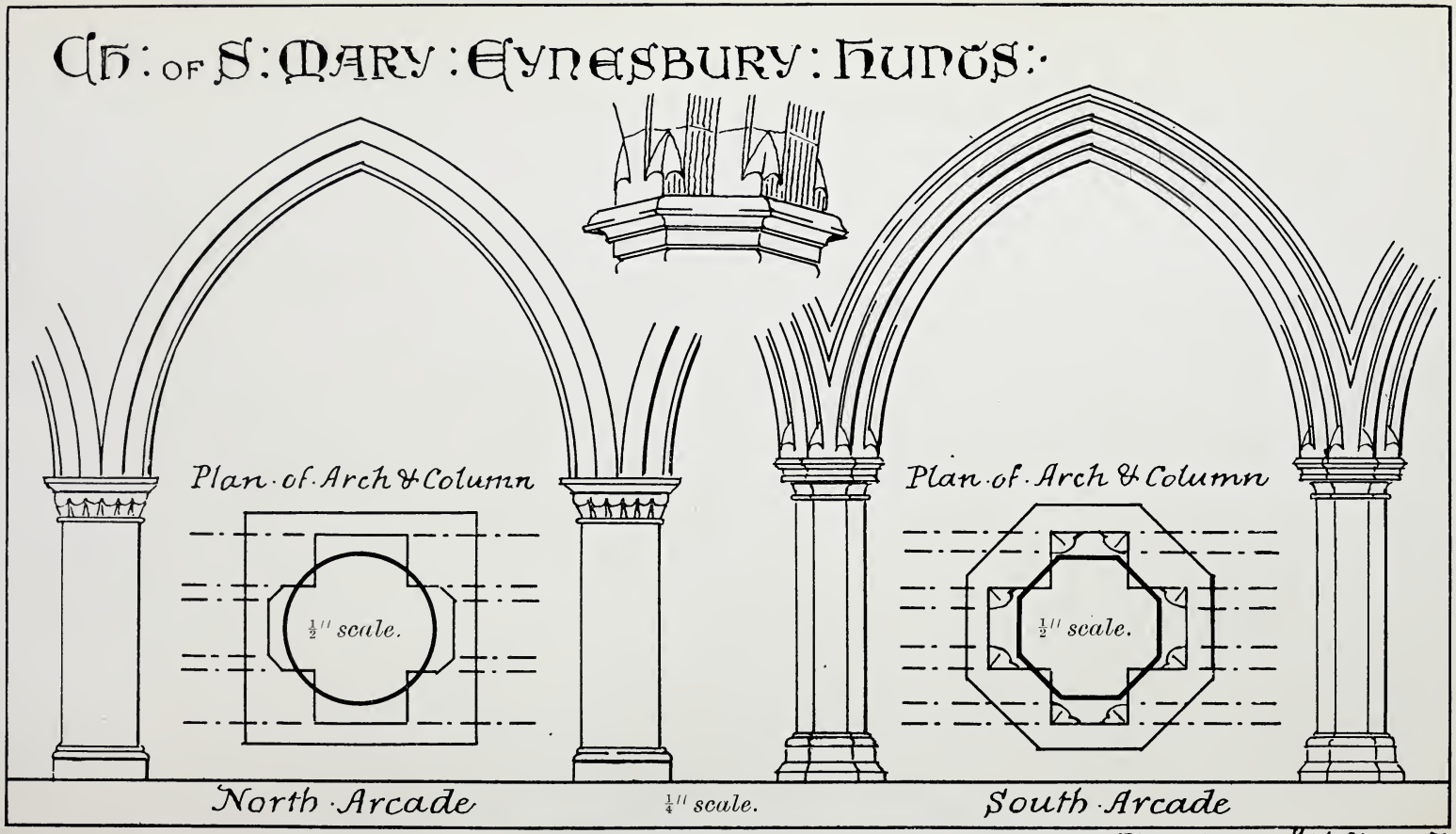
SCALE OF FEET.
circa. 1150
" 1270
" 1687
" 1857
Thos. Garratt. delt. 1905



Thos Garratt. delt. 1905.

in 1686-7 for rebuilding and repairing the steeple and parish Church of Eynesbury. The cost of the repairs and rebuilding being stated at £1,118. Contributions towards the required amount are found entered in numerous books of Church accounts. A flat roof was then put on the chancel, cutting off the upper half of the chancel arch, which was glazed as a window, and it remained in this state till the Church was thoroughly restored in 1857. The east window of the chancel previous to this date was blocked up to afford space for an incongruous altar piece; the ceiling of the nave was plastered, and both it and the walls of the Church were thickly coated with whitewash. The pulpit and reading desk were on the south side about the middle of the nave. The font was a plain octagon and originally stood at the south-west of the nave. An old workman who was engaged on the restoration informed me that it was carted away by the contractor!

Gorham mentions that the floor contained many brasses, but not one remains! I am however indebted to a paper by the Rev. H. W. Macklin (1894-1896) on the "*Brasses of Huntingdonshire*" for the following details:—In the south aisle are three slabs; that at the west end contains matrices of two small figures, a civilian and his wife, *c.* 1470. The next has matrices of a lady in veil head-dress, and three husbands (two dexter, one sinister) in caps, *c.* 1500. The two halves of this slab are not now separated as mentioned by Mr. Macklin, having been replaced this year (1903). The third, opposite the entrance to the tower, has matrices of a broad fillet with roundels at the angles; in the centre was the figure of a lady in a Paris bonnet, kneeling at a faldstool, *c.* 1580; below the matrix of the inscription was a small plate.

The parish registers commence 30 Henry VIII. (1538), the uncommon original paper book of that date being fortunately preserved. In the earliest a licence granted about 1568, under the Act 5 Elizabeth, cap 5. is recorded to the effect that

> Wyllyam Samuell, Parson of Eynesburye, lycensed
> Jhon Burton, being verye syke, to eate Fleshe for

ye tyme of his sycknes, soo yt. he, enjoyeinge ye benefytt of ye lycense his sycknes contynewinge viij dayes, do cause ye same to be regestered into ye Regester Booke of ye Paryshe, and this lycence no longer to indure, then his sycknes doth laste.

The six bells were recast and rehung by Robert Taylor, the bell-founder of St. Neots, 1810, and a 9d. rate was agreed upon at a vestry meeting in 1812 to defray the cost*.

I have not referred to the interesting old bench ends in the north aisle, but am leaving a full description of them to our worthy secretary, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, who has promised to comment upon them†.

It may not be without interest to say that Eynesbury is the birth place of James Toller the "young English giant," who was born in August 1798, and who at the age of 18 years had attained the height of 8 feet 1½ inches, his feet measuring 15 inches in length. He lived only about 20 years, and was buried in the church, to avoid it is said the possible temptation to body-snatchers.

WM. EMERY.

*Since the above was written the bells have been re-hung upon entirely new fittings, the work having been very satisfactorily carried out by Messrs. John Warner & Sons at a cost of £80, which was raised by subscriptions.

† The paper to which reference is made is contained in this volume.

GREAT PAXTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

It appears from the Saxon Chronicle in the tenth century that a certain Earl, Toli by name, obtained the Province of Huntedune by force against the King. If, as seems probable, Toli is the same as Toglos he was slain in battle at Tempsford in 921 and since it is found in Domesday book that King Edward the Confessor owned Toseland it would follow that the King became possessed of Tolis estates, of which Toseland and Great Paxton would have been part. After the Conquest, Great Paxton was handed over by William I., to his niece Judith, widow of the Earl of Huntingdon, by whom it was owned when Domesday book was written.

Judith's daughter, Maud, married David, son of Malcolm III., King of Scotland, who founded Holy Rood Abbey at Edinburg. Thus the Church and advowson of Great Paxton became the property of the Kings of Scotland, and as early as 1155 had passed into the hands of the Abbot and Convent of Holy Rood. In the *Harleian MSS.*, is recorded a decision by Hugh de Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, that the Church of Paxton belonged of right to the Abbot and Convent of Holy Rood. About 1274, Richard, Bishop of Lincoln, gave the Church and advowson to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, who, in 1285, paid 200 marcs sterling to the Abbot and Convent to buy off a yearly pension that had been reserved to that body. In the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln the living now remains.

Domesday book states :

"In Pachstone with its 3 Berewicks, King Edward had 25 hides paying geld, There is land for 41 ploughs. Here the Countess (Judith, of Huntingdon) now has in demesne 5 ploughs, and 60 villeins and 8 borderers having 34 ploughs. There is a Church and a priest, and 3 mills worth 64 shillings and about 20 acres of meadow. Pannage in woods half a mile long and half a mile and one furlong broad, and another wood half a mile long and

3 furlongs broad. Of this land one hide belongs to the Church. In the time of King Edward worth 29 pounds and 4 shillings, now 33 pounds and ten shillings."

It is an interesting conjecture which were the three Berewicks. The Parliamentary Writs in 1316 state that "Great Paxton, Little Paxton and Toulesland are one town," and in the *Lansdowne MSS.*, is found a reference to Great Paxton "Parish Church to which Little Paxton and Toseland, which hath both chapells of ease, do belong, and therefore the minister is called the Vicar of the three steeples." Hence it must be assumed that the separation of the third berewick from the Mother Church must have been before the fourteenth century. Now the *Lansdowne MS.* speaking of Abbotsley say:—"This Town, as some think, was in the Parish of Great Paxton;" and it adds, "Great Paxton being Mother Church and burial place to this." Is it not then probable that Abbotsley was the third berewick? If we had here the only clue to such a surmise it might be dimissed since Abbotsley has no record or tradition in its support. But it is very different when we come to Great Paxton. Here we have an instance of a village tradition handed on from father to son, without any help from written records, for centuries, and talked about among the people as if the events were a matter of yesterday.

Until within the memory of those now living there remained portions of an old road running through the parish in the direction of Abbotsley called "the Abbotsley balk." Old inhabitants can point out several fields through which it ran, and remember gaps in hedges, which indicated the line of the old road. It skirted the Vicarage on the east and north, passed along the north boundary of the orchard and ended on the north side of the Church at what is still called the "Abbotsley door": this door has been filled up for many years but its outline is distinctly marked. There appears to have been no right of way over the "balk"; it has long been closed and for the most part ploughed up. Labourers often, even now, find large stones beneath the surface which formed its foundation. There is no mention of it in the

"Award." Everyone in the village will tell how the dead were carried along this balk, brought into the Church through the Abbotsley door and buried in the churchyard. Tradition adds a little further support, for it was incumbent on each of the parishes to keep in repair a certain portion of the churchyard wall and hedges, and Abbotsley is said to have once borne its share of the burden. On the other hand there is no entry in the Register of anyone from Abbotsley being buried in the churchyard or any item of a contribution from Abbotsley in the churchwardens' accounts. If, however, the separation took place before the fourteenth century no such entry could be expected. Until further evidence is produced the possibility of Abbotsley being the third berewick must not be dismissed as legendary.

The churchwardens' accounts take us back to the reign of Edward VI. Some of the early records relate to the disputes that arose between Little and Great Paxton over the subsidies that the former had to pay towards the maintenance of the mother church. In one instance the churchwardens had to bring these passive resisters before the court of the Bishop of Lincoln. They submitted that:

1395416

"Whereas the inhabitunts of Little Paxton (time) out of mynde have bene and are bound to stand to the parte of the charges of the sayd Churche of Much Paxton all manner of repacons as was approved . . . . when the two Iles weare latlie made the inhabitunts of Much Paxton bare two parts the inhabitunts of Little Paxton the third and the inhabitunts of Towsland within the pish . . . . aforesayd the 4th pte" and "inasmuch about xxx yeares past the inhabitants of Little Paxton and Towsland came unto Much Paxton and there theye for there pte chose one Thomas Towsland and the inhabitunts of Muche Paxton chose one Thomas Jarmyn" [as churchwardens].

The remainder of the MS., is torn away, but as a result the defendants presented the following petition:

"The humble petition of the Churchwardens and inhabitants of Little Paxton in the Countye of Hunts to the Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishoppe of London and the rest of the highe Commissioners his associats.

Who sheweth that whereas the said Churchwardens and inhabitants, as sued before this Honorable Court for Contribution towards the Repacons of the Church of Great Paxton as being their pish and Mother Church, and whereas it doth appeare unto

us since our repayre to the Towne, both by Anntient customes, as also by diverse orders, that the said inhabitants of Little Paxton ought to pay a fourth part towardes the said Repacons, in manner and forme as by one Order last of all made by Mr. Doctor Hill Commissiarye to the Lord Bishoppe of Lincolne is ready to be exhibited to this Court, of wch said order as also diverse other circumstances yor supptts were utterly ignorant, as being seduced by sinister Counsell in the Countrye. Maie it therefore please yor Lordship and this honorable Court, that since wee yor Ldps humble supptts being better instructed doe fynde that of right wee ought to paye the said Contribution, in such manner as is alledged, as to our Mother Church, and likewise are readye to stand to the said last Order made by Mr. Doctor Hill, that wee maye wthout our severall examynacons and further charges being very poore men, and haveing been at great charges in towne more then a weeke, be dismissed, upon this our Confessions and the decree of this Honorable Courte, which done the said inhabitants yor poore and humble suppts will both paye the charges spent in the said cause by the said Churchwardens of Great Paxton, and likewise the Aererages of fiftye fower shilings for the Laers, (? Levies) to wch they have not contributed, and this the said Churchwardens of Great Paxton are consent to condiscend unto, soe as this Court uppon these our Confessions doe make a fynall decree therein according to the said last order, and this granted wee yor poore suppliants shal be bound to praye for yor Lordshipps lief long to continewe."

After this the contributions seem to have been made peacefully for in the early part of the seventeenth century the Churchwardens' Accounts show repeatedly receipts from Little Paxton and Toseland for repairs to the roof, bells, etc. of Great Paxton Church. The last contribution was made in 1875, when Little Paxton and Toseland each repaired a portion of the churchyard wall.

The Rev. E. Giles, when Vicar, discovered a thirteenth century MS. in one of the books of parish notes. He had it carefully transcribed by Mr. J. A. C. Vincent of the Public Record Office. Mr. Vincent expressed an opinion that the writing is not of the date A.D. 1235 but later by fifty years at least and that the document is transcribed from an earlier one. The only word which he was doubtful is "oracone" but "in praying for the dead" is required by the context. The following is a translation :—

In the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost Amen. A dispute having arisen between Master Reginald de Baa, Rector of the Church of Paxton, of [the

one] part, and his parishioners of Towlislond of the other part, upon certain points relating to the mother-Church of Paxton, and the question upon the same . . . . having at length been referred by consent of either party under a penalty of one hundred marks in the arbitration on each point, namely, to the Prior of the Preaching Friars of Northampton and the Rector of the Preaching Friars of Cambridge and the Parson of Southo and the Dean of Bourne; the said arbitrators, having heard the arguments of either party, awarded in form and manner following upon the first point, that is to say, that when the Rector of the Church aforesaid should demand of the said parishioners of Towlislond help for the repair of the mother Church when needed, then, in order that the said parishioners of Towlyslond be not overburdened by the maintenance of their own Chapel and the repair of the mother Church, for the future they shall be held liable to assist the mother Church along with other parishioners of the same in their proper proportion, namely, that, if the lands of Paxton have been taxed to help the same Church, then the lands of Towlyslond shall also be taxed, and the parishioners of Towlyslond shall be held liable for half of the tax along with the parishioners of Little Paxton, and they shall be severally held liable, and this same method shall be followed in whatever other manner the tax may be levied. And, whereas the same Rector demands that some legacy be left to the mother Church in the last wills of the dying, it is awarded to him that the best animal in the homestead, or, if there be no animal, then some other thing, be given by way of legacy according to the custom of the diocese. The bequeathing of anything else over and above this to the mother Church is voluntary, not obligatory. Also as to the providing of the torch, tapers, linen cloths, and other ornaments of the said church, except the chief wax candle at Easter, this shall be left to their devout liberality. And whereas he demands that the said parishioners of Towlyslond shall attend the mother Church three or four times a year, it is provided by the said arbitrators that whereas no loss ought to be sustained by the mother Church in the matter of revenue or of offerings on the three chief feasts, which offerings they have been wont to make in their own Chapel in lieu of keeping the feast of the dedication of the mother Church which they have not kept hitherto, in future they must go to the mother Church with their offerings to do her honour on the feast of the Holy Trinity. Also as to Baptism, Anointing, and the taper at Easter and the celebration of the first mass in the Prayers for the dead, let the practice henceforth be such as it was wont to be hitherto. And as to the providing of a Chaplain in the said Chapel on three ferial days in the week and on all customary feast-days in the year when they surcease from field-labour according to notice given in Church, except the feast of the Holy Trinity, it is determined that the said Rector shall provide a Chaplain after the aforesaid manner. Given at St. Neots, in the Church of the Blessed Mary, in the one thousand two hundred

and thirty-fifth year from the Incarnation of our Lord, on the eighth of the Ides of August. [-6 Aug. 1235.]

The earliest Register is that of Little Paxton (1567). Great Paxton and Toseland begin in 1583. The Registers of all three parishes are almost continous from these dates. There is the usual hiatus at the middle of the seventeenth century. One entry, however, is found in that period: "John Stooles and Cathurn Peete was married befoore William Pedlie Esquire and justice of peace the 20th day of February 1653 in Witness of John Smith and Robert Darlo."

There are several volumes of Churchwardens' Accounts in which many items of interest occur. The Rev. E. Giles, the last vicar has transcribed a large part of these *MSS.*, and more was copied at his expense.

At the time of the Armada scare the following entry was made:

A note what Furniture of Armor belongeth to Much Paxton taken the vijth Julie 1588.

First ij Jacks of plate wth sleves.
Item ij bylls. ij skulls. & ij capps.
Itm a bowe & sheafe of arrows. j dagger.
Itm a courselett, wth a pyke & a hed pece sword & dagger.
Itm j Qualever wth sworde & dagger, flask & tutch box & hedd pece.
Itm a Qualever betwene Towseland & the Towne. flask and tutch box, sword & dagger, hedd pece.
Itm an old allmon ryvett & the hedd pece.
Itm an old qualever.
Itm a crow of yron.
Itm an old stythe wch wm gale hath for vjs. viijd.
Itm a santey bell.
Itm ij shoulder coots. one for the pykman & the other betwene Towesland & the towne.
Itm the molde & wrest for the ptible qualever . . . . . .
. . . . . .

Magna Paxton. These are in her maties name to require you the Constables there presently to collect iijte for her maties service & for you souliours cottes & more xs. for every soldier for conduct money and the same to be at Huntn. one Monday morning by xj of the clock, as also every pticular man to paye for his soldiers cote & xs for his conduct money at yor uttermost pell, dat the second of August 1588 in hast Dove & Page
& that yor laborer be redy & yor horse & carte at an houre warndge."

An inventory of Church furniture is also given in the following form :—

"A true note of all the church goods delivered to Willm Sparrowe and Abraham Whitechurch Churchwardens of great paxton the xviijth of April 1624 from John Steele and Willm highway old Churchwardens.

Impis a fayre large bible *newelie bought 1627 in March.*
Itm a new comm booke.
Itm the old booke for the Clarke.
Itm a booke of the defence of the right of kinges.
Jewell & harding a great booke
Itm a booke of prayer for the fift of novebr & an act in print.
Itm a book of canons.
Itm one old homelie booke.
Itm a Register booke in parchment.
Itm a booke for the Churchwdens accompts.
Itm one old Registre booke in paper.
Itm bullaigers decades (?)
A booke for the fift of August.
A booke of prayers with an ordr of fasting in the time of the plauge & one other little prayer booke of thankesgiving to God for the staying of the plauge one other for the clarke.
Itm a comn cupp of silver wth a cover.
Itm a puthr stooupe of a quart size.
Itm a boxe for the comn cupp.
Itm a great chest with iij lockes and keyes.
Itm a comn table with a carpet of . . . . . and a fayre linen cloath.
Itm a surplece.
Itm a seate for service.
Itm a pulpit of woodd, cover with a cushin *A newe booke of homelies. 2 newe bookes of fasting 1628 April 21.**
Itm a font with a covr to it.
Itm a poore mans boxe with ij lockes and keyes.
Itm a long ladder. A seate for ye clarke.
Itm v small bells wth fyve ropes.
Itm one Iron pulley.
Itm a beare wth an hearse uppon it."

Almost all these articles have long since disappeared but the "great chest" still remains.

The Church of Great Paxton is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Originally it was probably cruciform in shape. The north transept now does not extend beyond the aisle but ends abruptly in a plain gable. On the south side the transept is only shown in the altered form of the roof at the end of the aisle.

* These words in italics apparently added at a later date.

From the outside these features are perhaps more noticeable than from within. The nave is enclosed by two whole bays, and a third much shortened on either side at the west end; whilst a solid block of masonry, amounting to a wall, between the eastern bays and the transept arches, greatly obstructs the view from the aisles, but they were necessary in order to support the lofty transept arches, which have massive clustered columns, on the east side. While the nave arches are only 14 feet the north transept arch is as much as 28 feet from the floor. All this work is evidently Saxon of not very early date; the long and short work with the wide joints, in some cases about 2 inches deep, is well shown in the pillars of the crossing and on the west side of the masonry blocks. It is strange that these indications of Saxon work seem to have remained unnoticed until quite recently when Bishop Alwyne Compton was the first to call attention to them. There now remains no doubt among experts as to assigning the work to this early period. Although the chancel arch is in the decorated style, it rests on the earlier pillars, the abacus over the caps of which, are ornamented with very irregular billet moulding. The south transept arch is placed on the old capitals, but these are several feet lower than those opposite although of an exactly similar pattern. The late Precentor Venables conjectured that there was originally a central tower which fell. If this is a true explanation and the tower fell to the south so as to destroy that transept arch, it would account for the shortened pillars, the old caps being retained and placed in the lower position. On the other hand, Mr. Inskip Ladds, whose has studied the church closely, is of opinion that although a central tower was intended, it was never completed. On the nave walls to the extreme east may be noticed pilaster strips indicative of Saxon work, they have been cut away for about 6 feet from the floor no doubt to make room for high pews.

These pilaster strips are also found beside each of the four central pillars. A rude string course runs along the walls of the nave, about 3 feet above the arches, of the

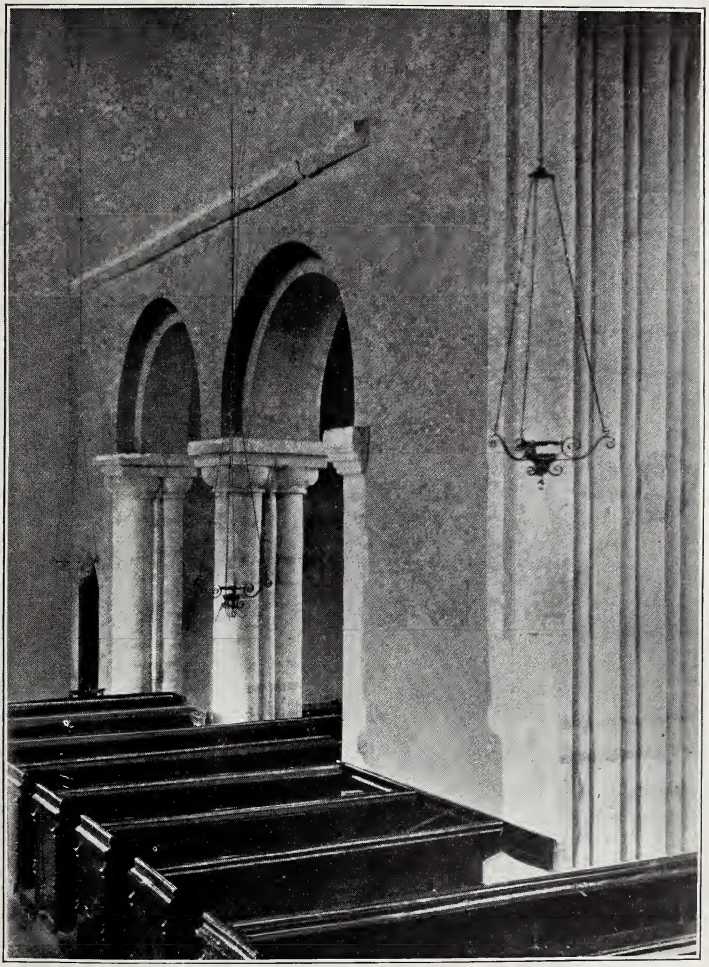


Photo by *A. E. Jennings.*

GREAT PAXTON CHURCH, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

same date as the arches themselves. On the outside of the church on the south side a similar string course may be observed broken through by the three Norman clerestory windows. Mr. Ladds explains these two string courses by a very ingenious suggestion. He conjectures that the original church was begun on a much larger scale a triforium being intended in the nave, the base of which would be the interior string, whilst the outer string would be below the proposed clerestory windows where the aisle roof would reach the nave walls. He conjectures that the work was stopped for a time and that when it was again taken in hand a more modest design was adopted, by which the triforium was abandoned and the present clerestory was put in at a lower level, the aisle roof being lowered at the same time. The nave piers are most interesting, the section is very unusual, being made up of four round pillars with much narrower pilasters filling up the space between each. All the caps are rounded blocks only roughly finished off. The piers are built of deep and shallow stones carrying the principle of long and short work to an unusual extent. There were originally three and perhaps four bays in the nave. The third bay to the west has been shortened to admit a buttress to the more modern tower. The third clerestory window has been closed for the same reason. Other buttresses to support the tower have been built inside the aisles of the church. The position of the south door appears out of place also; instead of being, as would be expected, opposite the third bay, it is now at the extreme west end of the aisle. If there were originally a fourth bay, the door would be in its accustomed place.

The chancel was rebuilt in the Decorated period. On the north side a window of three lights with mullions carried through the head is part of the original work as are also the piscina and sedilia in the south wall. When the chancel was underpinned in 1902 it was found that the walls rested on made earth without any solid foundation. In the process of the work the base of a buttress was found near the Priest's door, probably belonging to the Saxon chancel. Most

of the windows in the church are more modern insertions in the perpendicular style. At the back of the north-east pier of the crossing a narrow staircase has been burrowed through the masonry to an opening where the pulpit now stands, this would be the approach to the rood loft. When the church was restored in 1867 the floor of the church was lowered, some two feet, to its original level: this has given a dignified appearance to the chancel which now stands so high that the base of the Altar is about 5 feet above the level of the nave. At the same time the oak chancel screen was moved and cut away to fit into the Tower arch. It has some fine carving, and above the central opening is a panel with surrounding rays of glory. A figure originally on this panel has been removed; its form is suggestive of a representation of the Blessed Virgin with the Holy Child in her arms (the Assumption). All this woodwork is now thickly covered with brown paint. The tower has been thrust into the west end, instead of being added to it; this is evident from the shortened bays to the west and the buttresses inside the church, mentioned above: it has had the effect of shortening the nave considerably. The upper windows of the tower are Perpendicular, that on the east side being encroached upon by the nave roof when it was raised to its present pitch. Above the chancel arch is carved in the timber of the roof the date 1637. In the Churchwardens' accounts there are details of the cost of this restoration. The amount was raised in three levies thus described "A leavi made in July for to pay Mas. Adkinson for the roofe of Church at vs a halfe yard (15 acres) land and I.s. vjd a house." There follows a list of names and amounts paid. Again "A leavi made in August for to pay for Towe Ton of lead and other Charges at v*s* a h.y. land and i*s* vj*d* a house," and "A leavi made the fift of November to pay the plumer for running of the lead and other chariges at ij*s* vj*d* the h.y. land and vj the house . . . . . The whole sume of these there levies xxxxvj*li* xv*s*-vij *d*."

The adjoining parishes had to pay their share for

there is added "Reseaved fro Paxton xxv*li* xviij *d*. Reseaved fro Toseland xxv*li* xviij *d*." On the receipts side is also entered "Reseaved for the plumers ashes ij*li*-ij*s*-o "Reseaved for the old wood j*li*-viij*s*. Reseaved of Mr Dickman for lead o-ij*s*-vj*d*. Reseaved for lead o-j*s*-viij*d*. (Total) iij*li* xiijj*s* ij*d*." The estimates seem to have exceeded the expenditure for there follows this receipt "Md. that the xviijth daie of May 1638 John Archdeacon and Thomas Neave being Churchwardens for the yeere past did make theire accompt to John King, John Abbott, Rychrd Abbott and Thomas Whitechurche chief Inhabitants of Toseland for the building and Repayre of the church of great paxton as the highe Roofe plubing and casting of the leade for the same and mason work and the north Ile and the windowe and all things accompted and allowed there was dewe to the sayd inhabitants the sumn of xij*s* viij*d*.

John King A John Abbotts marke Richard Abbots marke

Thomas Witch . . . . and we likewise James Clapham and Willm Beale the churchwardens of little have received the like some xijs and viijd. of John Archdeacon and Thomas Neave the said churchwardens uppon the same daie 18 May

James Clapham The mrke < of Willm . . . . Churchwardens.

The bells were rehung and the bell frames renewed in 1896. At the same time the treble bell which was poor in tone and out of tune with the rest was recast, the old marks are reproduced on the new bell: they look like the letters

MD X DV

The Rev. J. M. N. Owen interprets the marks as M.T. Xp T.V. and considers that *Mater Christi Virgo* is intended by them. There are other marks on the bell.* The other four bear inscriptions:—

II "Russell made me 1720" with coins "Jacobus II. Dei Gratia" inserted.

* Vide *The Church Bells of Huntingdonshire* by the Rev. J. M. N. Owen, pp 5, 6, 110.

III. "Jos. Eayre St. Neots fecit 1756."
IV. Sancta Caterina ora pro nobis."
V. "Praise the Lord 1758."

Some years ago in pulling down one of the churchyard walls the stem of a Churchyard Cross was found in the masonry, this has now been placed in the Churchyard to the west of the south door. The font is a plain octagon of perpendicular date. The font cover of carved oak was placed there by the friends of Miss Clara Towgood in her memory. The existing altar vessels at Great Paxton are of comparatively modern date. The Chalice bears the inscription "*Deo et Altare sacrum*" and "*The gift of Thomas Bowdler Esq.*"

The chalice and cover at Little Paxton are valuable. On the chalice is inscribed "FOR THE TOWNE OF LYTEL PAXSON" and the cover, which is of the same date has "1569" engraved upon it. The Toseland Chalice is of the same period; on it is engraved "TOWSLAND HUNDRETHE."

Any description of the Church would be incomplete which did not acknowledge the noble gifts of the Towgood family. The restoration in 1867 was mainly carried out at the expense of the late Mr. Edward Towgood who at the same time presented the organ. The three Misses Towgood, who succeeded their father at Paxton Hill allowed nothing to be wanted: the beautifully embroidered altar cloths etc. were worked under their superintendance and at their cost. The greater part by far, of the restoration of the bells and belfry was paid for by the family; the lamps designed and executed by Messrs. Barkentin & Krall to be in harmony with their surroundings, the altar and processional crosses were provided by the same benefactors, and when the last of the three sisters, Miss Eleanor Towgood, died in 1898, she bequeathed £500 for the lighting of the Church, £400 for the maintenance of the Churchyard and £2000 to provide an additional Sunday Service for Great Paxton and Toseland. These sums are vested in the Ely Diocesan Trust. The present representative of the

family, Mr. Hamer Towgood of Saintfoins, Cambridgeshire, not only restored the west window but has recently added the richly carved oak reredos.

In compiling these notes I must acknowledge the obligation I am under to Mr. Inskip Ladds, to the Rev. W. M. Noble and the Rev. E. Giles by whom almost all the information has been supplied.

A. G. Cane.

THE CARVED BENCH-ENDS IN EYNESBURY CHURCH, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

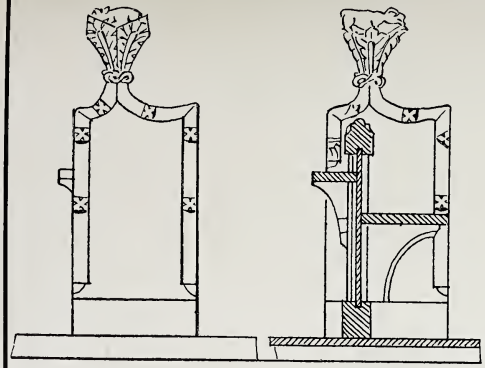
It is somewhat strange that so attractive a feature as the singularly well preserved oak benches in Eynesbury Church, displaying designs of such a varied and interesting character as to invest them with no ordinary importance, should have hitherto escaped the particular attention they certainly merit. The accomplished writer, the Rev. G. C. Gorham, whose work on St. Neots and Eynesbury is deservedly valued, makes no mention of these seats. They were removed in the course of a general restoration in 1857 to their present position in the north aisle from the place they originally occupied in the nave. Whether while there the benches, during then recent times, were in any way hidden from view by modern excrescences, such as were allowed to disfigure parish Churches during the years that followed the stirring events of the sixteenth century, I cannot say. The omission of all mention of these seats is otherwise unaccountable.

There are in all thirty-two bench-ends, all of different design, mostly bearing the 'poppy head' in its complete form. Twenty-six show the twisted cable pattern immediately below the actual *fleur-de-lis* which may be regarded as giving to the 'poppy-head' its true character, tying up or binding together the bundle or head. The familiar term 'poppy-head' has been variously defined; poupée *(Fr:)* or pupa, poppæa *(Latin)* furnishes us with a meaning which appears by no means improbable *viz:* something which resembles a puppet or doll, or even the puppet-like bundle which the human figure—*e.g.* of a young child—is made to assume under certain conditions.* *Poop*, signifying the high end of a seat,

* "*Statuncula vestibus amicta*" (*v. Fucciol.*, Du Cange)="clouts, bearing a likeness to a tied up bundle."

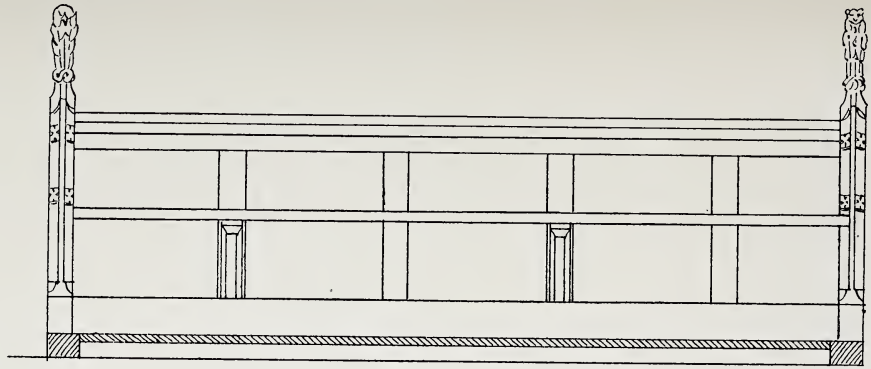
See also an excellent article in *The Ecclesiologist*, Vol. ii., N.S., pp. 209-216, which is full of ingenious suggestions relating to symbolism, etc.

Church of S. Mary Eynesbury, Hunts. Old oak seats now in North Aisle.

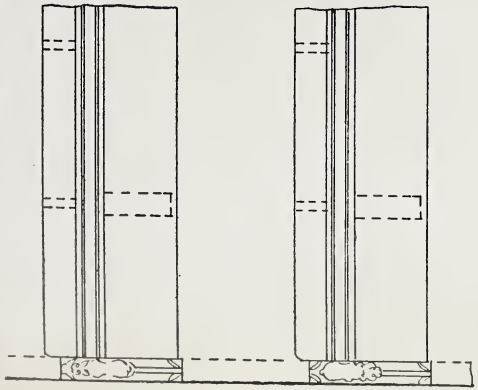


End

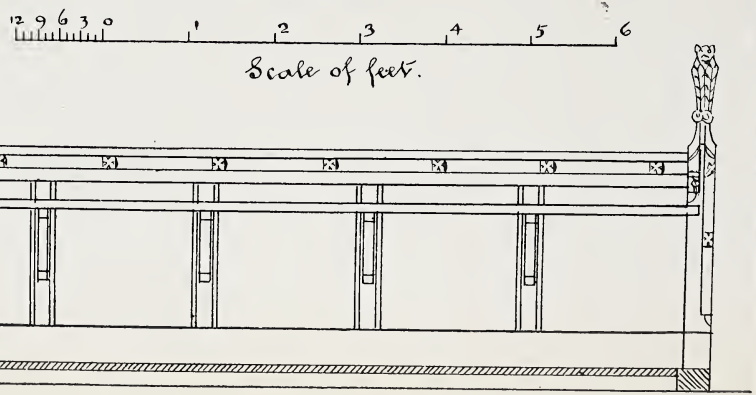
Section



Front.



Plan.



Back

Thos Garratt. delt
1903.

an elevated ornament, has also been suggested. The plant (poppy) of the genus *papaver*, in its tied up form conveys a perfectly intelligible meaning. But the main idea is to be found in the *fleur-de-lis* which is a recognized ecclesiastical emblem as well as a royal heraldic badge. The *fleur-de-lis* is supposed to have originated in the spear head, and this form of leaf in its simplicity may be seen, appositely enough, in the mouldings of some of the Eynesbury bench-ends. The *fleur-de-lis* shows the upright or stem with its over-lapping sides united by a band. This true form is curiously absent in certain of these bench-ends as will be pointed out, but this very feature invests the consideration of the carvings with an added interest, as where the customary upright foliage takes the form of a recumbent animal or a quaint human representation. If the gracefulness of the exact form is lost, the variety is pleasing, even though it is somewhat uncomely. It has been assumed that where the recurring feature of the twisted band that encircles the neck of the 'poppy-head' is wanting, a later date may be assigned. I think this unlikely; any such divergence from the wood-carver's beaten track is at once picturesque and skilful.

There are sculptured upon these bench-ends fourteen designs depicting animals in one form or another; generally full length either recumbent or crouching. As far as the distorted views of our forefathers with regard to the precise form of objects of natural history will allow us to judge, it may be assumed that the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, wild boar, horse, sheep, stork, serpent, or fish, &c. are here represented. The vegetable world offered no facilities worth mentioning for contortion and caricature, so that the mediæval artist generally followed nature's own pleasant path in representing foliage, &c. But yet an inexactness frequently prevails which is very perplexing when we seek to investigate forms and attach names and designations. An elongated leaf of the spear-head type and a similar specimen resembling an arrow head are of frequent recurrence. The end of the bench which carries the ornamental bunch of foliage with its

half expanded and undeveloped centre, its lateral curling and expanded leaves marked by a graceful curve is characteristic of the 'poppy-head' with which we are best acquainted. The conventional bunch of foliage, however may be best left for the examination of experts in botanical nomenclature.* Such ornamentation I am inclined to regard as entirely decorative, wrought with a view to pictorial effect more than anything else.

It will be observed that scriptural or legendary subjects are eschewed, while others are quaint only, without being humorous or grotesque.

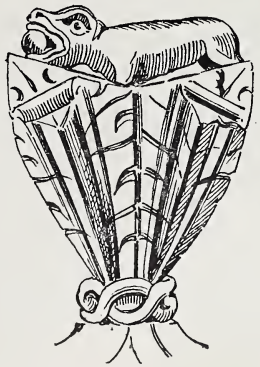
On the back of most of the flattened forms of the animals the remains of a rivet or screw may be seen, which points either to the existence of some ornament required to complete the *fleur-de-lis* shape, or to the utilization of the standard for a sconce or other temporary adjunct.

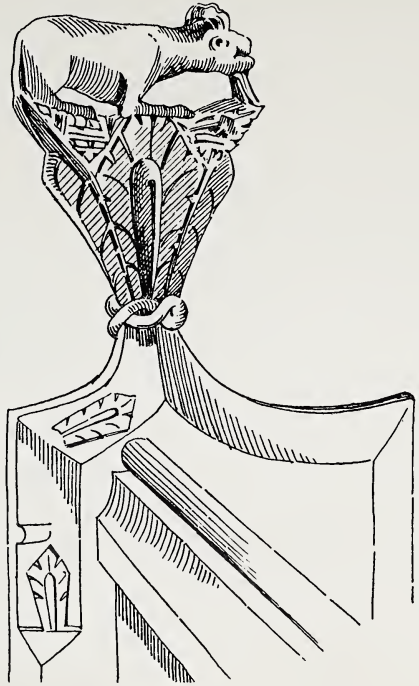
The average height of the standards, measuring from the top of a finial to the ground base is three to four feet. The finials and shoulders project above the back of the seat. The standards, which like the other material used in the construction of these seats are sound and massive, are morticed into an oak sill. Much of the ordinary work, excellent as it is, seems somewhat roughly executed, the surface of certain of the seats seem to be hewn rather than planed. The form of the bench-end exhibits the shoulder greatly diminished on one of its sides to allow of convenient access to the seat. The seats are supported on brackets and the backs carried down. A narrow flat book board, placed a little higher than the seat, is in two or three instances the original work. The continuous cills upon which the benches now rest are of course renewals. Or, the seats may originally have been constructed without a boarded floor; old Church accounts elsewhere seem to establish this mode of erection.†

The seats as at present arranged in the north aisle are

* The open pomegranate frequently carved on a finial is sometimes thought to have given rise to the term.

† *Vide* Accounts of St. Mary's (Great), Cambridge.





Bench Ends,
Church of S. Mary.
Eynesbury. Hunts.

Thos. Garratt. delt. 1905.

in two divisions, *viz.* to the east and west of the north door. The easternmost block is made up of four lines of seats with five 'poppy heads' on either side. The front has seven panels of late Perpendicular character moulded at the top and decorated with small quatrefoils; at the back a similar number of panelled divisions carry the quatrefoil while the top bears the elongated leaf decoration. The range of seats towards the west has ten compartments, with eleven bench-ends on each side. Six divisions or panels of varying pattern front the series. The design, which has the flower ornament, is hardly so pleasing as the work in the front group, the tracery of the arcading being of a debased form and consequently far less graceful. The chamfered top has the quatrefoil ornament. The wainscoting is relieved by the bowtell or small buttresses.

Three of the bench-ends facing south have their sides carved. In one case a tree appears with fruit thereon, another has leaves only without stem.

Open seats or benches of this character are found of as early a date as the fourteenth century, if not earlier, but they mostly belong to a later period, and were always placed in the nave. There may at one time have been other seats of a like kind in the nave of Eynesbury Church, but the excellent condition of the benches that remain renders it improbable that work of this character could have passed into a state of decay, and it is unlikely that any such were ever removed out of the Church.

These seats were probably introduced into Eynesbury Church early in the sixteenth century, or it may have been quite towards the close of the previous century, forming a range on either side with a broad passage between. Such partial seating was I fancy very general about the time named, and I have an idea, however much we may dislike it, that particular parishioners who defrayed the cost appropriated the benches to their own use. It was left to others to augment the series as desired. Only in this way can we account for such a limited seating accommodation at a time when pulpits had become stationary. It is certain moreover that seats during the period

referred to, were never allowed to be the incumbrance into which they ultimately developed. Men in those far off days were content simply to kneel and worship, or were satisfied when need required it, with a movable stool. It is not unlikely that pride rather than necessity led to the introduction of the fixed seat, and to this and like causes we may attribute in no small degree its long retention.

The entire groups of benches may now be more closely examined.

EAST OF NORTH DOOR.

I. (*a*) The first in order, starting from the east end of the north aisle, is a singularly interesting example of the wood carver's art, a kind of *tria juncta in uno*, displaying reduplicated heads, male and female; whether the intention was to represent two, three or four persons, or the whole a mere matter of caprice, I cannot say, but I am inclined to regard the whole as a species of mythological triad. The termination shows the head of a female in wimple and characteristic head-dress which marks the period as that of the early part of the sixteenth century or the close of the fifteenth.* Encompassing the face are broad lappets falling from a frontlet or cap of network design with a kind of crimp bordering. The undergarment displays a narrow frill brought up closely around the throat. This head appears as a double profile. Below, on either side, the heads of two bearded men project. They have plaited hair or rather hair indicated by hatched horizontal lines somewhat resembling the judicial coif. The design is not an infrequent one, and it is moreover of great antiquity. It is to be found *e.g.* carved on Egyptian capitals (as at Denderah); indeed, this Eynesbury example, so far as the two

* The monumental brass of Joan Swann at Stretham, Cambs., (A.D. 1497) displays precisely similar costume, and this continued to be worn until the middle of the sixteenth century.

branching profiles are concerned might well have been wrought in part from this Egyptian model so close is the resemblance in coiffure. These are the only illustrations affecting costume, afforded by the Eynesbury examples. Whatever this singular device or combination may typify it is certainly suggestive of marital relationship. The faces so much resemble one another that likenesses can scarcely be imagined. An allusion however may be made to the connection of a wife with two husbands. The double face or two headed representation afforded ample scope for the caricaturist in days gone by. Even the clerks in the Exchequer, labelling their documents, are found to pourtray by a rude characteristic drawing of three heads in one, the person of a usurer. It is to be hoped for the honour of the neighbourhood that double-faced individuals were not immediately in the eye of the Eynesbury carver! This easternmost 'poppy-head' measures 14 inches from top to bottom and 10 inches across, the finial (female head) is 5 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(*b*) The example placed at the further end of this seat is an ordinary 'poppy-head.'

II. (*a*) The 'poppy-head' is formed of foliage. The upper portion is missing. The shoulder and continuation carry a hollow moulding with leaf and quatrefoil ornament.

(*b*) The poppy-head is composed of foliage. The hollow moulding of this bench-end displays a cone-like continuous ornament and is relieved by the small mock buttress.

III. (*a*) From the foliage issue the heads of two bulls (?) with open mouths, as if bellowing. The hollow moulding has quatrefoils on sides and shoulders. The twisted cable, here as elsewhere, appears round the neck of the 'poppy-head.'

(*b*) The lower part of the head displays foliage upon which is seen the hinder part of some recumbent

animal. The hollow moulding of the sides bear the leaf ornament.

IV. (*a*) A foliated head; twisted band round neck; the quatrefoil appears in the hollow moulding.

(*b*) Foliated head; leaf ornament and quatrefoil within the moulding.

V. (*a*) Head foliated; the neck, collar, shoulder and side well moulded.

(*b*) The foliated head has an unfinished appearance. The moulded neck, &c., as before noticed.

WEST OF NORTH DOOR.

1. (*a-b*) Identical with No. V.

2. (*a*) Foliated with two beasts' heads issuing. These animals have long hair on necks and distended nostrils. The quatrefoil appears in the moulding.

(*b*) The broad profile of a human head (without neck) issuing from the foliage exhibited below, and displayed in an oblong. It is quite of a Dutch type, somewhat resembling an old world representation of the sun in his glory. When I first saw this quaint carving I had a suspicion that it might be intended to represent the ninth century Saxon, little St. Neot, the long distended hair surrounding face and head giving the appearance of a *halo*, but I now see no reason for encouraging such a conjecture. This curious piece measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It of course misses the *fleur-de-lis* or true 'poppy-head' form. The hollow mould of the sides, &c., show the leaf ornament.

3. (*a*) On the leafage of the lower portion is a smooth skinned beast with long horn-like ears, feeding; the legs are bent at the knees. The leaf ornament is within the moulding.

(*b*) A hound on leafage with large angular teeth and flap ears.

4. (*a*) A leaf head with leaf ornament in the hollow mould.

(*b*) Leaf head with quatrefoils in hollow.

5. (*a*) Stag with antlers extended on back, standing on leafage; quatrefoils appear in the mouldings.

(*b*) Animal with thick hair at the back of neck, feeding. Leaf ornament in moulding.

6. (*a*) An animal with large round ears, on leaves. Within the moulding is the leaf and quatrefoil ornament. Enriched seat end.

(*b*) Ram (?) feeding on leafage, which appears in the under part. The leaf ornament is within the moulding.

7. (*a*) Animal and bird, bodies conjoined at shoulders. These objects are bereft of their heads.

(*b*) An animal (? wolf). The trefoil ornament is within the moulded portion.

8. (*a*) Animal upon foliage biting its back. Within the moulding is the quatrefoil. End of seat enriched.

(*b*) Animal (rabbit or hare) with long ears laid back. The moulding has the trefoil ornament.

9. (*a*) On foliage a bearded stag with antlers: quatrefoil in moulding.

(*b*) Bird (head gone) on foliage. In the moulding is the quatrefoil and trefoil ornament.

10. (*a*) An animal swallowing a ball. Leaf and quatrefoil ornament in mould. Enriched seat end.

(*b*) Birds (?) or serpents or swans with scaly necks, head to head.

11. (*a*) Horse (?) with reins on neck, standing on foliage below: quatrefoils within the moulding.

(*b*) The 'poppy-head' displays leafage: the leaf and quatrefoil ornament enriches the moulding.

It should be mentioned that occasionally small blocks within the mouldings intended for quatrefoils, &c., remain unworked.

As I had occasion to remark some time since in the course of my observations on the Brampton stalls,

Huntingdonshire is particularly rich in carved woodwork which deserves to be systematically and exactly studied; hitherto it has been well-nigh neglected in a County which until the establishment of this Society in 1900 was content to allow its antiquities to remain 'undiscovered.' The Eynesbury seats are undoubtedly fashioned out of native timber by the hands of skilled Huntingdonshire men whose work deserve to be appreciated. There are few examples more interesting than these unique (and in all probability locally designed) benches. An added interest is found in the fact that the men who destroyed the carved work in our Churches with axes and hammers were content to leave these benches alone, and we acknowledge our indebtedness.

By way of additional illustration Fox's *History of Godmanchester* may be consulted (pp. 288, 9). At the end of several chapters are tail-pieces illustrating the curious carvings that ornamented "the Assistants' seats." The work is somewhat similar to that at Eynesbury, and a date (A.D. 1513), forming part of an inscription upon one of the panels, may possibly furnish an approximate date for the Eynesbury benches.

The 'poppy-heads' at Glatton are very interesting; indeed several churches in the county furnish conspicuous examples of this important feature of ecclesiastical woodwork.

In the adjoining county of Cambridge there are many instances of good carved bench ends. An interesting set may be seen at Soham. Three faces are upon a 'poppy-head,' and the animal form is also here a deviation from the strict *fleur-de-lis* pattern.

I have to express my indebtedness to Mr. Thomas Garratt for the skilful drawings which illustrate this paper.

C. H. EVELYN-WHITE, F.S.A.

THE STORY OF

COTTENHAM, Co. CAMBRIDGE.

THE MANORS IN DOMESDAY TIMES. The authentic history of Cottenham may be said to commence with the Norman Conquest, and is contained in three particular compilations, *viz. Domesday Book, Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis, and Inquisitio Eliensis.* The first of these is too well known to need any considerable remark. It will here suffice to say that its date is generally agreed to be A.D. 1086. The second document—the Inquest for the County of Cambridge—exists in one single manuscript which dates from 1180 or thereabouts, and is preserved among the *Cottonian MSS.*, in the British Museum, under the reference number, *Tiberius A. vi.* Unfortunately, that portion which particularly relates to Cottenham has been lost, so that the scanty information Domesday affords will have to be supplemented by our third document—the Ely Inquest, an Inquiry into the holdings of the Abbey of Ely. It is contained in the same MS., as the Inquest for the shire and was probably drawn up in the first instance as a preliminary to the settlement of the possessions of Ely by William I. Domesday Book and the Ely Inquest regard Cottenham from different points of view. The first takes cognisance of all taxable property, omitting all irrevelant details: the second aimed at including all the property of the Abbey, and disregarded all else. Thus much for our authorities. Let us now examine the picture they disclose of Cottenham.

Cottenham, then as now, was included in the Chesterton Hundred, and its importance can be judged from the fact that of the eight jurors for the Hundred, named by the *Inquisitio Eliensis*, two were Cottenham men: viz. Sturmidus de Cotenham and Almar de Cotham, or Cotenham.

There were three great landowners: the Abbey of Ely, the Abbey of Crowland, and Picot the Sheriff of the County. Of the holdings of each, the Domesday Book gives a full account, while the Ely Inquest, as we have seen, deals only with what concerns itself, *i.e.* its own Manor and the land which Picot the Sheriff occupied.

The Ely Manor came into the possession of the Abbey from a certain Leofwin, who, being guilty of matricide, gave to the church of Ely "terram de Cothenham" amongst other estates.* It contained ten hides—that is 1,200 acres—and sufficient plough land for 8 teams of eight oxen apiece. Of this land, 720 acres was held immediately by the Abbey, with a team of eight oxen, 'and,' adds the *Inq. Elien.* 'a second could be formed.' The rest of the land was held by 16 villeins—ten, the *Inq. Eliensis* wrongly states—and 10 cottagers with six teams of oxen. These villiens were legally free men, but owed to the Manor on which they were, and from which they could not depart, certain services, working for the lord two, three or more days in the week. The cottagers seem to have held very little land of their own (nine of them possess crofts in *Inq. El.*) but worked partly for the lord of the Manor, partly for the villeins.

In addition to these, there were two serfs, slaves who were as much the property of their master as a dog, with hardly any legal rights. There was also meadow land for the plough teams, pasture for the sheep, &c., of the town. At the time of the return its value was £5.

The Crowland Manor is given in much the same terms, except that mention is made of a fishery from which 500 eels were obtained—presumably per annum—and 12 pence is named as a present. This Manor is stated to be worth £6 per annum.

The Sheriff's Manor consisted of 600 acres with the usual tenants, pasture, teams, &c., to the value of 40 shillings at the time of the survey. From a fishery came 150 eels, and as the *Inq. Eliensis* alone informs us, 25 'fishes.' The land in question was occupied by three

* See *Historia Eliensis* Lib ii., Cap lx., Ed. Stewart.

sokemen—two sokemen says the Abbey of Ely, careful only about its own—or holders of land under a bond, the nature of which is quite hypothetical. One of these, Oswi, it is interesting to note, is mentioned by name in the Ely Inquest. Some of this land evidently belonged to the Abbey of Ely, and had been occupied by Picot. In addition to this we read that the sheriff had also in his possession 40 acres and a croft of the Abbey of Ely, valued at 10 shillings, and 40 acres of plough land and 5 acres of pasture of the Abbey of Crowland.

Such are the particulars of the early tenure of property in Cottenham. It may be worth while to sum up these particulars in a few general facts previous to setting out the entries in the Domesday Book and *Inquisitio Eliensis* in an extended text and translation.

The Ely Manor comprised ten hides, or 1200 acres, and 28 able-bodied labourers are mentioned: the Crowland Manor consisted of 1320 acres with 21 labourers; while Picot, holding 600 acres, had 14 labourers and 3 sokemen or yeomen-farmers. The population of Cottenham, as far as can be gathered from Domesday, was 56, but of course many of these were heads of families, and perfectly free persons would not be mentioned. The acreage of the town was 3120 acres, and two fisheries produced 650 eels and 25 fishes per annum. In the *Hundred Rolls* (2 Edw. I.), Cottenham is reckoned at 27 hides or 3240 acres.* The 11 hides of the Crowland Manor are described as "ut in terris, pratis, pasturis et mariscis . . . . unde dictus Abbas et Conventus tenent in dominio de dictis undecim hidis duas hidas arabiles, et quinque hidas in pratis, pasturis et mariscis pertinentibus ad predictam villam."

* The present estimate is somewhat above 7,000 acres. The difficulty however of reconciling the different land measures of the Domesday survey with those of later times is well known, and in the state of our knowledge it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. Much has been written on the subject, but particular mention may be made of learned papers by the late Mr. O. C. Pell and others in the two volumes of *Domesday Studies* issued in 1888—1891 under the auspices of the Domesday Commemoration Committee.

LIBER CENSUALIS VOCATI 'DOMESDAY BOOK.'

[Terra Abbatie de Ely].

In Cestretone Hundreto. Manerium COTEHAM pro ix hidis se defendit. Terra est viii carrucis In dominio vi hidae et i carruca. Ibi xvi villani et x cotarii cum vi carrucis. Ibi ii servi. Pratum viii^to^ carrucis. Pastura ad pecuniam villae. In totis valentiis valet et valuit c solidis; Tempore Regis Edwardi viii libris. Hoc manerium iacetet iacuit in ecclesiae dominio de Ely.

[Terra Ecclesiae de Croiland].

In Cestretone Hundreto. Manerium Coteham tenet abbas de Croiland. Ibi xi hidae. Terra est viii carrucis. In dominio vi hidae, et ibi est una carruca, et altera potest fieri. Ibi xii villani et viii bordarii cum vi carrucis. Ibi i servus. Pratum viii carrucis. Pastura ad pecuniam villae. De maresca quinqentae anquillae, et de presentatione xii denarii In totis valentiis valet et valuit vi libris: tempore regis Edwardi viii libris. Hoc manerium fuit semper et est in dominio ecclesiae Sancti Guthlaci.

[Terra Picot de Grentebrigi].

In Cestretone Hundreto. In Coteham tenet Rogerus de Picot v hidas. Terra est iii carrucis. In dominio est una, et alia potest fieri. Ibi vi villani cum viii cotariis habent: carrucam. Pratum iii carrucis. Pastura ad pecuniam villae de maresca cl auguillae. Valet xl solidis: quando recepit, l solidis: tempore regis Edwardi lx solidis. Hanc terram tenuerunt iii sochemanui. Horum unus, homo sanctae Edeldredae, tenuit iii hidas et dimidiam, xiiii acris minus: non potuit idare quia erat de dominio ecclesiae; et alter, homo abbatis, i hidam et dimidiam habuit et dare potuit sine soca; et tercius, homo Wallef comitis, xiiii acras habuit et dare et vendere potuit.

In Coteham tenet Picot xl acras et i ortum de dominio ecclesiae de Ely.

In eadem Coteham tenet Picot xl acras terrae et v acras prati de dominio Ecclesiae Sancti Guthlaci.

DOMESDAY BOOK.

[Land of the Abbey of Ely].

In Chesterton Hundred. Manor. Cottenham gelds for 9 hides. There is land for 8 teams. In the demesne are 6 hides and 1 team. There are 16 villeins, 10 cotiers with 6 teams. There are 2 serfs. Meadow for 8 teams. Pasture for the cattle of the town. In total value it is worth and has been worth 100 shillings: in King Edward's time £8. This manor lies and laid in the lordship of the church of Ely.

[Land of the Church of Crowland].

In Chesterton Hundred. Manor. The abbot of Crowland holds Cottenham. There are 11 hides. There is land for 8 teams. In the demesne are 6 hides and there is 1 team and a second can be formed. There are 12 villeins and 8 bordiers with 6 teams. There is 1 serf. Meadow land for 8 teams. Pasture for the cattle of the town. From the marsh, 500 eels, and 12 pence from presents. In total value it is and has been worth £6: in King Edward's time, £8. This manor is and always has been in the lordship of the Church of S. Guthlac.

[Land of Picot of Cambridge].

In Chesterton Hundred. In Cottenham Roger holds of Picot 5 hides. There is land for 3 teams. In the demesne is one and another can be formed. Six villiens there, with 8 cotiers have one team. Meadow land for 3 teams: pasture for the cattle of the town. From the marsh, 150 eels. It is worth 40 shillings: when he received it, 50 shillings: in King Edward's time 60 shillings. Three sokemen held this land. One of these was a vassal of S. Etheldreda and held 3½ hides lacking 14 acres: he could not give his land because it was of the lordship of the Church: another, was a vassal of the abbot and held 1½ hides: he could give it away but without the soke: the third, a vassal of Earl Wallef, had 14 acres and could give or sell them.

In Cottenham Picot holds 40 acres and 1 croft of the lordship of the Church of Ely.

In the same Cottenham Picot holds 40 acres of land and 5 acres of meadow land of the lordship of the Church of S. Guthlac.

INQUISITIO ELIENSIS.

In Cestretone Hundreto. Cotenham tenet abbas Eli x hidas. viii carrucis ibi est terra. i carruca et vi hidae in dominio, aliaque potest fieri. vi carrucas [habent] homines. x villani, i cotarius, ix de ortis suis, ii servi. Pratum viii [carrucis]. Pastura ad pecora villae. In totis valentiis valet c solidis; quando recepit c solidis; tempore regis aeduuardi viii libris. Hoc manerium iacet et iacuit in ecclesia Sanctae Aedeldrethae in dominio

(*Fol.* 45a., *Col.* i.)

In eadem villa tenet Picotus vicecomes v hidas xiiii acris minus. iii carrucis ibi est terra. i carruca in dominio et alia potest fieri. i carrucam [habent] homines, vi villani, viii cotarii. Pratum iii carrucis. Pastura ad pecora villae. De marisca cl anguillae et viginti v pisces. Inter totum, valet xl solidis: quando recepit l solidis: tempore regis Edwardi iii libris. Hanc terram tenuerunt ii sochemanni: unus istorum, Osuui, iii hidas et dimidiam xiiii acris minus habuit de dominio Sanctae Aedeldrethae, et non potest vendere, et alter i hidam et dimidiam: potuit dare sine soca. Hi fuerunt homines abbatis Ely: et unus autem potuit et alter non potuit.

In eadem villa tenet Picotus vice comes xl acras et unumortum de dominio Sanctae Aedeldrethae et valet x solidis.

(*Fol.* 45a., *Col.* 2.)

[Names of the Jury for Chesterton Hundred].

In Cestretone hundreto iuraverunt Rogerus de Cilderlaia, Giffard de Draitona, Gillebert de Histona, Sturmidus de Cotenham, Bruningus de Cestretona, Almar de Cotham [Cotenham C.]. Ledmarus de Draiton, Ernius de Cilderlaia, et omnes alii Franci et Angli de hoc hundreto iuraverunt. (*Fol.* 39a., *Col.* i.)

Summary of possessions of the Abbey.

[*At the end of the "Inquisitio Eliensis."*]

Cotenham. ii dominicae carrucae, vi hidae carrucatae (?), xvi villani, decem bordarii duo servi. Hoc est, vi dominicae carrucae, xv hidae carrucatae (?), xxxv villani, xviii bordarii, vii servi. (*Fol.* 67a., *Col.* ii.)

(*Fol.* 68b., *Col.* i.)

NOMINA VILLARUM. Cotenham. vi carrucae.

(*Fol.* 68b., *Col.* iii.)

Picotus vice comes. In Cotenham. v hidae xii acris minus.

*In Cotenham tenet rursum Picot hidam et dimidiam et unam virgatam ad servitiuni et iii alias virgatas de soca. (Fol. 211A.)

* This extract occurs in a list of those who wrongfully keep back lands of the Abbey of Ely.

THE ELY INQUEST.

In Chesterton Hundred. The abbot of Ely holds 10 hides at Cottenham. There is land for 8 teams. In the demesne are 6 hides and one team and another can be formed. The men own 6 teams. There are 10 villeins, 1 cotier, 9 possessing their own crofts, two serfs. Meadow land for 8 teams: pasture for the cattle of the town. In total value it is worth 100 shillings: when received, 100 shillings: in King Edward's time, £8. This manor lies and laid in the lordship of the church of St. Etheldreda.

In the same town Picot the sheriff holds 5 hides lacking 14 acres. There is land for 3 teams. In the demesne is one team and another can be formed. The men hold one team, *viz.* 6 villeins, 8 cotiers. Meadow land for 3 teams. Pasture for the cattle of the town. From the marsh, 150 eels and 25 fishes. Altogether it is worth 40 shillings: when he received it, 50 shillings: in King Edward's time, £3.

Two sokemen held this land: one of them Osuui held 3½ hides less 14 acres, of the lordship of S. Etheldreda and cannot sell: the other held 1½ hides and could give them away, without the soke. These were men of the abbot of Ely, and one could, the other could not [sell his land].

In the same town Picot the sheriff holds 40 acres and one croft of the lordship of S. Etheldreda and they are worth 10 shillings.

In Chesterton hundred the jurors were Roger of Childerley, Giffard of Drayton, Gillebert of Histon, Sturmidus of Cottenham, Bruning of Chesterton, Almar of Cottenham, Ledmar of Drayton, Ernius of Childerley; and all the other French and Englishmen of this hundred were jurors.

Summary of Lands, &c. of Ely Abbey.

Cottenham: 2 demesne teams, 6 hides of plough-land (?) 16 villeins, 10 bordiers, 2 serfs. That is 6 demesne teams, 15 hides of plough-land, 35 villeins, 18 bordiers, 7 serfs.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Cottenham.	6 teams.
Picot the Sheriff.	In Cottenham.	6 hides less 12 acres.

In Cottenham Picot again holds 1½ hides and one virgate in slavery and other 3 virgates of soke.

FURTHER MANORIAL DETAILS. Of these Manors, that of *Crowland*, which, as some think, lay on the west of Cottenham, the site of the house lying off the present High Street, as will be hereafter mentioned, was given to the renowned Lincolnshire Abbey by a priest named Turketel, a grandson of Alfred the Great. At the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 it passed to the Crown, and ten years later to Lord Edward Fiennes in exchange for other lands. The manor of the Monastery of *Ely* (since given to the See, but latterly in private hands), became subsequently known as *Pelhams*.* The *de Lisle's* of Ridgmont and Rampton held the Manor, so called, formerly Picot's. There are now three other recognized Manors or sub-manors, *viz. Sahams*, *Sames* or *Kalys* (owned by the Burgoyne and Thursby families); *Burdeley's* or *Harleston's* (which passed, *temp.* Edw. iii., by co-heiresses to the Cottenham families of Marshall, and Chambers, and is now held by Christ's College, Cambridge); and the *Rectory Manor*. The Manors of *Crowland*, *Lisle's* and *Saham's* were purchased by the renowned Cambridge Carrier, Thomas Hobson, (members of whose family were for some time resident in the district), and are now possessed by representatives of the Musgrave family. The land has been for the most part enfranchised so that the manorial rights are now of small account. Those who may be said to represent the former 'free-tenants' (paying rents and rendering services) are now owners. It will thus be seen that the manorial history is very extensive.

Before the Justices itinerant at Cambridge (7 Henry I.) the Abbot and Convent of Crowland claimed a 'view of Frankpledge, Waif and Infang-thef' † over their several manors of Cotenham, Hokyngton and Draiton.

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* This small Manor was given to the keeper of St. Mary's Altar at Ely in the time of Bishop Hervey le Breton (died 1131). It was originally the gift of Iwa, a Saxon noble, together with Wivelingham (Willingham).

In the *Subsidy* roll of 1 Edw. iii. (1326) under Cottenham appears the name of Wm. de Pelham.

† *Frank-pledge:* the original of our *Court Leet*, the right to view the frank pledges or Manor freemen, who were mutually pledged each for the good behaviour of the other. *Waif* and *Infang-thef*: the power to try cases of ownerless property and of theft or larceny within the liberty.

The respective rights of the several manors were unquestionably a source of frequent controversy. An instance of this occurs in a disputation (*temp.* Edw. iii.) regarding the manner in which the cutting of the fen turf by the free-tenants of the several lords should be undertaken. A sufficiency for each man's '*housbote*' was claimed. The names given are as follows:—

For Lord de l'Isle	Symon Pagge. Symon Wade.
,, Abbot of Crowland	Symon Warloke. John Leet.
,, Lord of Burdeleys	Thomas P . . . .
,, the Rector	John Sygare.
,, Lord of Pelhams	John Hervey.
,, Lord of Kaly's (or Sames)	William Sygare.

The Court Rolls of the *Rectory Manor* which are deposited in a large chest remaining in the Church, form a particularly large and valuable collection of early records, including writings that date from the beginning of the fifteenth century. Constituting, as they do, the title deeds of the copyholders of the manor, we are able to obtain the names of many of the early inhabitants, and can thus trace the descent of property held of this manor on certain conditions of suit or service, and gather many interesting particulars relating to old-time customs, etc. Concerning the origin of this manor, I am unable to furnish any particulars. It was certainly not in itself a Domesday manor, and is in all probability an off-shoot or sub-manor of the Ely holding. The first dated Court-roll in this collection (A.D. 1428) belongs to a period during which Maurice Wynter held the Rectory. As the benefice appears to have been more or less continuously filled by Clerks, either related to the Bishop or in some way closely connected with the See, and not infrequently holding other considerable preferment, it is reasonable to suppose that the manor was an early creation, designed, it may be, in a measure, to protect the interests of the Church of Ely in the neighbourhood and enlarge the influence of the parish church in the midst of conflicting

claims to pre-eminence. Of course this is merely conjectural, but I have an idea that the Crowland influence was far from being inoperative in the matter of a firm maintenance of *prestige*, and, to say the least, had to be considered.

In these documents we find the names of the 'homagemen,' the customs and services of the manor, the nature of the fines levied, payment of rent in kind, as *e.g.* in the form of fat capons, or 'wax of pollen' to be made into tapers for the High Altar on the Feast of All Saints, and much other interesting matter including full lists of the fourteenth and fifteenth century inhabitants. The series extends from 12 Richard II., to 9 Henry VII.*

An entry of singular interest relates that in 1487, Thomas Gygner, Thomas King, Robert Leet, John, son of Simon Green and Nicholas Reynold were each fined twelve pence for digging in search of silver, without licence, on land called 'Jakes' next to 'Bigyngs Croft End.' In those times the earth was frequently the place chosen for the deposit of treasure, and the knowledge, real or imaginary, that money was stored away in the ground probably led to a frequent and inconvenient disturbance of the soil. In corroboration of this, I may instance the following, extracted from the Steel MSS., (*Topog. Cambs.*, C.I., *Bodl. Libr. Oxf.* under *Rampton*; it should really be under Cottenham)† :—

> "In Aug 1715 was found near 1000 pieces of old coin, upon "London Hill, ab^{t} ½ mile from Rampton, the silver is good, "it appears to be the coin of Henry II., [as some of the pieces "whose image and superscription is fair discover]. It was "first discovered by a shepherd who found a little earthen "vessel (worn green with age) full. Several people of the "town by digging a foot or two deep have also found several "other pieces."

Regarding Turketel, who owned the Cottenham manor, we have some interesting particulars. Having been sent by his cousin, King Athelstan, to quell a disturbance at

* A commencement has been made in the work of transcribing these Charters which are being printed with notes in *The East Anglian* (Vol X.) as opportunity permits. Those already printed refer mainly to properties at Cottenham and Westwick forming "the Church and Causeway Estate" of Cottenham.

† I am indebted to Miss Parsons of Horseheath for this reference.

York (A.D. 936), Turketel stayed the night at Crowland Abbey, then only occupied by three aged monks, the place having in 870 been set on fire by the Danes and ruinated. The courage of these old inmates stirred in Turketel so strong a desire to devote himself and all that he possessed to the re-building of the Abbey that he forthwith endowed it with his manors of Wendlyngburg, Elmyngton, Worthorp Beby, Hokyngton (Oakington) and Kotenham,* and gave his life to religion, being eventually elected Abbot. This gift was afterwards confirmed by a charter of king Etheldred granted in 948 from which we learn that a Church then existed in Cottenham.

After the death of Turketel in 975 the Danes continued to devastate the country and the manors of Hokyngton and Kotenham were not only burnt but the inhabitants slaughtered. In 1017-1032 the two decayed manors were re-built under Abbot Brihtmer. In the days of Canute the Abbot of Crowland, Leofsin, let the estate at Cottenham on the understanding that the tenants should supply the Abbey of Ely with provisions for one week in the year. The reason for such an arrangement is not clear, but it may have had some connection with a previous bequest to the Abbey of Ely of land at Cottenham by the Saxon Abbot, Leofwine, in 1016.

It is usually supposed that at Cottenham, the University, afterwards planted at Cambridge, had its commencement, Geoffrey of Croyland sending monks to lecture at Cottenham in the year 1106. Considerable doubt exists as to the veracity of a reputed history of Croyland which bears the name of Ingulph, who became Abbot of Croyland in 1085. It was on the death of this Ingulph that Geoffrey (or Geoffrid) prior of St. Evroul in Normandy was summoned by Henry I., to succeed him at Croyland, and he immediately set about the re-building of the oft stricken Abbey, the ruins of which are still in evidence. But it was with more enduring materials that this

* In the Guthlac Roll of the twelfth century (*c.* 1160) 'Turketellus' is shown holding a scroll inscribed 'Ego Abbas Turketellus do tibi pater Guthlac sextam partem hereditatis meae Wenliburch (Wellingborough), Bebi (Beeby, Leic.), Coteham (Cottenham) Hokintune' (Oakington).

vigorous and learned man sought to build. To the Croyland manor at Cottenham he is said to have sent Gilbert (de Cottenham)* one of the monks from St. Evroul, together with three companions, Odo, Terric and William. The particular habitation where they sojourned had been erected in 1032 by Brihtmer, the Abbot. It was probably on or adjacent to the site of what is known as "the Abbot's Close," to which in 1511, Wm. Pepis, senior, was admitted at a Court Baron of the Rectory. The ground in question is a spot of considerable interest owing to the fact that it is none other than that which comprises the elevated earthwork surrounded by a moat to which reference will be made later on. At different times the place has undoubtedly witnessed stirring events and been the scene of strife and conflict. The influence of Gilbert and his companions in maintaining the rights of Croyland was presumably of considerable weight. In one year, we find that as a result of Gilbert's advocacy one hundred marks were raised in Cottenham for rebuilding the ruined Abbey. It mattered not that the Cottenham folk knew neither Latin or French, but only the vulgar tongue, Gilbert, surnamed "de Cottenham," found a way to quicken their zeal by his own devotion.

An important Charter was granted by king Stephen about the year 1140, which gave the Church and monastery of Croyland exemption from taxation in respect of upwards of 13 hides of land possessed by the monks in Cambridgeshire, of which five-and-a-half hides were in Cottenham, "for the salvation of his soul and the souls of his children, his uncle king Henry, and his predecessors, kings of England, Queen Matilda his wife, Eustace his son, and the souls of the faithful departed."

One of the Abbots of Croyland, Robert de Redinge, had a sharp contention with certain Fen men and the litigation was long and tedious. In the course of one of his journeys to London in relation to this matter the aged Abbot was taken ill and died at his Manor house at Cottenham, where he was buried in 1191. His death

* Afterwards Abbot of Westminster. He died in 1140.

was doubtless hastened by the perversity of the fen men and his own devotion to duty.

THE PLACE-NAME, ETC. It may now be advisable before referring to Cottenham history of mediæval days to retrace our steps in order to gather a few details of interest in relation to times even more remote than those we have considered. The early English settlers in this locality occupied what was undoubtedly a position of great natural advantage; at first, in all probability, on the immediate fen border land, and subsequently on the higher ground, where habitations of the community would be gradually formed. The Domesday Survey, in what I regard as a very interesting connection, places us I venture to think, in possession of the origin of the place-name, Cottenham. Both constituent parts of the name embody a like feature, *viz.* the dwellings *(Cotan)* of the *Cotarii*, who were an important section of the population. They represent such of the inhabitants who dwelt in the home district, in contradistinction to those residing in and around the fen border. The *Cotarii* rendered service to the lord (gardening, &c.) and are usually contrasted with the tenants in the fields. The plots or crofts occupied by them were known as *Cots-land* or *Cotes*, the homestead ranging in extent from one to five acres.* Occasionally they may have occupied plots in the open fields. Under the pressure of population the system of territorial serfdom was bound to break down, but Cottenham in its very name is a standing witness to the ancient order of things.

THE SETTLERS AND THE SETTLEMENT. The early British occupation which I have assumed flourished here upon distinctly favourable lines, readily lent itself to the plans of the invading Romans who would naturally avail themselves of such of the strategic resources as they found ready to hand.† In some such way it is not unlikely that a protective channel and other similar works

* A common name for the holdings was *lundinaria*, 'Monday-lands,' because the tenants were bound to work exclusively for the lord each Monday of the week. The *bordarii*, also mentioned in Domesday, were of a similar class.

† *Vide* "Cottenham, the supposed site of a Roman Camp," Cambs. and Hunts. Arch. Soc. *Transactions* Vol. I. pp. 55-76.

of earlier date were utilized by the Romans, the re-construction of which was in all probability largely carried on in the vicinity of what we know as Cottenham Lode.* The artificial drains and canals that now traverse the lowlying ground, and the great embankments (largely due to the enterprise of the Roman settlers)† that protect the land from the sea, witness to the immense labour required to bring about the splendid results. These eminent engineers, largely we may assume to facilitate the escape of the flood waters and natural rainfall, constructed the great Car-dyke, the extent and importance of which is scarcely appreciated in our time. It now only appears in part in its dried up and diminished form, but it may fairly be assumed that formerly it made its way from Cambridge as far a York‡ and had a uniform width of nearly sixty feet. Along the entire line it is probable that strongly fortified settlements were placed, indeed a large number of these have been located. It is important to observe that to the north and north-west of Rampton traces exist of extensive earthworks of varying character in the adjacent parishes of Cottenham and Willingham, mainly designed it would appear to guard the passage into the Isle of Ely. The important Car-dyke§ was undoubtedly part of an elaborate system of defence. How far the artificial formations at Rampton and Cottenham (notably those marking the sites of moated residences of the feudal lords) were connected with any such system we must leave. They may originally have formed part of a subsidiary or second line of defence, if not indeed a part of the original plan, while they are in a direct line with 'Belsar's Hill.' Whatever the early history of these sites, there were undoubtedly fortified residences

* *Vide* "Cottenham, the supposed site of a Roman Camp," Cambs. and Hunts. Arch. Soc. *Transactions*, Vol. I. pp. 55-76.

† They were 370 years in this Country.

‡ Not merely from Ramsey to Lincoln as is generally assumed.

§ Car=flat marshy tract of land, fringing higher ground (O.N. *ker*, land burdened with accumulated water). I would refer the interested reader to Mr. Arthur Bull's paper on "The Car-dyke," in the Cambs. and Hunts. Arch. Soc. *Transactions*, Vol. I. pp. 49-54, for much important information; also to the accounts of subsequent investigations, and other remarks, forming my contribution to this and allied subject matter, in the same publication.

of considerable importance, at first merely existing in the character of a stockade on the top of the vallum, developing in process of time into the castle or mansion of a feudal lord or opulent landowner.

DAYS OF CONFLICT. It was from the direction of Cottenham on the south-west, only five years after the battle of Hastings, that William the Norman directed his memorable land invasion of the Isle of Ely, which he approached from Cambridge by way of Impington and Histon, gathering his army it would seem in the vicinity of Cottenham and Rampton for the attack. Here, there is every reason to think, the lawless troops of the usurper Stephen may have assembled, and in the course of the work of raising fortresses as a means of defence, displayed particular energy, seeing that the Isle offered special means of protection.* The anarchy following the death of Henry I., was particularly active in the neighbourhood of Cottenham, perhaps even in Cottenham itself.

Certainly an important feature in relation to the exciting times through which Cottenham passed in common with many other places in the neighbourhood exists in what I take to be the remains of a feudal stronghold, which in all probability occupied a much earlier entrenched position, enclosed by a double moat (p. 66). It appears to have formed one of a series of defensive earthworks, a conspicuous example of which is to be found at Rampton (a little to the south-east of the Church and in a line with the corresponding fortified enclosure at Cottenham) where the de Lisle's had their chief Cambridgeshire seat.† The Rampton mansion, of which considerable remains existed within the memory of man, and the foundations of which may be partially traced, has been entirely swept away, the moated enclosure and certain adjacent earthworks alone remaining.

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* *Vide* Cambs. and Hunts, Arch. Soc. *Transactions*, Vol. I.

† A full account of this ancient and renowned family, together with particulars of their several possessions, etc., will be found in my *History of Rampton, Cambs.*, which it is intended to issue as a distinct publication and not in connection with the *Transactions, etc.*, of this Society as previously announced in Vol. I. pp. 105, 213.

During the civil war between Henry III., and his barons. when Simon de Montford endeavoured to force an entrance into the Isle of Ely, Walter of Cottenham a knight of the Isle, was arrested, it is said at the instance of John, prior of Barnwell, and hanged on the gibbet by the king's soldiers. The names of the barons who were in rebellion in the Isle of Ely are on record. The insurgents include Gerard de Insula, one of the lordly race holding possessions in Cottenham. In 49 Henry III., we find Robert de Lisle taking part with the rebellious barons. One of the same name had previously been in arms against king John, but returning to obedience on the accession of Henry III., had his forfeited lands restored. The de l'Isle's it must here suffice to say were a militant race, distinguished for courage, which was duly rewarded with high honours, emoluments and positions of eminence, including such dignities as that of knight-banneret, baron, the companionship of the Order of the Garter, etc. In consideration of his good services as sheriff of Cambs., and Hunts., John de l'Isle was in 25 Edw. III., appointed Governor of Cambridge and had a special grant. He died seized of divers manors including those of Wilburgham Magna, Rampton, Cottenham, Westwick and Coveney, leaving Maud his wife surviving and a son and heir, Robert, then of the age of twenty-two years. These de l'Isle's stood side by side with their king on the battle field and in the parliament, and Cottenham may well feel proud of the connection.

Another Robert, (summoned to Parliament 5 Edw. ii. —16 Edw. iii.) who in 8 Edw. ii. was ordered to be at Newcastle with horse and arms to restrain the incursions of the Scots, and some years later was engaged in an expedition into Flanders, subsequently assumed the religious habit, before doing which he was seized of the manors of Rampton, Cotenham and Westwyk, with the advowson of Wimpole, all which he settled on Alice the daughter of Robert de l'Isle, Elizabeth Peverell and Richard Bayeux for life with remainder to John, son of Robert de l'Isle and his heirs. This adoption of a religious life was a not infrequent course; scarcely was

the coat of mail discarded and the monk's cowl put on than death often ensued.*

A remarkable cause to which I have elsewhere more fully referred, has some interest in relation to Cottenham. It is set out in an Assize roll of 11 Richard II. (1388)† and discloses the fact that at Cambridge before two justices, examination was made as to whether Robert de Lyle, John de Wyndesore, Robert de Wyndesore, William de Wyndesore and others had dispossessed Alice, who was the wife of William de Wyndesore of the manors of Rampton, Westwick, Impington and Cottenham Lyle. They alleged that the plaintiff '*per nomen Alicie Perrers*'‡ was banished from the realm of England by Parliament in the first year of the then present reign. To which Alice replied that pardon followed her marriage with William de Wyndesore. Statement and cross-statement follow in bewildering array. Robert de Lyle affirmed that he was tenant of the manors of Rampton, Cottenham and Westwick, apart from John de Wyndesore having any rights therein; Alice claimed to have been enfeoffed by charter produced, after the deed of pardon (8 Rich. II.) and that she was afterwards in possession until dispossessed by Robert de Lyle and others. De Lyle stated that he was seized of Rampton, Cottenham and Westwyk before Alice's banishment; that by deed dated at Coveney the Monday after St. Martin, 42 Edw. iii., he had, by the name of Robert de Insula de Rubio Monte, granted Rampton, Westwick, Cottenham and Pisshonbury

* An interesting illustration is to be seen in the monumental effigy at Conington, Hunts. of a 14th century knight clad in chain mail and Franciscan habit.

† I have to thank Dr. W. M. Palmer for drawing my attention to this important document, an abstract of which he was good enough to send me.

‡ Alice Perrers was one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Queen Philippa, and in his old age, the mistress of Edw. III. At the solicitation of the people the king put her away, but after the death of the Black Prince was recalled (1377). She was married to Sir William de Windsore (3 Rich. II), and on their joint petition in the next Parliament the sentence against her was annulled, and divers manors and lands restored to her. On her death in 1384 he was stated to be heavily indebted to the king, and all his jewels, goods and chattels on his manor of Rampton were ordered to be seized by the sheriff, but as the manor of Rampton was in the liberty of the Bishop of Ely, the seizure was to be effected by him. By an Inquisition taken at Cambridge (*temp.* Hen. IV.) the de Windsores were found holding lands in Rampton, Cottenham, and Westwick.

(Herts.), to Robert de Assheton, clerk, and Henry de Smayth, clerk, to hold for ever they paying an annual rent of £160. The rent being in arrear while John de Wyndesore was tenant, de Lisle re-entered on their manors. It is a very involved affair and must have caused considerable commotion at the time, not only as a matter of litigation to the parties themselves, but in its far reaching effect upon those less intimately concerned and not least upon the inhabitants of the particular villages. An interesting instance of the disorders that occurred consequent upon the strife that was thus gendered is I think to be found in the record of an inquest held at Rampton (1 Rich. ii.) concerning the death of the Rector, John Stanton, which followed upon some angry words with two of Sir William de Windsor's servingmen, the Rector was first struck with a club by one of his assailants, while another stabbed him from behind, and both took to their heels. The possibility is great that the words said to have been uttered by Henry II., in reference to Thomas â Becket, had in effect, and for a like reason, been oft repeated by Sir William in the hearing of his servitors. Sir William de Windsor took a leading part in the putting down the Peasants' rising in 1381-2, in which revolt Cottenham took a very prominent part.

In the Assize roll (P.R.O. No. 103), there are some important particulars relating to this memorable insurrection of 1381-3, which have been fully set out, for the first time, in the pages of the *East Anglian* (Vol vi.) by Dr. W. M. Palmer. The trials at Cambridge, Ely and elsewhere of the insurgents taking part in the outbreak are precisely recounted. One of the most serious aspects of the riot was presented at Cottenham where the manor house of Roger de Harleston was sacked. He was a man of position and influence, supervisor of the Poll-tax collection, and a County representative in Parliament, and was, mainly in consequence it may be supposed, a mark for the virulence of the populace. We can picture the rebels setting out for Cottenham "committing divers felonies and seditions to the prejudice of the Crown and oppression of the people," and earning for themselves

the executioner's axe. Roger de Harleston had his tenements at Haslingfield, Milton, Denny and elsewhere similarly treated, while at Cambridge his house there was demolished by "the leaders of the people."* One, Richard Martyn, who is described as chief among the Cambridge insurgents, led a body of men to Cottenham, and in an inquisition taken at Chesterton it was presented that on the Sunday before St. Barnabas' day, the cattle, timber, and other goods of Harleston were sold. It was further alleged that on the same day at Cottenham 20*lbs.* '*lane sordide in colore de blu*'† was seized. At one time it seems that Roger was in hiding, for search was made for him. Sir William de Windsor and others acted under a commission from the Bishop of Ely in 1382 against certain malefactors, who, after assembling in conventicles, committed murders, perpetrated incendiarisms, etc. The stout-hearted and intrepid prelate, Bishop de Spencer of Norwich, in his crusade of 1383 "like a wild boar gnashing with his teeth, sparing neither himself nor his enemies," marched the following year into Cambridgeshire and did much to quell the tumult, not sparing even those who sought sanctuary in the churches.

A controversy between Henry de Castwigh, Abbot of Crowland (1324-1358), and John de L'Isle, related to 'agistments'‡ in six parts of Cottenham fen, is only another indication of the strained relations that continued to trouble the different sections of Cottenham folk in those eventful times. All such matters involved on either side a complete retinue of retainers, who shared the fortunes of their masters. About this period we happen to know the names of the Cottenham *cum* Westwick people which are preserved in the Subsidy roll of I. Edw. iii. (1326) to which I have already referred. They include Robert de Insula who heads the list, his assessments standing at v*s.* ij*d. ob.* and iij*s.* j*d. q.* Others are

* The Sunday appears to have been largely chosen for riotous assembling. I find a Clement Harleston (probably of the same family and emanating from *Harlton*) possessed of Manors at Balsham, West Wratting and elsewhere, *temp.* Hen. VII.

† Presumably a coarse *delaine* fabric of woollen material, perhaps merchandize.

‡ Profits from pasturage of cattle.

Henry Bernard (xviij*d.* *ob.*), John Pepys (xvj*d.*), John de Burdeleys (v*s.* ij*d.* *ob.*), William Bernard (v*s.* iij*d.* *q.*), Wm. Pepys (v*d.* *ob.*), William de Pelham (xij*d.*), Margaret ad Crucem* (iiij*s.* ij*d.*). There are several other remarkable names, but scarcely any that occur at Cottenham to-day. While there is a William Abbot and an Alice Prior, no name appears that we can associate with Crowland.

Cottenham passed through the other tumultuous periods that mark the varied page of history, in common with the rest of the county, being despoiled or fleeced or buffeted with more or less of the equanimity which become those who bow under obligation to a superior force. In only an incidental manner shall I refer hereafter to any of such local events.

MARKET. In 49 Henry III. (A.D. 1264) a market on Mondays and a fair for three days (June 30th and two following days) at the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, were granted to the rector of Cottenham, John Walerand and his successors, owners of the Rectory Manor.† A fair is still held on Shrove Tuesday at "Church End," and the weekly market is still remembered by "the oldest inhabitant."

THE FAMILY OF PEPYS. The illustrious name of Pepys is mentioned in connection with Cottenham at a very early period. With the exception of the title taken in 1836 by Charles Christopher Pepys (Lord Chancellor), of Earl of Cottenham and Viscount Crowhurst (born 1781, died 1851), the name of Pepys in relation to Cottenham is little more than a memory, the family having wholly passed away from the district. The pedigree found at the end of Lord Braybrooke's edition of the famous '*Diary*' commences with :—

"Robert Pepys, of Co. Cambridge, from whom was descended "Wm. Pepys, of Cottenham, Yeoman, only son. Will dated 20th "March, 1518, proved 20th May, 1519; buried at Cottenham."

* This name points to the existence of the village or Wayside Cross.

† An interesting monumental slab which ought to be in the Church at Cottenham, but is not, and to which I shall presently refer, I believe commemorates this rector, to whom Market and Fair were granted. He died in 1272.

But in his '*Diary*,' Pepys says under date 1667, June 16th :—

"Roger Pepys told me that . . . he will show me a decree "in Chancery wherein there was twenty-six men, all house-"keepers, in the town of Cottenham, in Queene Elizabeth's time "of our name."

And further :—

1667. June 12th. "I met Roger Pepys newly come out of the "country. He and I talked aside a little, he offering a match "for Pall, one Barnes. . . . His father married a Pepys ; in "discourse he (R. P.) told me that his grandfather, my great-"grandfather, had 800*l.* per annum in Queen Elizabeth's time, in "the very town of Cottenham ; and that we did certainly come "out of Scotland with the Abbot of Croyland."

There then follows Lord Braybrooke's note, which in the light of the early course of events in Cottenham is a little difficult to understand. He says :—

"What this means it is not easy to say, probably Croyland is "written in error. No connection can be traced between the "Pepys' family and any Abbot of Croyland."

As the family of Pepys was located in Cottenham *certainly* as early as 1326 (and possibly much earlier), it is by no means improbable that they may have come in with the original Croyland folk. The 'memoir' prefixed to the '*Diary*,' which states that the family settled at Cottenham early in the 16th Century is clearly inaccurate in this particular.* In an old MS., found in the Church chest at Bolney, Sussex, entitled *Liber Talboti Pepys de instrumentis ad Feoda pertinentibus exemplificatis* (at one time in the possession of the great-uncle of the Diarist), there is this 'Noate written out of an old Booke of my 'uncle William Pepys' :—

"William Pepys, who died at Cottenham, 10 Henry VIII., was "brought up by the Abbot of Crowland, in Huntingdonshire,

* In Blomefield's *Norfolk*, the family is stated to have been previously seated at Diss. A branch of this family was undoubtedly connected with Norfolk, and there were other Norfolk matrimonial alliances. Talbot Peapes (a son of Roger Pepys, of Impington), was a donor to the library of St. Peter Mancroft Church, Norwich, where Tenison, at one time Curate of Cottenham, was Minister. Roger Pepys, a son of Talbot Pepys, of Impington (living in 1684, *æt.* 67, married for his second wife, Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Bacon, Serjeant-at-Law, and a Justice of the King's Bench. She was buried at St. Gregory's, Norwich, March 2nd, 1657. He was of the Middle Temple, London; Recorder of Cambridge; and M.P., for the Borough, 1661.

"and he was born in Dunbar, in Scotland, a gentleman whom "the said Abbot did make his Bayliffe of all his lands in "Cambridgeshire, and placed him in Cottenham." *

As the name appears in Cottenham records a couple of centuries earlier, and seeing it occurs in the Rectory manor Court-rolls in 1431† and subsequently (sometimes as '*Pepes*,' as the name was and is properly pronounced) it is open to question how far the statement is correct in regard to William Pepys (*temp.* Henry VIII.). It is extremely unlikely that the family from the sixteenth century downwards had no connection with the Cottenham Pepys' of previous times.

The Crowland connection is a natural one, and it is quite possible that the very first representative of the Pepys family may have been brought up by one of the Abbots, and have come out of Scotland. It is a phase of the family history with which the writer of any future memoir of Samuel Pepys ought to make himself conversant.

An entry in the 'Diary' should at least prove entertaining to Cottenham folk, who may actually see their town advanced to a place among the counties :—

1667. Nov. 3rd. "To church, and thither comes Roger Pepys "to our pew, and thence home to dinner, whither comes by "invitation, Mr. Turner, the minister, and my cozen Roger "brought with him Jeffrys, the apothecary at Westminster, who "is our kinsman, and *we had much discourse of Cottinghamshire.*"

The latter expression may be regarded either as an intentional phrase for Cottenham, or merely a *lapsus calami.*

In the Subsidies of 1645 the name of Pepys is no longer found, but in parochial papers one is entered as "John Peapes, of Stoke Clare, in the County of "Suffolk, gent." Other entries of the name include: Peppess (1535), Pepes (1553), Pepys, Georgino (1569), Pepys, Edward (1585), Pepys, John (1589), Pepys, Richard (1615).

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* In a Cambridgeshire *Fine* (38 Henry VIII.) we meet with the following: —"Wm. Peppes, gent., *v.* John Russell and Alice his wife in Cottenham."

† Thomas Pepys and Alice his wife (1431) and another similarly named (probably son and heir) were fined for allowing cart horses to trespass on the lands of the Rectory manor, and William Pepys (son) for the trespass of his horse among the tithe corn.

Before leaving the Pepys family I may give one further extract from the gossipy Samuel in reference to a Cottenham 'character,' and also by way of introducing an additional illustration of Cottenham life as it affects its commercial side. It mainly concerns the issue of the copper coinage known as trade tokens.

1667. Oct. 7. "They (copper tokens of the Reindeer Inn, at "Bishop's Stortford, where Samuel Pepys stayed), bore the name "of a Mr. and Mrs. Aysworth, whom *I knew better than they* "*think for*. It was this woman that amongst others was great "with my cousin Barnston, of Cottenham, and did use to sing to "him and did teach me 'Full forty times over.'" (A song which appears to have accorded well with the character of the woman, who was banished from Cambridge for her evil courses.)

A Cottenham tradesman's token was in circulation in the 17th Century. Upon the obverse it bore:

PHILIP CHAMBERS HIS HALF PENY

It had on the reverse side

IN COTTENHAM 1668.

surrounding the figure of a wild man with a club over his shoulder. These devices are often very interesting. A Proclamation of Charles II. put an end to the circulation of these tokens.

THE RECTORS. Some brief notices of certain of the Rectors of Cottenham may not be out of place here. The first recorded name is that of Stephen Rydel, a nephew of Bishop Rydel, and Archdeacon of Ely (*circa*. 1210). In 1310, Robert de Orford, who for some years was Prior of Ely* and afterwards Bishop, retired to the Rectory of Cottenham, where he died in 1315. William Francis (Rector 1312-1320) was long engaged in a controversy relating to tithes at Westwick (then considered a hamlet of Cottenham), with the Abbot of Croyland, as Rector of Oakington, which was decided in favour of the Abbot.

Nicholas de Cantebrigia (Rector, 1334) was appointed Penitentiary† in 1346, and acted as a Vicar-general during the Plague. In 1375 Nicholas de Drayton,

* A John de Cottenham was Prior of Ely in 1516.

† To prescribe rules of penance, act in special cases of conscience, and the like, with which the ordinary parish priest was not competent to deal.

Warden of King's College, was appointed Rector; being suspected of heresy he was imprisoned. In 1376 he was made a Baron of the Exchequer.

The extraordinary rapidity with which one Rector followed another towards the close of the fourteenth century is remarkable. In *twelve* years (1375-1387) there were no less than *nine* Rectors. Edward Burnell (Archdeacon of Ely) Rector (1379) died March 11th, 1385, leaving twenty pounds in gold for the Cottenham poor. In 1388, Thomas de Castro (Bernardi), at one time Rector of Bluntisham, was Rector. Laurence Bothe or Booth instituted Rector in 1444, became master of his college (Pembroke, Cambridge), and successively Vice-chancellor, Prebendary, and Dean of St. Paul's, London. After resigning Cottenham in 1456, he became Chancellor to Queen Margaret, wife of Henry VI. (the brother of Laurence Booth had previously held the same office). He was made Keeper of the Privy Seal, a tutor and guardian of Edward, Prince of Wales (aged 4), Bishop of Durham, and Archbishop of York previous to his appointment in 1471, as Lord Chancellor. He died in 1480, and was buried at Southwell, where two altar tombs occupied the Booth Chapel, long since demolished. Dr. Warkworth, Master of Peterhouse, was Rector in 1458; his effigy may be seen in a window of the college hall.* During a vacancy of the See (*temp.* Henry VII.) the king presented William Warham. He was at the same time Rector of Barley, Herts., Master of the Rolls and Archdeacon of Huntingdon. He afterwards became Bishop of London, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord High Chancellor (1504), not retiring from the Cottenham rectory until 1506. Archbishop Warham officiated at the marriage of Henry VIII., with Katherine of Arragon, and was succeeded as Archbishop by Thomas Cranmer, and as Lord Chancellor by Cardinal Wolsey, dying in 1532. Samuel Fleming, who was presented by John Pepys, of Cottenham, in April, 1581,

* He had the Bishop's licence to farm out his rectory, a not unusual proceeding at that period.

was deprived in 1601.* Next but one after him a brother was also Archbishop of York. Another brother was Bishop of Exeter.

Edward Leedes was appointed Rector in 1558, by Bishop Thirlby. Bishop Goodrich had previously collated him to Little Gransden, and made him Prebendary of Ely the same year. As Bishop's Commissary and Vicar-general he was employed in the general visitation ordered by the King's council for the suppression of altars, images, vestments, etc., throughout the diocese. Leedes also received from the Bishop the Rectories of Newton and Elm in the Isle of Ely. He became Chancellor of the diocese and was one of the Bishop's executors. Subsequently Leedes was chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Precentor of Canterbury, Master of Clare Hall, Rector of Snailwell, Rector of Littleport, Master of St. John's Hospital, &c. He resigned Cottenham in 1580, dying at Croxton, where he had an estate and of which parish he had been Rector.

John Davenant (Rector in 1620) was Fellow, and afterwards Master of Queen's. He attended the Synod of Dort in 1618, and was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1621. Dr. Leonard Mawe followed (31 Dec., 1621). He was Master of Peterhouse, Chaplain to Charles, Prince of Wales, Master of Trinity, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Among the rectors of Cottenham, John Manby, a son-in-law of Bishop Francis White, deserves special mention. He was collated March 25th, 1635, and ejected in 1641, being superseded by the intruder, Peter French (who married Robina, a sister of Oliver Cromwell in 1642), and John Nye (who also held the livings of Childerly and Croxton) in 1640. The rector was re-instated in 1650. Dr. Manby having been collated to Cottenham by Bp. Francis White (whose chaplain he was) married one of the Bishop's daughters, and resided on his benefice contrary to the general practice. He incurred the displeasure of a malevolent faction in

* Why Pepys should have presented I am unable to say. The rectory has ordinarily been at the disposal of the Bishop of Ely.

Cottenham* and following the leadership of certain "lewd fellows of the baser sort" the intolerant party formulated the necessary complaint, and alleged that, conforming to the order of Bishop Wren, Dr. Manby had restored the permanent Communion table (or altar), that he upheld the observance of Saints' days, and the practice of the Offertory, together with other observances which in very truth were in harmony with the doctrine and discipline of the church, but contrary to the mind and will of unbridled fanaticism. Dr. Manby was in consequence cast into prison, and relentlessly persecuted for a period of eighteen years. Regarding French, it may be further observed that Cromwell ("the Lord of the Fens") bestowed a canonry at Christ Church, Oxford, upon his brother-in-law. French dying in 1655, his widow soon after married Dr. John Wilkins, Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, and afterwards Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who then returned to the neighbourhood of her early married life. Dr. John Fitzwilliam, Canon of Windsor (Rector, 1674), was deprived as a non-juror in 1691. Altogether it would be difficult to find a more remarkable set of men, and circumstances so interesting as those we meet with in the succession of rectors at Cottenham.

MONUMENTS. Two portions of a fine purbeck marble slab, formerly in Cottenham Church, are now in the possession of the trustees of the Cambridge Archæological Museum, and are deposited in their Newnham storehouse, with numerous other objects of antiquarian interest for which there is not space in the museum itself. This monument, which is of late thirteenth century date, commemorates an ecclesiastic vested in alb, with apparel, decorated with the "fylot" pattern, and chasuble. The head is tonsured, and rests on a square cushion; the feet are long, being unduly extended. The centre of the slab is missing; only the upper and lower portions remain. Around the edge of the stone

* *Vide* "'News from Cambridge,' or, a brief relation of the wicked proceedings of these Informers, *viz.*, Stephen Perry, Tinkler, Edward Wallis, Cobler, and Christopher Heard, labourer." Printed 1675.

ran a Latin inscription in Lombardic capitals, much of which is of course wanting. This alone can be read :—

+ CHRISTE : AL[ME : DEVS :] - - - PREC[OR] :
- - - [MISERERE :] MEI.

(O Christ merciful God I pray Thee have mercy upon me.)

The slab appears to have been long in use as a paving stone, face downwards, a very frequent misuse of ancient memorials of the dead.* This singularly interesting monument was doubtless conveyed away as a fit object for a museum, during the last 'restoration' of the church, when in all probability much else of historical value was allowed to be carried off. Not infrequently we find, side by side with a respect for objects of antiquarian interest, a strange want of reverence for, if not an utter disregard of, a class of memorials that are entitled to the protection, not of a museum intended for curiosities, but of the sacred walls within which they were originally placed, and from which they ought never to have been allowed to pass. If the unconcern of past custodians is pleaded by way of palliation, may not a more enlightened age claim, as a simple act of restitution, that the proper guardians may now be entrusted with the safe custody of the church's own goods? Failing in this, we not only deprive a church of one or other of its, possibly, few remaining features of interest, but we in fact largely nullify its historical connection with the past, and dishonour those whose memorials are entitled to our unqualified respect. If the finely carved woodwork of the old stalls of a parish church call loudly for replacement† how much more the monumental slab of (as I suppose) a rector of so important a church as that of Cottenham.

There is a remarkable scarcity of monuments of all

* An instance lately occurred at Rampton where two portions of an early coffin slab, incised with cross of a most uncommon design were discovered, the upper part having been utilised as a paving stone within the Church, the lower part in the Churchyard path. It has been carefully preserved in the chancel.

† The 14th century 'Miserere' seats formerly in Brampton Church, Hunts., now in the Museum of Archæology at Cambridge.

kinds, which can only be accounted for by the indifference displayed by those who were in authority, at such times when the church was in the hands of builders and 'restorers.' The only remaining memorial of ancient date has been thrust outside the building, where, by the wall of the north aisle, lies a portion of a coped coffin stone. In the chancel there are several slabs, of no particular interest, including one to John Dowsing, a member of an old and honourable Cottenham family. Two stones which have matrices for brass inscriptions* tell the tale of modern pillage rather than of iconoclastic daring.

THE CHURCH. As we have already seen, a Saxon Church doubtless existed, in all probability on the site of the present building, prior to the Norman Conquest, and subsequently was rebuilt upon a greatly enlarged plan. There are to be seen embedded in the exterior south wall of the chancel fragments of early Norman masonry, presumably placed there at the time of a recent restoration, which attest the ancient character of the edifice. Of the Norman Church there is no further indication (unless the bases of the piers of the Chancel arch and nave arcade furnish such, which is doubtful), but from the style of the fragments of wrought stone in the south chancel wall it is likely that here formerly were to be seen massive circular piers, rounded arches, zig-zag mouldings, etc., the unmistakeable characteristics of a Norman Church. However slight the trace, there remains just a remnant of Early English work in a detached thirteenth century capital now deposited on the floor of the chancel, probably brought to light during restoration work.

The present Church is a fine and imposing edifice, of considerable size and some interest. If it can lay but small claim, as a whole, to particular attention, either in regard to age and architectural merit, it certainly possesses features of sufficient importance to render it an

* In *Notes on the Cambridgeshire Churches* [by G. R. Boissier] 1827, mention is made in the five-lined description, of "some monuments with brasses." Cole (MSS., 5802) alludes to several others.

object that deserves attentive study. Lysons, the leading county historian, omits all reference to the Church; more recent writers are similarly content to pass it by without notice, or to essay to speak of it as placed "at the extreme northern end of the village and not worth seeking."* Such a reflection is hardly justifiable, as the most casual observer will perceive, while a closer investigation will make it abundantly clear that the building is one which must on no account be slighted. It consists of chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, south porch, north doorway opening into a modern vestry, and west tower. In the main, the structure may be regarded as work of the fourteenth (latter part) and fifteenth centuries. The chancel arch is perhaps earlier, the plain round form, loose joints and bases of the piers would seem to indicate work of the Early English period.

The lofty chancel is of early Perpendicular character, possessing particularly large and high windows. The east window is a modern copy of that in Prior Crauden's Chapel at Ely, and is filled with stained glass of no particular merit. It replaced an original of far greater dimensions as evidenced by the existing masonry. The roof is modern and poor and has been greatly lowered. The original roof-line may be traced on the exterior. The 'Priest's door' on the north side is without any distinctive feature. The interest within the chancel centres in the graduated *Sedilia* with canopies and *Piscina*, the whole in four divisions, surmounted by an entablature of conventional floral design, enriched with cusping, much of which remains unfinished. The work has been extensively repaired; traces of red colour are still discernible and at one time the whole was doubtless richly decorated. The piscina which occupies the easternmost of the four compartments has a twelve-foiled oblong opening or drain, in the centre of which is a plain ball of stone, having four holes beneath to carry off the water. The floor of the chancel has been lowered throughout. It was extensively repaired in 1842-3.

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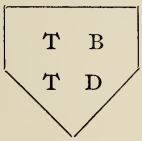
* *Rides around Cambridge* (p. 73) by Rev. E. Conybeare. Cambridge: 1902.

The nave arcade presents some points of particular interest. The five arches on either side are on a different level as will be noticed. An interesting series of finely-worked corbel masks or heads (without doubt for the most part portraits) mainly formed of clunch, occur within the spandrils, at the intersection of the arches in the nave and aisles, or in connection with the roofs. Commencing on the *south side* of the NORTH AISLE (E. end) are:—(i.) A man wearing close fitting hood and cape, covering shoulders; (ii.) A young man with long hair, curled, dressed in jerkin buttoned close in front with collar unbuttoned at throat; (iii); Floriated; (iv) Wanting; (v) Winged angel with hair gathered into a roll on either temple, holds small heater-shaped shield; (vi) Wanting. One the *north side* (E. to W.); (i) Floriated; (ii) Man with moustache, wearing seamless jerkin with collar; (iii and iv) Floriated; (v) Man with very mournful expression, a hand laid on either jaw (much worn); (vi) Female holding small shield. In the SOUTH AISLE, on the *north side* (E. to W.); (i) Plain; (ii) Head of man with long curling hair, wears coat buttoned up the front, with low collar; (iii) Floriated; (iv) A grinning jester who shows his teeth, wears hood and cape with scalloped edge; (v) Floriated; (vi) Wanting. On the *south side* (E. to W.); (i) Floriated; (ii) A young man with long hair (much worn); (iii) Floriated; (iv) Woman in low-necked dress, has long hair, bound by twisted head band; (v) Man, with contracted brows, wears beard and moustache and round flat cap; (vi) Floriated. In the NAVE on the *north side* (W. to E.):—(i*a*) Floriated; (i*b*) Wanting; (ii*a*) Floriated; (ii*b*) Young man with long hair and head band or crown—small wings appear to rise from the back of his shoulders;* (iii*a*) Floriated; (iii*b*) Man with hair falling on both sides in tangled masses, he wears skull cap (or is tonsured) and high collar; (iv*a*) Angel bearing shield; (iv*b*) Man with hair falling over either cheek in broad flat masses, rolled at end; (v*a*) Angel with shield; (v*b*) Woman with

* An interesting design, finely wrought.

flat-topped head dress, the band of which is worked in chevron pattern, the veil falls on either side of the face. Large projecting ears; (vi*a*) Angel with shield; (vi*b*) Wanting. On the *south side* (E. to W.); (i*a*) Angel bearing shield; (i*b*) Wanting; (ii*a*) A seventeenth century substitution for deficient original. At the sides are traces of the moulded stone. It now forms a roughly outlined shield, which bears the following lettering:

1622



the initials probably of churchwardens.

(iii*a*) A quarter circle bracket, plain (seventeenth century); (iii*b*) Woman with long hair, she has a collar (pierced with single holes) from which hangs a kind of square pendant ornamented with four dots, thus:— ·:· (iv*a*) Angel holding shield; (iv*b*) Boy with long flowing hair, round cap and collarless jerkin; (v*a*) Floriated; (v*b*) Man, with hood closely covering head and neck, he has slight fringe of beard on edge of lower jaw, and wears jerkin with large buttons up the front; (vi*a*) Floriated; (vi*b*) Wanting.

The string course running from the cap of respond at the north-east corner of the nave joins that of the cap of pier of the chancel arch, while on the south side it falls some three inches below the upper moulding of the corresponding pier cap. It will be seen that the caps of the nave arcade, and also the stops on the north and south sides are different. On the south side the stops are semi-pyramids; on the north they are formed by uniting an ogival curve and a roll. The costume in which these demi-figures appear mark the period as that of about the middle of the fifteenth century. The nave arcade must be of somewhat earlier date. The later clerestory calls for no special remark. The roofs of nave and aisles are open and plain perpendicular, of good

character, that of the nave showing tracery in the spandrils. The north aisle possesses one feature that may be particularly noticed, *viz.* the north door, in conjunction with the window which is above it. The doorway itself is at once seen to have originally formed the outer entrance previous to the unwelcome addition to the original structure of an apology for a vestry. It is of early perpendicular date, boldly moulded chiefly of clunch, with (possibly) earlier grotesque drip-stone heads of barnack, considerably worn by exposure to the weather. The lower portion is hidden by the vestry floor which is at a much higher level. I am inclined to think that originally this doorway may have formed a porch entrance, and was moved inwards to be on a line with the north wall leading into the church. The three-light perpendicular window above is not central, and has an odd appearance placed to the west of the door. Although of fair proportions it is of lesser dimensions than the other aisle windows, and may at one time have formed the window of a porch. Alterations and additions have clearly been effected in and around this doorway, for there is a difference of style, construction and material. The arch of the doorway is depressed (*circa* 1425-1450). The position of a plain holy water stoup close by this doorway to the east in the north wall, is in itself a sufficient indication of some such alteration. This pre-reformation adjunct is now devoid of any particular character, retaining the mere form.

At the east end of this aisle is a very uncommon form of early piscina (which owing to its position behind the organ is much overlooked), connected with the altar formerly here. Of the dedication of this side chapel (or the corresponding chapel in the south aisle) I have no certain knowledge, but in the will of John Sygar (A.D. 1528) the gilds of St. Katherine and St. Ethelnote are mentioned as connected with this church.* The piscina (18in. by 17½in.) is destitute of any moulded stone work

* Cole's *MSS.* 209.

* Palmer's *Village Gilds of Cambridgeshire* (Trans. *Cambs. and Hunts. Arch: Soc. Vol. i.)*

being simply fashioned in the wall and has a four-foiled water drain. It is stirrup-shaped, and is remarkable for the original fresco with which the background is decorated, consisting of the well-known masonry pattern formed of single lines with the branching four-petalled flower in the centre of each space.* A stone bracket with rose carved on the under side, is on the adjacent east wall.

In the south aisle at the east end, is the piscina (25in. by 27in.) with an eight-foil water drain and stone shelf. Facing this piscina, some two feet above the base of the pier in which it is cut, is a narrow slit or niche, 7½in. by 3¼in. of irregular form, having a circular head. At first sight I was inclined to regard this as an opening made for a relic of some kind, but in all probability it served a mere utilitarian purpose. At the west end it will be observed that the tower buttress, against which the aisle has been built, shows the line and angle of the high pitched nave roof of an earlier edifice. On the floor close by is the fine iron-bound oak chest (to which I have already referred) with five locks, in which are deposited the valuable series of documents relating to the Rectory Manor, the 'Church and Causeway' property, and other important papers, in excellent preservation.†

The recent opening out of the east tower arch, long blocked, has effected a much needed improvement. The lower portion of the tower is early fifteenth century work, built, or rather largely covered, with ashlar masonry. There is a buttress at either angle, rising to a height of some thirty feet. The upper part is formed of seventeenth century brick work, plastered over, and surmounted with four strange-looking bulbous turrets, fashioned it is thought after those which adorn King's College Chapel

* This early form of decoration indicates late thirteenth century work, and deserves to be jealously guarded. Faint traces of painting on the chancel arch are mentioned as discernible in 1854. No notice of this piscina decoration has hitherto appeared.

† Among the miscellaneous papers is a report by Mr. Caley on the patronage of the Church from the time of the Norman Conquest. There appear to have been disputes at various times as to the patronage, and this may serve to explain the Pepys presentation to which I have already referred (pp. 78, 9).

with which however they have little in common. A variety of well cut lettering appears upon the lower face of the tower, over the west door, and upon the buttresses, indicating, it would seem, those who contributed, or were in some way connected with the work of re-building the tower which fell during a great storm in 1617. On the buttress at the south-west corner is :—

EDW NOR	IOHN NORM = AN . MARGRE	1617 NORMAN

16 : M . N : 17.

beside many initials. On the west front over the door :—

JAMES : GRAVE 1617	SARA = GRAVE

E. S. T. W.

On the north-west buttress :—1617 THOMAS GRAVE.

On the north face of the tower :— M. C. W. C.

On the south buttress in a shield :—

R I T
B R I
DEDIT
44s

There is a sun-dial on the south buttress dated 1885.

The fall and re-building of the tower is recorded upon an inscribed stone, now resting upon the chancel floor, but originally placed in one of the walls of a school

building that formerly stood in the churchyard north-west of the church. The inscription is as follows:—

THIS SCHOOL-HOUSE BEING
DEMOLISHED BY THE FALL OF THE
STEEPLE A.D. 1617. WAS REBUILT
A.D. 1697 AT THE CHARGE OF
MRS. KATHERIN PEPYS WHO ALSO
GAVE A COMMONABLE HOUSE
AND 100li IN MONEY FOR THE
TEACHING OF POOR CHILDREN
ALSO SHE GAVE TO YE TOWN OF
RANCE 100li IN MONEY FOR YE
USE OF YE POOR.

The south porch has good pointed windows and bears indications of a parapet previous to the present battlemented construction. The south door is worth notice. The two heads supporting the drip-stone (probably portraits) are much worn and disfigured, that on the west side represents an elderly man with long beard and round high cap, the one on the left (presumably the wife) is less distinct. The door itself is a noticeable feature, the wood and iron work forming the original design. The upper portion of the carved work of the door has been much weathered, and is largely obscured by repeated coats of varnish or paint. The gable stone above the south porch is noticeable. It ends in a drip-stone termination over the slanting east end of the aisle, which in turn displays in the hollow of the moulded ridge good examples of grotesque sculpture. The gurgoyles on the exterior of nave and aisles form a remarkably fine series and are upon the whole well preserved. The uniformity of the several windows of the aisles (and, except in regard to size, the chancel windows are scarcely dissimilar), is a marked feature. Their recurring and regular form is to me, I must confess, a little monotonous. The ebb and flow of the tide architectural is not much in evidence here; the gradual disuse of the decorated style led to a strong appreciation of the blending of types, the old and the new, as seen in the tracery of these

windows, and the entire re-construction of the church, was carried out in all probability before the opportunity came of varying the set design.

The woodwork of the church generally is of oak, modern throughout, but good of its kind. The chancel screen (a latter-day substitution for the rood screen) is poor in design, and detracts from, rather than adds any dignity to the interior. A chancel screen can only be acceptable when it conforms to this ideal. The seats with slight exception are open benches with poppy-head designs, representing it is said a variety of flowers and grasses found in the neighbourhood.

The octagonal font at the west end of the south aisle is of no sufficient interest to call for particular remark.

It will be observed that there is no proper vestry. Indeed even in churches of the size and importance of Cottenham this is no uncommon feature. It is reserved for days when vestments are generally restricted to little more than the surplice, and the act of vesting has lost its significance, to build vestries, more often than not to the despoiling of a goodly fabric. It would be interesting to trace the use of the word 'vestry' as applied to purposes altogether foreign to its original meaning. The vestry meeting of past days, rarely 'select' even when so called, was intensely secular, and even now it has scarcely changed, despite its supposed exclusive church character. The meetings of parishioners for business purposes in ancient times were held at Cottenham in the south porch where documents were duly signed and witnessed (as appears from those in the church chest), etc., etc. Gradually it may be supposed the assembly acquired by custom a kind of right to meet 'in vestry,' where such opportunity was found; if the exact thing did not exist it was improvised.

Mural and other decoration. In addition to a painting on the west wall of the tower, existing in Cole's time (although then so much defaced by the weather as to be very indistinct), there were on either side of the belfry arch, figures of (1) Time, and, (2) Death with the words "I stay for no man"—"I spare no man," and the

further inscription (so often ironically used in like case) "Repaired and beautified in 1740." The church was then lavishly adorned with texts of Holy Scripture. In addition, there was a painted rood screen, and an altar piece with painted and gilt canopy. There were also figured on the mural and other memorials then existing divers armorial bearings, etc., the disappearance of which is highly reprehensible. No ancient stained glass, armorial or other, remained.

THE BELLS. In the time of Edward vi., there were only two bells and a sanctus bell entered in the inventory, but in another list (*Queen's Remembrancer*, 3, Edw. vi.) "ffowre grete bells and a sanctus belle" are mentioned. There is now a peal of six musical bells, (probably recast only in part out of the old metal) by John Briant of Hertford.* The first has JOHN BRIANT : HARTFORD FECIT. AN : DOM : 1800. OMNES INCOLAE PLAUDITE. The second, third, and fourth, have the founder's name, etc. only. The fifth and sixth are remarkable for an array of officials' names, to the last of which is added REVD PEPLOE WARD : RECTOR. STATUTUM HOMINIBUS SEMEL MORI. Cole mentions only five bells.

THE CHURCH PLATE as recorded in an inventory of 1717 included :—

"One fair chalice of silver double guilt and paten to it with black leather case, the gift of Dr. Leonard Mawe deceased.

"One fair silver flagon with a cover to it *E dono Reverendi Thomae Iskill Rectr* with a red leather case to it.

"One silver flagon double guilt with a red leather case to it of the gift of the Reverend Doctr John Fitz-william deceased.

"One pewter flagon.

"A silver bason for collecting ye offerings at ye communion given by ye Rev. Dr James Smith."

The inventory of such church goods as remained in the sixth year of King Edward vi., furnishes us with an interesting view of the conditions under which our forefathers worshipped, and in this particular instance an indication is given of the important position of the parish

* Bryant (the name is so spelt in the Exning baptismal register, June 8th, 1748) had a somewhat remarkable history. He received a classical education, and worked under Arnold at the St. Neots' foundry, R. Taylor being under him.

church of Cottenham. The magnificence of the copes, one of cloth of gold, another of red silk set with pearls, together with other vestments, one of which displayed "a pycture of Christe on ye back" is striking. The stately ritual was enhanced by divers articles of church furniture including one pair of organs which are rarely mentioned in these inventories. There were only two great bells and a sanctus bell, a lesser number than actually found in the small village church of the adjoining parish of Rampton. It is interesting in this connection to note that Henry Gooderycke, a prebendary of Ely, and probably a nephew or some relation of Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, was a commissioner in various ecclesiastical causes, including that under which the church goods were confiscated in the reign of Edward vi. I have in the introduction to my two volumes of *Inventories of Church Goods* (*temp.* Edw. vi.) relating to (i) Cambridgeshire and (ii) Suffolk, when alluding to the varied character of the reforming tendencies of the commissioners in the different districts, dealt with what I conceive to have been a predilection shown by them in the retention or otherwise of certain ornaments. At Cottenham in the sixth year of Edward vi., the following from among the church goods were committed to the safe keeping of William Wimpole the elder, Richard Essex, William Lovell, Robert Smyth and Richard Brasyer, *viz.* the silver chalice, a cope of white silk, a cope of blue satin, with the several cloths, surplices and rochets, for the only maintenance of divine service within the said parish church. The continuation in use of the cope, at least, is thus clearly sanctioned, if not actually established. The vestments and other articles of value not so appropriated were measured apparently by their intrinsic worth rather than by any supposed ecclesiastical blemish. At all events the more precious the object the greater seems to have been the necessity for its non-inclusion among goods reserved for church use. This is significant of a policy of rapine. The Churchwardens of Cottenham at this time were John Reade and Henry Bryggs.

THE PARISH REGISTER dates from 1572.

CHARITIES. There are several Charities, viz.:—those of (1) *Mr. Moreton* who in 1671 gave the moiety of an estate in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn for apprenticing children; (2) *Mrs. Catherine Pepys*, who by will (A.D. 1703) gave a house and land for teaching sixteen poor children; (3) *Mrs. J. Brigham* (1715) who gave a rent charge of £15 for the apprenticing of children; (4) *Mrs. Alice Rogers* (died 1728) gave rent charges for a similar purpose and for teaching poor children; (5) *Dr. John Fitzwilliam*, a former Rector gave a house and land for the benefit of the poor of Cottenham; (6) *Thomas Maulden*, a house and land for a like object. In addition to the Townlands Charity there is the Church and Causeway Estate* of considerable value which has from time to time been the subject of much litigation as the mass of documents in the parish chest sufficiently attest. Indeed the charities of this parish and the administration of the funds, before the Charity Commissioners stepped in, are known to have evoked considerable ferment and proved little short of a grave scandal. These charities in 1837 yielded the very considerable sum of £427 10s. 0d. A benefaction board in the church sets out the different charities.

MISCELLANEA. Among the presentments recorded in the visitation books at Ely, is one relating to a certain Richard Coverley who at Cottenham "taketh upon him to be a cunning man, being neither physician nor chirargeon . . . to him divers do resort as to a cunning man or wizard."

The vigorous church discipline of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was exacted of the parishioners of Cottenham in the form of open penance, chief inhabitants undergoing the ordeal by acknowledging in a loud voice their misdeeds before the whole congregation, after the reading of the Gospel, standing in the midst and craving pardon.†

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* Formerly administered by "the seven men of Cottenham."

† I have dealt with this matter at large in the pages of the *East Anglian*, (Vol. vi. p. 207) where full particulars are given of a singular Cottenham case.

No account of Cottenham would be complete without some reference to the Rev. John Tenison who was curate here for nearly fifty years (1624-1673) under six rectors (three of whom were certainly non-resident). Through the troublous period of the commonwealth, and the distressing months when the plague desolated the country around, the good man pursued his simple life. He married in 1631, Mercy Dowsing, daughter of a respected inhabitant of Cottenham. The marriage took place in the adjoining village of Rampton.* I am unable to assign any reason for this, seeing that neither family was in any way connected with Rampton, and the churches are a considerable distance apart. The second son of this union, Thomas, was born at Cottenham in 1636 (baptized May 2nd.), was educated at the Norwich Grammar School and eventually became Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have frequently been asked if the Dowsing's of Cottenham were in any way connected with the Suffolk family of the iconoclast, William Dowsing. I have been unable to trace any relationship, but some slight clue may be afforded in a Cottenham Apprenticeship Indenture bond of 1655, wherein Antony Matsome of *Stratford* Co. Suffolk, broadcloth weaver, bound himself in Ten pounds to set free his apprentice, Samuel Butler, son of Henry Butler of Cotnam, musician. Stratford, the abode of the Suffolk William Dowsing, about this time is thus brought into contact with Cottenham, and the two families not improbably were influential in bringing about the apprenticeship matter.

In an original certificate of the state of the diocese in 1563-1603 (*Harl. MSS.*, 594) the number of households in Cottenham is given as 121, while a return sent to the bishop of London in 1676 states the population to be 560, the number of "dissenters who obstinately refuse or wholly absent" 14.

The rectory of Cottenham was liable for an annual pension of £2 to the priory of Barnwell, which at the

* Rampton Register, *Cambs. and Hunts. Arch. Soc.* Transactions, Vol. 1. pp. 212-236.

confiscation of property (*temp.* Henry viii.) became a fee-farm rent vested in the Crown. I am unable to say when it ceased to be paid or by what process it was apparently extinguished. This iniquitous form of rent-charge is still paid by many incumbents in respect of their benefices, but illegal exactions have of late led to a movement which has resulted in a change of front on the part of the owners* to the advantage of some overburdened and impoverished rectors.†

I am obliged owing to lack of space to omit the lists I have compiled of Cottenham sur-names at different periods; also the field-names, wills of inhabitants and other topics of interest. One or two matters however, touching the fens, &c., ought to find brief recital.

The repair of the Aldreth bridge and causeway which had been destroyed in Simon de Montfort's rising was a controverted matter among Cottenham men as it was in subsequent times; so too was the vexed question of tithes. In 1343 it was set out in an agreement that *Smithy fen* according to custom should be every year laid 'in fence' from the Purification of the B.V.M. until the time of mowing and carting. The fen also was to be separated by furlongs of forty perches in length, in all of which John de Lisle and the Abbot of Croyland were to have first and second cast, and the townfolk were to have each a portion according to custom. The pennies received from the agistments in the other five fens, *viz. North Fen*, *Segehawe Fen* (Setchel Fen), *Char* (or Car) *Fen*, *Tapping Moor*, and *Grekenhill Fen*, were faithfully to be placed in a box with two locks and taken out in the presence of the bailiff of the aforesaid Lords, and the bailiff of the Burdelay manor. So soon as nine pence received from agistments was deposited in the box, Lord John de Lisle, and the Lord Abbot were to have each four pence, and the Lord of Burdelay's the ninth penny. The demesne lands of the Abbot to be measured were

* The fee-farm rents were largely sold (temp. Chas. i.) for small sums to any purchaser and are still marketable.

† This matter of Fee-farm rents has been largely dealt with in the *East Anglian*, Vols. x. and xi., also by the Rev. C. A. Stevens in his pamphlet "*Fee-farm rents and Monasterial Rent charges.*"

known respectively as *Three-rode-hill*, the *Butts*, *Alburgh-haye*, *Brad-meadow*, the *Headland*, *Mikel-Aldeburgh*, *Little Aldeburgh*, *Holme-meadow*, *Flegy-dole*, *Holme-hut*, *North-long*, *Foul Fen*, and *Frit Fen*. Windmills are mentioned as appertaining to the Croyland abbey.

While digging for foundations (September, 1904) in connection with the erection of additional buildings at the Baptist meeting house in the High Street, adjacent to the site of an old manorial residence,* five blocks of wrought stone were brought to light. They were not *in situ*, but had been thrown in to form an earlier foundation. These stones when placed in order were seen to form part of a late fourteenth century doorway, making together about three feet of the jamb. In the adjoining yard I met with several fragments of barnack stone prominent among which was a portion of the socket base of a wayside or similar cross. Roger de Harleton had a licence granted to him in 1374 by Bishop Thomas de Arundel for a private chapel on his manor at Cottenham, and these stones are in all probability a part of that building. The habitation seems generally to be that regarded as *the* Manor-house owing to its long continuance and probably to its structural excellence.

Numerous fires that have occurred here are supposed to have contributed in no small degree to the present uniformity of buildings in the village. Several of the houses are fairly ancient and contain, especially in the interiors, interesting work of a bygone period. A great fire at Cottenham in 1676 when two-thirds of the town was consumed was the occasion of the issue of a brief for contributions, concerning which, entries are frequently found in the church accounts of various parishes throughout the country. A further brief was issued in respect of a fire in 1733, when Vincent Wayman, a quaker, incurred an estimated loss of £1,215. Several other serious fires occurred from 1827 to 1850.†

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* A few yards to the north-west lies the square moated inclosure referred to at pp. 66,69,72.

† The number of incendiary fires in Cambridgeshire during the 18th and early 19th centuries is quite remarkable.

Cole (*Add. MSS.*, 5802), gives a drawing of the church (south prospect) showing the tower "adorned at the top by fair neat turrets in which are placed as many freestones and is the admiration of all the country thereabouts" (!).

Cottenham long enjoyed a reputation for its cheeses. Previous to the enclosure 14,000 or 15,000 cows are said to have been maintained on the rich pasture now largely brought under the plough. The fame of Cottenham is not restricted to such pleasant scenes of pastoral life, it has in byegone days gone out in very different directions.

In the compilation, &c., of these notes (which are necessarily of a somewhat meagre character), I am gratified to have had the assistance of two of my sons, Mr. H. G. Evelyn-White, scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, (Hon. Sec. of the Oxford Univ. Antiq. Society), and Mr. K. V. Evelyn-White (of Queens' Coll. Cambridge). I only regret that I am unable to have reproduced here some excellent sketches expressly drawn by the latter in illustration of this paper.

C. H. EVELYN-WHITE, F.S.A.

ERRATA.

p. 58, line 1, *for* VOCATI *read* VOCATUS.
p. 58, line 24, *for* sochemanui *read* sochemanni.
p. 63, line 12, *for* Thomas P . . *read* Thomas Polket.

SOME

NORMAN DOORWAYS IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE, DISPLAYING SCULPTURED *TYMPANA*.

The influence of Scandinavian art which made its way into this country, mainly it may be assumed by means of the incursions of the Danes, is a conspicuous feature in the church architecture of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The rounded arch set in a principal doorway, often deep and rich, formed by a succession, in many cases, of receding arches, springing from rectangular jambs and detached shafts, frequently is found to exhibit above the arch, a semi-circular sculptured stone or *tympanum*. This is sometimes only slightly decorated with some simple pattern of conventional character, at other times it is elaborately carved, graven in *bas relief* with allegorical or scriptural subjects of singular and unique design. Possibly it is owing in no small degree to the comparative obscurity of the greater number of the places where such *tympana* occur, and the distance of the church from the main road, that the few remaining examples are still with us.

The character of this early Norman sculpture is in striking contrast to that of the subsequent centuries, and although at times indications of symbolic caricature in many forms of art, more or less grotesque, are not wanting, we have nothing that will compare with it, or that conveys the like impression of bewilderment at the strangeness of the conception, to say nothing of the crudities of the art.

It is a matter of no small wonder that so many of these inconceivably curious specimens of the stonecarver's art, should so long have adorned our church exteriors, while their preservation in a state of surprising

NORMAN TYMPANUM, PAMPISFORD, CAMBS.

freshness is equally astonishing. Although church renovators have frequently shown slight sympathy with the work of those who have preceded them, and often have not scrupled to make havoc of what their own intelligence could either not grasp or endure, or their skill emulate, it is a cause for congratulation that such interesting objects as the Norman *tympana* remain in sufficient number to allow of distinct and methodical treatment.*

The existence of this class of sculpture, specially in a district over-run by Danes, points to a period not long subsequent to the close of the Danish incursion.† The locality however would doubtless long retain its hold upon legendary matter, and stories of wonder and heroic tales would be recounted as the ages rolled on. The Northmen who so persistently troubled this country left their abiding mark upon its life in ways that greatly influenced the generations that followed.

It is important to observe that just as there is an apparent linking together of the art of Saxon and Norman times, under what I conceive to have been Scandinavian influence, so the transition to the Early English period is a marked feature in the later examples of *tympana*, *e.g.* at Southoe and Folkesworth, Hunts. There is little further advance in a like direction so far as later times are concerned, and in such cases the subject of the sculpture is on distinctly mediæval lines.‡

There are in Cambridgeshire six examples that have been duly noted of Norman *tympana*, *viz. Ely* (2), *Bottisham*, *Duxford St. John*, *Kirtling*, and *Pampisford*. Those of Ely Cathedral are well known and have frequently been described and illustrated. Bottisham, Duxford St. John and Kirtling, although interesting each in its way, must be passed without further notice. The *Pampisford*

* Since the preparation of this paper, Mr. C. E. Keyser has issued an elaborate and finely illustrated treatise on *Norman Tympana and Lintels* (London: Elliot Stock). We are indebted to his publisher for the loan of the process blocks from which the three illustrations accompanying this paper are drawn.

† In 870 the Danes devastated East Anglia and Mercia. Then Ely and Crowland fell.

‡ I would instance the sculpture of the Assumption of the B.V.M. above the west door at Over Church, Cambs., which is a case in point.

example at the Church of St. John Baptist is one that merits particular attention owing to the subject and singularity of treatment. It points to the probability of such *tympana* being *dedication* stones. In this instance the several figures, as may be seen in the illustration, are supposed to represent passages in the ministry of St. John the Baptist, conspicuous among the emblems being the executioner's block.*

Huntingdonshire affords several examples of special interest prominent among which are those of *Stow Longa* (St. Botolph) and *Little Paxton* (St. James), both of which are here illustrated, At the former (over south door of chancel), a mermaid† with uplifted hands appears in broad contrast to the animal forms on either side, that on the right having the curious leaf termination to the tail and left forefoot, which latter is raised in a backward direction. The animal on the left side has the feet uplifted, one of which is placed over a cross-marked stone, presumably an altar. It has been suggested that *Isaiah xiii, 21*, offers an interpretation of this singular device, but with little show of probability. Another less likely explanation put forward is that it represents St. Brendan preaching to beasts and fishes.‡ A far more reasonable solution may be found in connection with the life of the saint to whom the church is dedicated (St. Botolph).§ Following the lead of an old chronicler, St. Botolph when he founded the town of Boston encountered the develen, nickers or water ghosts, which may be represented in the peculiar figures of this sculpture. This conjecture appears the more reasonable when the relation of the neighbourhood with the county and diocese of

* The Church of Syston, Lincolnshire, has a lintel which contains nine figures similarly placed under semi-circular arches.

† The mermaid appears in Scandinavian mythology and was believed in as an object of natural history. A miserere carving at Lincoln has this very frequent subject finely depicted.

‡ The legend of St. Brendan makes the whale to represent the devil luring lesser fish to their destruction.

§ The suggestion, made sometime after the Society's gathering at Stow Longa, at once approved itself to my mind, and I have little doubt but that it is a correct interpretation. It supports the dedication theory which I urge as applicable in most cases, if not in all.

NORMAN TYMPANUM, STOW LONGA, HUNTS.

NORMAN TYMPANUM, LITTLE PAXTON, HUNTS.

Lincoln is considered.* The legendary lore of the district, relating to saints having a local reputation helps to explain much that is otherwise enigmatical. Although little that is trustworthy is known of St. Botolph, a life of the saint was written by Folchard, abbot of Thorney in 1068 which serves to bring into close relationship St. Botolph's influence in the neighbourhood. "A God-forsaken devil-possessed spot," we read, was the swamp in the Lincolnshire fen that suited his requirements, and afforded him the desired opportunity for the better rendering service to God and man.† Early writers speak of the hideous monsters, devils in weird animal form, that abode in the fen country. Subsequent history recounts past horrors in a spirit of devout thankfulness on account of deliverance. St. Botolph it may be mentioned has a place in the Scandinavian runic kalendar as well as in Roman, Anglican and other uses.‡ A region of stagnant waters and oozy mud, at one time the abode of the mammoth and other extinct forms of animal life, suggested, by an easy process of reasoning the evil influence arising from a mire of corruption, that could be best counteracted by the cleansing agency of a saintly life.

At *Little Paxton* (over the south door of the nave) the *tympanum* displays the cross within a large circle, prominently placed in the centre of the device. To the right is a prancing animal form with a smaller beast having a human head, below the forelegs of the larger animal. The frocked figure of a man with a huge head, closely capped, holds in one hand a cross-tipped staff, or it may be a weapon; his other (distorted) arm is over a bowed or kneeling animal form. Above the man's head is what closely resembles a disconnected tuft or crest falling to the right, but this I suspect is intended for the *manus Dei*, or, right hand of God, a token of divine blessing and support in trial, often seen in early sculpture. The idea

* Stow-cum-Spaldwick belongs to a Lincoln prebend. Little Paxton also, and Toseland (chapelries to Great Paxton) appertain to the Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral.

† So the fens of Lincolnshire glory in Guthlac the hermit of Croyland.

‡ The carved misereres at Boston will elucidate St. Botolph's surroundings.

conveyed, doubtless rests upon some legend at the time current in the Church. If led as lambs to the slaughter the faithful are assured of divine protection. The object held in the hand is not, I should say, designed for a crosier, neither am I inclined to regard the figure as intended for an unknown archbishop. Rather I take the subject as conveying the lesson of St. James' martyrdom (*Acts* xii. 1, 2), suggestive of the dedication of the church. The animal with wide open mouth has the peculiar contour at the end of a long tail as previously noted.

While it may be difficult for us to reconcile the strange association of grotesques with figures evidently drawn from sacred story, yet christian truth was thus enshrined in these blocks of carved stone so as to be read in those far off days by the passer by, and offered no such incongruity as that which now presents itself to us.

We are told that it is to the *Bestaries** we must look for interpretation of the strange representations so often seen in the sculptured *tympana*. For my own part I pay but little attention to this assumption. The source named may have suggested form, it can hardly be said to have conveyed inspiration or meaning. A moral doubtless underlies the mere form ; even through distorted nature we may perhaps by patient investigation, discover for ourselves, if not the precise hidden meaning, at all events the medium that conveyed a kind of spiritual instruction. It will be found less difficult than at first sight might be imagined to formulate by means of quaint animal forms, &c., a story that shall appeal to the faith as well as to the fancy of an inquirer. To the men of old time, swayed by the power of association with the past, corrupt though it was, such pictures of strange beings and things must have been full of meaning. The state of paganism through which they had been brought was fruitful in imagination ; every variety of malformation in the animal and vegetable world, at one time made to minister to the worst passions, had to

* *Bestiaria*, illustrated accounts of beasts. In this early form, information (largely mythical), as to the mysteries of creation was mainly conveyed to the understandings of our ancestors.

be brought to bay where complete subjugation was found impossible. Saxon life and feeling only very gradually fell away. In transferring their affections from Pagan divinities to the faith of Christ, this people subjected themselves to no inconsiderable deprivation. Strife between the powers of good and evil, displayed in so many forms of early sculpture, was a visible embodiment of the conflict between Christianity and Paganism, and however strange some of the conceits may appear there can be no question as to their effectiveness. The traditions and observances of a corrupt age, passing into a period of purer belief and practice, were cherished only so long as bye-gone influence told in their favour. Ancient superstitions indeed were so deeply rooted in the beliefs of our forefathers that the way towards Christianity was only rendered passable by some tangible adhesion to existing forms. No longer than circumstances compelled was reliance placed upon charms, omens and the like, but the workings of ancient superstition were only relinquished by a process of natural decay. Relics of the older faiths are largely lost in those unrecognizable forms, evolved out of the weird imagination of the race, which we trace in early sculpture, but even the scroll pattern and cable ornamentation of the Scandinavian and Celtic type, so often present in early decorative work, are illustrative of something much more elevated than pictorial effort. If we do not actually possess the key of such a system of symbolism (and its underlying meaning is to a great extent confessedly beyond us), we yet are able to fashion for ourselves much that is not wholly without significance. Later on, in mediæval days, when church life was vigorous and its presentation of doctrine ornate, facts and ideas were not uncommonly pourtrayed under fanciful guise that often bear resemblance to the devices of remoter times. The well known *Agnus Dei* representation that figures so largely in quaint *tympana* (a compromise doubtless between some heathen cult and a recognized christian emblem), is a case in point; also the dragon, which so often occurs, is prominent in the painted

Doom and elsewhere. Other like instances will be easily called to mind.

I have no space to deal with the remaining Huntingdonshire examples of Norman *tympana* and doorways, details of which I furnished in the paper originally prepared by me and read in part at a meeting of the Cambs., and Hunts., Archæological Society,* *viz.*: Bury, Covington, Folksworth, Toseland, Southoe and Stibbington.'† Only one of these, Covington All Saints, bears human or animal figures. The subject (north door of nave) is that of two rams (?) butting at each other, an instance that would seem to offer no sort of explanation capable of carrying moral or religious truth; possibly it is allegorical of the contest that can only be ended when combat between the evil and the good ceases. The animosity of "the Lion and the Unicorn" will occur to our minds as a latter day embodiment of like import, albeit of lesser significance.

After all, it is perhaps to the mythical element in classic story that we ought ultimately to turn in our desire to unravel the allegory frequently present in *tympana*. The legendary transformations found in the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid furnish us with abundant illustration. I have refrained from exact allusion, and content myself with making the suggestion for what it is worth. It is enough to point to the broad fact of figurative display, which for ages, in a diversified and well-nigh endless fashion, has responded to the call of man's imaginative faculty.

C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A.

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* June 23rd, 1903.

† I am indebted to Mr. S. Inskip Ladds for an excellent set of photographs of these several doorways. I only regret my inability to have them reproduced here.

REVISED RULES.

1. The Society shall be called the CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY shall be Patron of the Society.

2. The objects of the Society shall be :—

(a) To collect and publish information on the history and antiquities of the district.

(b) To oppose and prevent, as far as possible, the execution of any injuries with which ancient buildings and monuments of every description, within the district, may be from time to time threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.

3. The Society shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members of both sexes. Candidates for admission must be elected at a general or Council Meeting by show of hands.

4. An Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of half-a-guinea to be due in advance on the first day of January, and remain a Member of the Society until he or she withdraw from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary, or fail after due notice, to pay his or her subscription within nine months of it becoming due. A member may compound for his Subscription on payment of the sum of Five pounds.

5. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, one or more Honorary Secretaries, Editor, Treasurer, Curator and Librarian; all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.

6. The General Management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the Officers and of twelve Members elected from the general body of the Members, four of whom shall retire annually but shall be eligible for re-election. The Council shall have power to add to its number, and ladies shall be eligible to serve on it.

7. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Society four times a year as near as may be about Quarter Day.

The Council shall control the funds of the Society, shall decide what papers are to be published in the annual volume of the Society's Transactions, and determine all questions relative to plans and illustrations for the same; fix dates and neighbourhood for the Excursions, and shall have power to fill up temporarily any vacancy that may occur among the officers until the next General Meeting; also to appoint Committees, frame Reports, and prepare Accounts, duly audited, for submission to the Annual Meeting, &c. At the Meetings of the Council, three Members to be a *quorum*, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.

8. The Treasurer shall hold the current funds of the Society, receive Subscriptions, and make all payments sanctioned by the Council; the accounts shall be balanced to Michaelmas yearly, and when audited, shall be laid before the Annual Meeting.

9. The Ordinary and General Meetings of the Society shall be held at such times and places, being within the boundaries of the two Counties, as the Council shall determine.

10. Every Member whose subscription is not in arrear shall be entitled to one copy of such parts of the Transactions as may be issued during the current year of membership, and to purchase one further copy of such publication at half the price chargeable to non-members, and to bring two guests to the Annual Excursions.

11. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of October (Eve of St. Etheldreda), or at such other time as the Council may determine, or convenience dictate.

12. On the occasion of the Annual or other Meetings, the Council shall make arrangements for the reading of Papers in some Public Room, when Members may introduce friends.

13. The Society shall hold two Excursions in the year, arrangements for which may be placed in the hands of a Committee appointed by the Council.

14. No alteration or addition to these Rules shall be made except at a General Meeting, fourteen days' notice of any proposed alteration or addition having been previously given.

Cambridgeshire and Hu

HON. TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF ACCOU

Receipts.

1904.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 25.	Balance received from Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White late Hon. Treasurer	39	13	4
Dec. 28.	Subscriptions.....	5	5	0
		£44	18	4

Memo: There was an outstanding liability on 3

TREASURER'S STATEM

Receipts.

1905.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	Balance from last year				7	10	5
	Subscriptions received during the year, viz.						
	For 1903		10	6			
	,, 1904	3	3	0			
	,, 1905	37	5	6			
					40	19	0
	Excursion Tickets sold				8	16	0
					£57	5	5

Assets outstanding:

6 subscriptions for 1905 not yet paid.

October 17th, 1905,

F. GERALD VESEY, *Chairman.*

...e Archæological Society.

...th OCTOBER, 1904, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

Payments.

1904.			£	s.	d.
Nov	15.	Cheque Book		2	6
Dec.	20.	Account Book and Stationery		9	0
,,	26.	G. H. Tyndall on a/c Printing *Transactions*, etc.	36	11	6
,,	30.	Hon. Treasurer, Postages to date		4	11
,,	31.	Balance in hand to next Account	7	10	5
			£44	18	4

...04 of £24 1s. 8d., this has since been discharged.

...EPTEMBER 22nd, 1905.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
G. H. Tyndall, printer, &c., balance of a/c	24	1	8
Archæological Congress Subscription	1	0	0
P. C. Tomson for Printing	1	7	6
Excursion Expenses, Luncheons, Teas, Waggonettes	8	17	0
Secretary (Rev. A. J. Edmonds)—Postages	1	1	4
Treasurer—Postages		7	2
Balance in hand September 22nd.	20	10	9
	£57	5	5

	£	s.	d.
Liabilities outstanding:			
Tyndall, estimate for printing Part I., Vol. II.	25	0	0
Illustrations to ditto, extra			
Printing and Stationery, Postages and Incidentals say	3	0	0
Insurance of Stock in hands of Curator		5	0

Wm. EMERY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct,

S. E. ARMSTRONG, *Bank Manager, St. Neots.*

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The Rev. T. Normandale, Vicar of Over, Cambs., will be pleased if Incumbents will forward to him short interesting extracts from their Parish Records, with a view to his embodying them in a paper for the next number of the Transactions.

A.J.E.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES,

Presented to the Congress of Archæological Societies, 4th July, 1906.

The Members of the Committee as now constituted are:

Lord Balcarres, M.P., F.S.A. (*Chairman*).

Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.
Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A.
Mr. C. H. Bothamley, F.I.C.
Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Mr. Willoughby Gardner.
Mr. A. R. Goddard, B.A.
Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A.
Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A.
Mr. C. Lynam, F.S.A.
Mr. D. H. Montgomerie.
Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A.
Mr. J. Horace Round, LL.D.
Col. O. E. Ruck, F.S.A. Scot.
Mr. W. M. Tapp, LL.D., F.S.A.
President B.C.A. Windle, F.R.S.

Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

THE Committee regrets to have to begin this report with an expression of some disappointment that the Archæological Societies of the country have not yet been able to undertake the systematic scheduling of the ancient earthworks and defensive enclosures in their respective districts, and ventures again to urge the importance of the publication of such lists in Transactions, and as separate pamphlets, which can be distributed, not only to the owners and occupiers of the sites, but also amongst "the County, Borough, Rural, Urban and District Councils, which now so largely control the affairs of the country, and whose members may be able to use influence to prevent the destruction or mutilation which from time to time threatens the remains of so many early fortresses, camps and strongholds throughout the land."

The addition to the schedules of accurate plans and sections of earthworks is of great value, but the Committee recognizes the financial difficulties besetting the accomplishment of this and suggests that, where many plans cannot be afforded, a few typical examples should be given, and, if this is impossible, that the schedules be issued without illustrations.

The Committee strongly recommends the classification of earthworks by form, as in Appendix II. to "Scheme for Recording Ancient Earthworks, &c." *

Whether or not the schedules are accompanied by illustrative plans, sections, or views, the contributions to Transactions of Societies should, and usually do, contain these added attractions, and the Committee takes this opportunity of repeating its previous appeal to those who contribute plans of earthworks, etc. to adopt an exact method of delineation of the features, with information as to the levels and other details, not only of the artificial work, but of the adjoining land.

Part of the object the Committee has in view is, to some extent, being attained through private enterprise, and through the publication of chapters relating to earthworks, tumuli, etc. in the volumes of the Victoria County Histories, all tending, it is hoped, towards an increase of interest in the preservation of the remains.

* The Hon. Secretary will be pleased to forward copies of the Appendix on application.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Since the last report was issued chapters on the earthworks have been published in the following Victoria County Histories:

BERKSHIRE	...	By Harold Peake.
DERBYSHIRE	...	By J. C. Cox.
DURHAM ...	...	By I. Chalkley Gould.
SUSSEX ...	...	By George Clinch.

Those for Devonshire, Kent, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire are nearly ready for the press.

Amongst other literary matter bearing on the Committee's subject, published since the issue of the last report, may be noticed:

Andrews (R. T.).—"Wilbury Hill and the Icknield Way." (East Herts Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. II.)

——— "Moats and Moated sites in the parish of Reed." (East Herts Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. II.)

Buchanan (M.) and others.—"Report on the Society's Excavation of Rough Castle on the Antonine Vallum." (Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1904–5.)

Bush (T. S.).—"Preliminary Exploration in the second field east of the Grenville Monument, Lansdown." (Proc. Bath Branch, Somerset Arch. Soc., 1905.)

——— "Report on the Exploration on Little Down Field, Lansdown"—continued from preliminary report. (Keene & Co., Bath, 1906.)

Christison (D.) and others.—"Report on the Society's Excavations of Forts on the Poltalloch estate, Argyll, in 1904–5." (Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1904–5.)

Clarke (W. G.).—"Thetford Castle Hill." (Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc. Papers, Vol. XVI.)

Cochrane (R.).—"Recent researches in connection with Roman remains in Scotland." (The Reliquary, Jan., 1906.)

Conway (R. S.) and others.—"Melandra Castle." Being the report of the Manchester and District Branch of the Classical Association for 1905. Contains full description of the excavations, by Mr. F. A. Bruton, and other papers. (University Press, Manchester, 1906.)

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Cooke (John).—"Antiquarian remains in the Beaufort district, county Kerry." (Proceedings of the Roy. Irish Academy, Vol. XXVI, 1906.)

Crouch (Walter).—"Uphall Camp, near Barking." (Essex Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. IX, N.S.)

Downman (E. A.).—"Ancient Strongholds in East Anglia." (East Anglian Daily Times, April 28th, 1906.)

Dutt (W. A.).—"The Waveney Valley in the Stone Age." Contains references to various earthworks. (McGregor & Fraser, Lowestoft, 1905.)

Gould (I. Chalkley).—"Rickling Mount." (Essex Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. IX, N.S.)

Gray (H. St. George).—"Worlebury Camp, Weston-super-Mare," and "Brent Knoll Camp, Somerset." (Somerset Arch. Soc. Proc., Vol. LI, 1905.)

Haverfield (F. J.).—"The Ordnance Survey Maps from the point of view of the antiquities on them." (Geographical Journal, Feb., 1906.)

Hubbard (A. J. & G.).—"Prehistoric Man on the Downs." (Cornhill Magazine, May, 1906.)

O'Kelly (Mrs.), and Morris (H).—"Louthiana, ancient and modern." Contains a survey of the moats of the county. (County Louth Archæological Journal, 1906.)

Pryce (T. Davies).—"The alleged Norman origin of Castles in England." With reply by Mrs. E. Armitage. (English Historical Review, Oct., 1905.)

Ruck (O. E.).—"Notes on the Cobham Oppidum, Kent." (Royal Engineers' Journal, May, 1906.)

Rye (Walter).—"Earthworks on Mousehold Heath, Norwich." (Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc. Papers, Vol. XVI.)

Sharpe (Montagu).—"Some antiquities of Middlesex, with Addenda." (Brentford Publishing Co., 1906.)

——— "The Great Ford across the Lower Thames." Contains reference to camps. (Archæological Journal, Vol. LXIII, 1906.)

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Taylor (Henry).—"Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire." Contains descriptions and plans of various ancient earthworks. (R. Gill, Manchester, 1905.)

Westropp (T. J.).—"Prehistoric Remains (Forts and Dolmens) along the borders of Burren. in the county of Clare." (Journal of the Roy. Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland, Vol. XXXV, 1905.)

White (Herbert M.).—"Excavations in Castle Hill, Burton-in-Lonsdale." (The Antiquary, November, 1905.)

Windle (B. C. A.).—"Kemerton Camp, Bredon Hill." (Man, September, 1905.)

DESTRUCTION. The destruction or mutilation of defensive earthworks, and even more of tumuli and barrows, is constantly proceeding in many parts of the country, but passes unnoticed or at least unrecorded in most instances.

Cases which have come under notice include:

Charlton, Kent. The hill upon which is the last remnant of the once important camp was long since quarried on the north-east, and now the south-western side is in process of rapid removal.

Grindon Hill, near Sunderland. The destruction of a double barrow on the summit of the hill is recorded in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Ser. 3, Vol. II, 1905.)

Woodbury, Stoke Fleming. This fine prehistoric Devonshire work is being demolished for agricultural purposes.

Ham Hill, near Montacute, Somerset. This large and important earthwork is threatened with mutilation by the extension of quarrying operations.

Quarry Wood, Loose, Kent. The rampart of the "camp" is being further destroyed at its northern end by the extension of the quarry.

Painswick Hill Camp, Glos. Mr. St. Clair Baddeley writes: "The ancient entrance (S.E.) is being vigorously attacked for rag-stone. The quarrymen are taking the terminations of the two successive lower ramparts, and the fosse between these, and eating it up! This camp is triangular in form, stands 927 feet above sea level, contains about

$2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is still surrounded on two sides (W. and S.) by its double fosse. The N. side has severely suffered from quarrying in other days, and merely preserves its shape in the foundations of the quarried out ramparts." There is reason to hope that further destruction will not be permitted.

Lewes Castle.—Learning that a proposal had been made to erect a building for the accommodation of the Sussex Archæological Society's Library in the fosse of Lewes Castle, the Committee made an urgent appeal to that Society to spare the site, pointing out that it "is the only remaining open portion of the encircling fosse from which was thrown up the great mount of the Castle," and that any building would "inevitably destroy the characteristic features of this last remnant of a most important part of the original defences."

The Sussex Archæological Society is to be heartily congratulated that, at a meeting held on 25th May, it was decided by a unanimous vote not to build on the fosse.

EXCAVATIONS. Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.—Mr. D. H. Montgomerie has continued the explorations of the castle works referred to in last year's report, and has made a detailed plan with sections of the entire work. The excavations were principally directed to the discovery of the long-buried remains of walls and towers.

Caerwent.—The progress of the excavations will be described in *Archæologia*. The examination of the south gateway has shown that it is of earlier date than the wall in which it is set, and may belong to a previous scheme of defence.

Colbren, South Wales.—Some interesting and exceptional features have been discovered in Colonel W. Llewellyn Morgan's partial excavation of this reputed Roman Camp. As the exploration is to be continued, no details are yet published.

Glastonbury.—Four weeks, 7th May to 2nd June, were occupied with excavations at the Lake Village Site, under the supervision of Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray.

Lansdown, Bath.—Messrs. T. S. Bush and G. J. Grey and the Rev. H. H. Winwood conducted excavations on the site occupied in the Roman period, and have been rewarded by the discovery of many interesting relics.

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Melandra, Glossop.—The Manchester and District Branch of the Classical Association, in connection with the local Antiquarian Society, has carried on the work of excavating this small but important Roman Station with gratifying results.

Penygaer, Carnarvonshire.—Part of this strong fortress has been excavated by the Nant Conwy Antiquarian Society, under the supervision of Mr. Harold Hughes and Mr. Willoughby Gardner. An account of the results will be published in Archæologia Cambrensis.

Penyrorddyn, Denbighshire.—Mr. Willoughby Gardner is superintending the exploration of this stronghold for the Abergele Antiquarian Society.

Silchester.—The systematic excavation of the site of this Romano-British town has been continued, but the operations of last year were confined to the middle of the area.

Tre Ceiri, Carnarvonshire.—This prehistoric fortress, dating from the early iron age, has been excavated by a Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Society, consisting of Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, Col. Llewellyn Morgan, and Mr. Harold Hughes.

Urswick Stone Walls, Lancashire.—Mr. H. Swainson Cowper reports that some useful work has been carried out to elucidate the plan of this early enclosure.

Wilderspool, Warrington.—A Committee of the Corporation of Warrington has continued the excavation of the Roman site.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—On December 20th, 1905, Mr. Haverfield read an important paper before the Royal Geographical Society urging the Directors of the Ordnance Survey to give instructions for more careful record of antiquities, and especially for correct delineation of ancient earthworks, on the O.S. Maps, particularly on those of the 25 in. scale.*

Colonel Johnston, the former Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, and Colonel Hellard, the present holder of that office, spoke sympathetically of the object in view, explaining at the same time the difficulties under which the surveyors labour in endeavouring to obtain correct archæological information.

Following upon this, the Committee addressed the Royal Geographical Society, suggesting that it should become the medium for

* Mr. Haverfield's paper is mentioned under Bibliography *ante*.

communication between the Ordnance Survey and the various bodies interested in the exact delineation of ancient remains.

In reply the Committee is informed that the Royal Geographical Society has appointed members to confer with this Committee as to the course to be pursued.

Letters received from correspondents in various parts of the country show that many earthworks are omitted from the O. S. maps, whilst others are imperfectly indicated; it is hoped that improvement will follow as new editions of the maps are printed.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—As under Clause 2 of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1900, County Councils are empowered to undertake the guardianship of objects of antiquity, the Committee advises Archæological Societies to bring pressure to bear on the Councils of their respective counties to use the power conferred upon them by the Act.

The only instance, known to the Committee, in which earthwork remains have been thus secured is the case of the "Six Hills" near Stevenage. Thanks to the energy of the East Herts Archæological Society, these have been brought under the control of the Hertfordshire County Council.

Before concluding this report, thanks must be accorded to the Victoria History Syndicate for the presentation to the Committee's collection of many original plans of earthworks, and gratification may be expressed on the amount of space now being devoted in the County Histories to ancient defensive works and burial tumuli and barrows.

The increase of general interest in ancient earthworks, constructed either for defensive or sepulchral purposes, is pleasantly manifested by correspondence which reaches the Honorary Secretary from time to time, but, to quote the words used at the initiation of this Committee, "there is need for active antiquaries in all parts of the country to keep keen watch over ancient fortifications of earth and stone, and to endeavour to prevent their destruction by the hand of man in this utilitarian age."

The postal address of the Honorary Secretary is

Royal Societies Club,

St. James's Street, London.

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CONGRESS

OF

Archæological Societies

IN UNION WITH THE

Society of Antiquaries of London,

JULY 4TH, 1906.

The Seventeenth Congress of Archæological Societies was held on July 4th, at Burlington House. Lord Avebury, President of the Society of Antiquaries in the Chair.

The Congress was attended by Delegates from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the British (3) and Cambrian Archæological Associations, the Folklore (2), Huguenot and British Record Societies, and the Societies for Berkshire (2), Birmingham, Bristol and Gloucestershire, Bucks. (2), Cambridge, Derbyshire, Essex (2), Hampshire, East Herts. (2), Leicestershire (2), Shropshire, Suffolk (2), Surrey (2), Sussex, Wilts., Yorkshire, East Riding, Members of the Standing, the Earthworks and Court Roll Committees, and other delegates who omitted to sign the register.

The Minutes of the last Congress, held on July 5th, 1905, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Standing Committee was read and approved, and the Statement of Accounts, audited by Mr. W. Minet, F.S.A., was read and adopted. The thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Minet for his services, and he was appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

The following were elected as the Standing Committee :—

The Officers of the Soc. of Antiquaries.
J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.
Lord Balcarres, M.P., F.S.A.
Sir E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A.
Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.S.A.
G. E. Fox, M.A., F.S.A.
W. J. Freer, F.S.A.
G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.
I. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A.
Emanuel Green, F.S.A.
W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Wm. Minet, F.S.A.
Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.
J. Horace Round, M.A., LL.D.
J. B. Willis-Bund, M.A., F.S.A.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., was re-elected Hon. Secretary and the thanks of the Meeting expressed to him for his services in the past year.

G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS,

1907.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

A discussion arose on the Report of the Standing Committee as to the announcement made in a letter from H.M. Treasury to the Society of Antiquaries that a member of the Office of Works had been appointed to take charge of the duties of Inspector of Ancient Monuments. At the 1905 Congress a Resolution was adopted and duly sent to H.M. Government asking that the Inspectorship vacant since the death of General Pitt-Rivers should be filled up.

Lord Avebury pointed out that, under the Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, the salary of £250 a year was allotted to the Inspector by Statute and appeared in the Estimates every year. General Pitt-Rivers had never drawn the salary and the office had been vacant since his death and the salary had been taken by the Treasury for general purposes. The Act, which he had himself introduced, contemplated that the Inspector should not only keep watch over the Monuments that had been made over to the Public but should help in the preservation of others and give facilities for their being handed over to the nation; he could not therefore look upon the proposed arrangement as carrying out the intention of the Act, and he pointed out that distinct injustice was being done to those who had handed over monuments under the provisions of the Act.

Lord Balcarres said that he quite agreed with what Lord Avebury had said, and pointed out that the appointment of a member of an important Government Office to attend to the duties of Inspectorship must necessarily be most unsatisfactory, as it was idle to suppose that such an official could be spared from his regular work to travel about England and assist in the manner, that, as Lord Avebury had pointed out, was intended by the Act. The Congress would note in the Report of the Earthworks Committee, the far too numerous cases of destruction of ancient Earthworks; in all such cases it would have been most useful if there had been an Inspector to whom appeal could have been made and who could have brought to bear the influence bestowed by the prestige of his office. He pointed out that it was the Statutory duty of the Government to appoint an independent Inspector, and he thought Archæologists should enter a strong protest against any other arrangement.

Dr. Laver (Essex) pointed out that the Office of Works had often themselves been guilty of destruction of Ancient Monuments and it was therefore very undesirable that the post of Inspector should be attached to their Office.

Mr. C. E. Keyser spoke to the same effect, advocating that the Inspector should be independent.

The Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Dale (Hants.) and others agreed in this view, and eventually Lord Avebury proposed and Mr. Keyser seconded, that "This Congress regrets that the Government has not carried out the provision of the Ancient Monuments Act for the appointment of an Inspector. Various monuments have been placed under the Act on the faith that the provisions of the Bill would

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be observed. The Congress therefore urge that an Inspector of Ancient Monuments should be appointed in accordance with the Act."

This was carried unanimously and the Hon. Secretary was directed to prepare, in conjunction with Lord Balcarres and Lord Avebury, a covering letter still further explaining the views of the meeting.

Col. Freer, F.S.A. (Leicester), said that he thought the meeting should express its gratification at the announcement made in the Report of the Standing Committee, that arrangements had been made by which it was expected that Mr. Gomme would be able to complete his General Index by the Autumn.

The Earl of Liverpool, in reference to the passage in the Minutes of the 1905 Congress expressing the regret of the Congress that it was proposed to interfere with the monument in Westminster Abbey to Capt. Cornewall, R.N., stated that he had lately received a notification from the Board of Works that, in consequence of the strong feeling shown on the subject, arrangements had been made that would render such interference unnecessary.

This announcement was received with great gratification by the Meeting.

The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Mr. George Fordham, Chairman of the Cambridge County Council, traversing the statements made at the last Congress as to the absorption of certain Parishes formerly belonging to Essex. It did not appear in what particular the statements were incorrect.

Mr. C. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., Somerset Herald, the Hon. Secretary of the Committee appointed at the last Congress to prepare a Scheme for the preservation and utilization of Court Rolls, read the following Report :—

> "The Committee appointed at the Congress in July last have considered in some detail the matter referred to them. The subject is of such a nature that they feel it can only be adequately dealt with by a Society to be formed *ad hoc*. They unanimously recommend that they be empowered to take the necessary steps to this end forthwith, and they feel that the Society might be made self-supporting from the outset.
>
> "It is felt that without a definite organization competent to deal with the matter any attempt to get the co-operation of Lords of Manors must fail."

Mr. Burke stated that the Committee anticipated no difficulty in the formation of such a Society, which had already received promises of influential support; he read a sketch programme for its work prepared by Mr. Brady.

Mr. Nigel Bond spoke to the advantages possessed by a Chartered Society, and after Dr. Round had pointed out that the action of the

G. H. TYNDALL, THE MINSTER PRESS.

1907.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Congress must necessarily be limited to good wishes for the prosperity of the New Society, any preliminary assistance necessary for its formation and a recommendation of its objects, it was proposed by the Earl of Liverpool and seconded by Colonel Attree, R.E., F.S.A., and carried :—" That the Report of the Committee be received and adopted, and that the Congress pledge itself to promote the objects of the Society."

Mr. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A., then presented the Report of the Earthworks Committee, which has been printed for general distribution. He drew attention to various features of the Report. He asked Secretaries of Societies to give information as to their Counties on such matters as Bibliography and notices of impending destruction. This was frequently the result of want of knowledge and might often be averted, and he instanced the case of Wolsborough, near Bere Regis in Dorset, that Mr. Bond and the National Trust were now engaged in saving. Mr. St. Clair Baddely had also been able to preserve Painswick Beacon, famous for its wonderful view ; the fosse of Lewes Castle had also been preserved.

Mr. Gould drew attention to the help afforded by the Publishers of the Victoria County Histories, who have presented to the Committee many original plans of Earthworks.

In response to calls, Mr. Baddely gave an account of his success in saving the Camp at Painswick, the walls of which were being used as a ragstone quarry ; he was congratulated by the meeting.

The hon. secretary read a letter from Mr. James G. Wood, F.S.A. (Woolhope Club), who was unable to attend and wished to call attention to the necessity of some skilled supervision of the Ordnance Maps ; he gave various instances of mistaken names.

The hon. secretary pointed out that Ordnance officers were but mortal and were largely at the mercy of local information ; the Earthworks Committee would no doubt be able to help in gradually correcting and supplementing the Maps. On the motion of Lord Avebury, seconded by Lord Balcarres, the Report was received and adopted and the Committee thanked for their energy.

The Hon. Secretary then brought forward proposals for a uniform system of recording Church and Churchyard Inscriptions. At his suggestion the Surrey Archæological Society were promoting a scheme for such a Record, and in response to an announcement in their Annual Report had received several offers of assistance.

He had since found that the Suffolk Institute had already started such a scheme and were energetically at work on it. Delegates from Suffolk were present and would, no doubt, give their experience ; the East Herts. Society were also on the point of issuing a scheme. It was obviously desirable that a uniform system should be adopted throughout the country, and he read a draft scheme that he had

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prepared for submission to Mr. A. Ridley Bax, F.S.A., and Mr. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A. (hon. secretary of the Harleian Society), who had been appointed a Committee by the Surrey Society.

The principal points were that every fact, however trivial, must be recorded, but that formal phrases such as "Here lyeth, &c.," and religious expressions such as "In hopes of a joyous resurrection," and texts and verses need not be given. Although an exact copy was best of all, it was felt that no great progress would be made with the work if it were insisted on. It was suggested that the transcripts should be lodged in the Libraries of the Societies or other suitable places; where possible they could be published by Archdeaconries, Rural Deaneries, or as might be most convenient.

The Rev. Canon Warren, hon. secretary of the Suffolk Institute, gave an account of the Scheme adopted by them. Circulars had been sent to all the Clergy, but the responses had not been numerous; on the other hand Mr. Partridge, at whose instigation the scheme had been adopted, had himself copied the inscriptions of 64 Churchyards, and it was probably on the work of similar enthusiasts that Societies must rely.

Mr. C. Partridge, F.S.A., in response to calls, gave an account of his methods, and stated that it was his custom to draw rough plans of the Churchyards for convenience of recording in sections. He was now publishing some parishes in East Anglian Notes and Queries; the oldest churchyard tombstone he had found was dated 1662, and there were a fair number of the 17th Century.

Mr. R. T. Andrews (East Herts.), handed round copies of his publication of the inscriptions at All Saints and St. Andrew's Churches, Hertford, and pointed out the value attached to the former since the Church had been burnt down and the monuments destroyed.

Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B., instanced the work done by Mr. L. Duncan, F.S.A., in recording and publishing the inscriptions at Lewisham Church of which he had also published the Registers; many of the inscriptions had since become illegible.

Prof. M'Kenny Hughes (Cambridge), thought that the value of the Record might be increased by notes on the present existence of groups of names in the different villages, he had found such records to have distinct ethnographic value.

Mr. C. J. Williams thought that Churchwardens as local men would often be more interested in the scheme than the Clergy and might give assistance, but other members stated that they were very often the cause of destruction of tombstones.

Lord Balcarres thought the subject one of extraordinary interest; Prof. Hughes' object might be attained by inspection of the polling lists, which gave a full list of the Inhabitants in a convenient form; he

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thought it might be desirable to limit the date, say to 1812. He did not like omissions in transcripts though they might be made in publication, and confessed to a liking for the somewhat turgid prose of the 17th Century.

Mr. Baddely pleaded for the record of verse when containing personal facts. Col. Freer had doubts as to the wisdom of a date limit, as inscriptions so rapidly decayed.

Mr. Quarrell (Leicester) suggested Parish Magazines as useful vehicles for circulars or for recording the inscriptions.

Count Plunkett (Ireland) hoped that anything approaching symbolism would be recorded, and pointed out the usefulness of rubbings.

Dr. Laver hoped that record would also be made of inscriptions in Meeting houses and burial places.

Mr. Ralph Nevill in replying stated that on consideration he had thought it better not to introduce a limit of date ; in populous places, the churchyards had mostly been closed for some time, and the extra labour in other places would be small ; it was, however, open to any transcriber to adopt a limit so long as the record was complete to such limit. He shared Lord Balcarres' liking for the prose of the 17th Century, but that was chiefly found inside Churches, and it was certainly desirable that inscriptions in Churches should be given in full. Mr. Bax who had copied from a very large number of Churchyards had also copied from Quakers' burial grounds and similar places and from cemeteries, a task for which perhaps few would have courage ; he considered Parish Magazines might be of great use in such matters ; he thought that a number of people might take up this work, which they would be able to manage, and so might be led to take an interest in other archæological matters.

It was resolved "that it is desirable that there should be a uniform system of recording Church and Churchyard Inscriptions and that Mr. Nevill, Mr. Partridge and Mr. Bruce Bannerman, with power to add to their number, be appointed a Committee to draw up a scheme."

The thanks of the Congress were then accorded to Lord Avebury for presiding and to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of the rooms.

At the afternoon meeting Dr. Haverfield was to have read a paper "On the abuse of the term Late-Celtic," but as he did not appear,* at the request of Sir Edward Brabrook, who was in the Chair, Mr. C. H. Read, Secretary Society of Antiquaries, gave an account of

* Dr. Haverfield has since written to explain that he had mistaken the day of meeting, and wishes to express his apologies to the Congress.

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what the term, as used in the National Collections, was intended to cover. In France and Switzerland the style began perhaps a century sooner than in Britain and it survived a century or two later in North Britain and Ireland as shown in the work in the Book of Kells. Some elements in Ireland were, however, Scandinavian and not Celtic, and must be carefully distinguished.

There were also later survivals in parts of England and in Wales. At Hod hill, in Dorsetshire, Celtic enamels and scrolls were found intermixed with articles of Roman make, which were quite uninfluenced by Celtic Art ; undoubtedly, however, Celtic art did influence Roman and soften its rigid character.

In Britain, Celtic Art was carried to higher perfection than elsewhere and especially in the South and West of England.

Dr. Laver, who had brought various photographs, pointed out that Celtic pottery was quite different from Roman.

Mr. Page stated there had been some controversy in the case of the Warwickshire Victoria History whether certain objects should be described under the heading of Early Man or of Roman Period.

Count Plunkett thought it very undesirable to limit Schools of Art to periods of time. Time does not affect all places alike ; Ireland is an example, and it would there be a great mistake to label as Roman that which is essentially Celtic.

Mr. Read in replying said he did not think that any better term than Late-Celtic could be found ; such titles must always be arbitrary, but were necessary and harmless as long as their meaning was not strained.

Sir Edward Brabrook thought that what had been said fully vindicated the choice of the name by the late Sir Wollaston Franks. General regret was expressed that the meeting had not been able to hear Dr. Haverfield's views.

RALPH NEVILL,
Hon. Secretary.

CASTLE HILL,
GUILDFORD.

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VOLUME II. PART II.

[ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1906.]

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ICKLETON CHURCH, CAMBS., WEST DOOR.

Gen. Bucks. 784.10 (42.N06) 10/5/64

ICKLETON CHURCH.

Travellers by the Great Eastern Railway between London and Cambridge may notice, some ten miles south of the latter place, two church-spires, one on either hand of the line and about half a mile distant from it. These spires are the usual wooden, lead-sheathed erections common in the district, of no noteworthy height, and would call for no special attention, were it not that each possesses a feature which is by no means common, in the presence of a "Sanctus" (or "Sacring") bell, hung outside, beneath a small projecting canopy, at a height of about three parts of the distance between the base of the spire and its summit. Such bells are more usually found attached to the Eastern finial of the Nave. But they by no means existed in every mediæval church throughout England, and, where they did, were very generally taken down during the century and more of religious change and confusion which we call the Reformation. For their purpose was to notify to such parishioners as were unable to attend the service, the progress of the mass; being rung both at the Ter-sanctus and at the Consecration. They shared therefore in the detestation in which everything connected with that Service was held by the Protestant Reformers; so that there are now few indeed left, and to see two so near together is an almost unique spectacle. To what influence we owe it is an unsolved and insoluble problem in History, which naturally suggests itself to archæological travellers as the train flies past. Almost none, however, even amongst archæological travellers, have any idea of the suppassing interest of the church to which one of these spires belongs. All churches hereabouts present features of interest, and that to the Eastward of the line, Hinxton, is no exception. But that to the Westward, Ickleton, possesses interest on a very different level; it is in fact one of the most interesting parish churches in all England.

And its interest is entirely hidden from passers by. Those even who look from the pretty little Village Green to the southward of the church see nothing that calls for notice, except the Sacring Bell and a fairly good geometrical window in the steeple. The rest of the exterior shows only poor 14th century work, and cruelly "restored" at that. There is nothing to suggest, even to an archæologist, that a visit to the church would repay the trouble of hunting up the keys (for both church and churchyard are kept jealously locked).

But those who do take this trouble find themselves repaid indeed by the surprise and delight which awaits them. For, once inside, we discover that the unsightly exterior is but an outer shell, built round, and over, a smaller and far older church, still standing, and so entirely enclosed that its clerestory lights now open into the existing aisles, Above them are the lights of the later, 14th century, clerestory, which, no doubt, originally contained geometrical, or more probably, flowing tracery. Now, however, they are mere "churchwarden" apertures, of various indefinite shapes, with mean wooden sashes; having been remorselessly doctored in the second decade of the 19th century.

It is when we look closely at this interior church that we note its truly astonishing features. At the first glance it might be taken for an ordinary Norman structure, with its round pillars and round arches; and, in fact, it is so described by the few authorities who notice it at all. The rudeness of the capitals, however, and the general aspect of the arcade does not somehow look like Norman work, but more suggests Saxon architecture. And the very small clerestory lights, mere loopholes, still more lead us to this conclusion.

Some archæologists, therefore, consider this interior church at Ickleton to be a Saxon edifice; and, so far as the clerestory is concerned, it is exceedingly probable that they are right. The piers of the tower arches however, are unmistakeably Norman, as is also the west doorway.

But what is the arcade? When we examine the massive

ICKLETON CHURCH, CAMBS, INTERIOR.

circular pillars which support it, we see to our amazement that, instead of being built up in the usual manner, every one of them is a monolith! We are now obliged to confess ourselves in the presence not of Norman or Saxon but of *Roman* work, for no example of such monolithic construction is known in any later architecture, and was indeed, sparingly employed even by the Romans.

How did these pillars come to be here? They are of Barnack stone from Northants, and must have been brought at an expense well-nigh prohibitory to the finances of a small country parish, We may dismiss the idea that they were hewn out of the quarry in this specially costly form, and fetched all the way from Northants by the builders of this little unpretending church.

Dismissing this, there remain two other alternatives. A mile distant from Ickleton to the southward stands Chesterford, the site of an important Roman station, commonly identified with the *Icianos* of the Antonine Itinerary. The place derived its name, and its importance, from its position at the point where the river Granta is crossed by the Icknield Way;—the line of communication, along the strip of greensward between the Cambridgeshire fens and the forest topping the East Anglian heights, which gave access to the territory of the Iceni in Norfolk and Suffolk. The Saxon builders of Ickleton church may have found these pillars amid the ruins of Icianos, or of some villa in the neighbourhood, and have brought them that short distance for their edifice. As they were ready made, this would be a cheap job. Such is the one alternative. The other, to which I myself incline, is that they did not need to fetch the pillars at all, but utilized them on the very spot where they originally stood. According to this view we have here an example, unique in Britain, of Roman work *in situ*. The very arcading which we see I take to have stood North and South of the central hall of some large Roman mansion[1] Such a mansion usually contained

1 Whatever work may have bounded the area to the East and West has been replaced by the subsequent Norman architect.

an oblong central hall of this kind (often roofless), with a peristyle, or cloister, on either side opening into it, a portico at one end and a smaller, *tablinum*, or guest-chamber at the other. Lanciani has pointed out how this structural arrangement suggested the nave, aisles, porch, and chancel of the earliest ecclesiastical edifices at Rome.[2] The same suggestion may have influenced the builders of Ickleton church to utilize this old Roman arcading, roofing in the enclosed space, but with a clerestory to prevent too great loss of light.[2] If this view is correct the narrow North aisle probably represents the width of the original peristyle.

The south aisle is far wider, as wide indeed as the Nave and North aisle together; and one asks why the 14th century architect planned his work so very unsymmetrically. The answer, I think, is to be found in the remarkable architectural developement of the steeple. The piers of the tower are, as I have said, unmistakably Norman, but upon them are set quite unconformably, arches at least a century later in date. The tower is pierced by these arches on all four sides, and was evidently meant as the centre of a cruciform church with transepts. For some reason this Norman plan was never completed; but it is very probable that the south wall of the church marks the limit to which the transept, (which may have been actually begun), was meant to extend.

The church has also later features of interest. There are some good mediæval seat finials, shaped with the axe, and bearing grotesque figures, musical instruments, and symbols; the word ORATE being decipherable upon one of them. The rood-screen is 15th century, and is placed across the Eastern arch of the tower, with no trace of there having ever been a rood-loft.

The land of Ickleton was almost wholly *Terra Ecclesiæ*. A Priory of Benedictine nuns existed here, founded in the 12th century by Aubrey de Vere, the 1st Earl of Oxford; while the Abbeys of East Dereham in Norfolk,

2 See my "Roman Britain" p. 266.

Tyltey in Essex, and even Calder (a "cell" of Furness), in far off Cumberland, each possessed a Manor in the Parish. All alike were given by Henry VIII to Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, in exchange for the far more valuable property of Hatfield House. Queen Elizabeth, however, afterwards demanded them all back again will much other land as a condition of appointing Bishop Heton, in 1600, to the See; which she had kept vacant, to fill her coffers, for no less than nineteen years. The Manors were sold by the Crown, and are now in private hands. The benefice is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

The name Ickleton, like those of Ickborough in Norfolk, Icklingham in Suffolk and Ickleford in Hertfordshire, is derived from the position of the village on the line of the Icknield Way. It may indeed be the direct linguistic descendant of the Roman *Icianos*.

EDWARD CONYBEARE.

NOTES FROM THE PARISH BOOKS OF GREAT PAXTON, HUNTS.

A Levie made the xith daye of Julye, 1592 an° R. R. Elizabeth, &c., xxxiii° towards the setting forth of a shouldier, by a p'cept fro the comissioners for the halfe yard—vid. id. a cow and bullock and every skore of shepe—iid.

(names follow with amount against each).

Laid owt of this levye by the costables	Jhon Stele Richard Pate
First uppo' the p'cept	xxi s. iiij d.
Itm to Corbett for the harness dressing	v s. iij d.
Itm to the shouldier for his cot showes and apparell	vii s.
Itm payd for a new levie that tyme more	v s.
Itm. more levied	iii s. iiij d.

* * *

The names of all such the inhabitants of Much Paxton wch cotribute towards the bringing upp of Michaell Hallam and Joane Hallam lone children of Ihon Hallam deceased, left to the said Towne to be brought upp. The said inhabitants being levied towards the sayd ij children fynding after ij d the halfe yard land according as nede require.

(names follow).

* * *

The xxvth day of Aperrill, 1630, mem. it is agreed uppon the day and yeare above saide by the inhabitance of Paxton Magne whose names are here under written that they will keepe for every halfe yarde lande on cow or bullocke and not above, untill the first day of August next, uppon the commons or herde paster, likewise it is

agreed that for every antiant quarter lande to keepe on cowe or bullocke, allso it is agreed upon after first day of August next, comminge to keepe for every halfe yarde twoe cowes or bullockes and not above, and also to keepe for on quuarter land, on Cowe or bullocke and not above.

(names follow).

* * *

PAXTON MAGNA.

The names and Surnames of all the blynde, lame, and Impotent people and poore chyldren within the sayd Towne, wch are not able to worke, and of all such poore people wch are able to worke, and have not wherewith to mayntayne themseleves and wch are to be relieved and sett on worke at the charges of the said towne, according to a Statute made in the xxixth yeare of the Rayne of or Soveraigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God of Englande, France and Ireland Quene defender of the fayth, &c., made and exhited to the Justices of Peace within her maiesties countie of Hunt, the xxvth daye of Aprill, 1598 ann° regni dne nre Regine Elizebethe, &c. quadragesimo, by

Robert Archdeacon, Thomas Lyster,	Churchwardens.
Edmond Bottom, Thoms Archdeacon, Thoms Grene, Ihon Steele,	Overseers appointed in that behalfe.

In pmis Elizabeth Woodroffe a blynd mayde.

1 Joane Aplebye, 2 Willm Sparke, 3 Frnncys Sparke, 4 Robert Clarke, 5 Alice Someskale,	These be poore children and some of them fatherless and motherless and under the age of seven years.

To these six there is allowed owt of the stocke for such lyke pore and nedye children within the same towne, collected, the sm of six pence by the weke yerely, the wch stock of money cometh to the sum of—fyftie shillings.

Item 1	Audrey Sparke, vid.	These are poore and hable to worke but have not wherewith to sett themselves on worke.
2	Alyce Kynge, vid.	
3	Agnes Aplebye, vid.	
4	Agnes Maybury, vid.	
5	Isabell Walsey	
6	Elizabeth Someskale	
7	Agnes Androwe	
8	Robert Walsey	

For these eight there is a stocke ot money pvided to buye hempe, flaxe, wolle and such lyke extending to—fyftie shillings, and they are sett on worke, and releifed with the cotribution of the pishe wekely made for the poore mans boxe. Moreover owt of the said stock so pvided for the above named poore : there is payed for the rent of a house for widowe Spark the Sm. of iiij s. And for the rent of Beatrice Someskale her house, by reason her husband was taken for a souldiour into Yrelande, the sum of—x s.

* * *

Paxton Magna in comitat Huntingd. the xvjth, March, 1574, 37 Eliz. that Ellen fisher late servant to Edmd. Bottome of Much Paxton in the countie of Huntingd yeoma, with whom she dwelled bythe space of one whole yeare and a halfe, last past before the date hereof was lycensed to dept from her saide m^{r} and was at libertie to serve elsewhere according to the statute in that case made and pvided. In witnesse whereof I Thomas Atkinson m^{r} of Art Viccar of Much Paxton aforesayde, have registed the same the xvjth daie of March, 1594, and in the xxxvijth, yeare of the raigne of o^{r} most soveraigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, queene defendris of the fayth, et.

By me Thomas Atkkinson, Clarke and Vicar of the *pish* Church of Much Paxton.

* * *

5° Octobris, 1595°, cam a breffe to collect for one Jhon Stowe, sayler and master of a ship called the pomegarnett of —— directed fro Charles Lord Howard, baron of Effingham, knight of the noble ordr of the garter, dated the second of Maye, 1595 to cotinue for one yere. The same daye a brieffe cam to collect for one Martyn Lastaris, a christian and a grecian, dated fro the courte at Sumersett, 15to decembre, 1594, to cotinue for one yeare.

* * *

(Extracts from the expenses of the Churchwardens—Easter, 1615.)

Item a breife for marie temple of Stepney whose husband was robbed by the sea and taken by turkes, XI, June, 1615	xvjd.
Item one other other breife the same daie for saint peter's church, in Northampton	xijd.
Item a breif for fr Windumhum, in Northfolk	ijs.
Item a breife fr Beggleswade	xijd.
Item to theordormie pollumbee a grecian letters patents	viijd.
Item letters pattents to Henrie Hugges of Dorchester, gentleman in buckinghshiere and geven to the same	xijd.
Item to fiduckingham nigh the river Ryene in germanie	ijs. vjd.
Item Robert Nelson, Mr. Readinges, in Lincolnshire uppon a lettres pattent	vjd.
Item given to a poore man hurt by fiere	iijd.

A. G. CANE.

NOTES FROM THE CHURCH WARDENS' BOOKS OF GREAT GRANSDEN, HUNTS.

The following extracts from the Church-Wardens' Account Book of 1664—1717 show how the Parish of Great Gransden got their clock and chimes, which were put up in 1683, and are still going and playing as well as they did 224 years ago!

"Disbursments of Edward Ingrey, yeoman, and of Edward Momford, Grocer, Church Wardens of this Parish of Great Gransden," in 1682.

	£	s.	d.
"Nouemr. 20th—Paid to Thomas Powers for earnist when we bargained for ye new clock and chimes	00	10	00
Spent on him	00	01	06

"1683—Money disbursed by our new Church Wardens (John Gray, Blacksmith, and Robert Graves, junr., yeoman) At their Entrance of the office, 1683."

	£	s.	d.
Aprill 21—Churchgates—Paid to Thomas fflinders for Ironworke done to the pair of new gates in the Churchyard	00	07	06
More paid to Him for going to see the Church at Gamgay and spent there with Thomas Powers of Wellengborow in Northamptonshire; that is now making a new Clock and Chimes for Gransden ...	00	01	08

"Disburstments of Robert Graues, jun., and John Gray, Smith, Church Wardens for Gransden, aforesaid, in ye yeare 1683."

	£	s.	d.
Aprill 28th—Spent on the clock-man ...	00	01	00
june 25th—Spent on the clock-man ...	00	01	06
"july 21th—Pd. to Thomas fflinders for goeing to Wellinborow	00	03	04
Pd. to Thomas fflinders for mending the pendent of the Clock."	00	01	06

	£	s.	d.
"Paid to Goodman Dixey for Ropes for the Clock and Chimes."	01	06	06
"ffeb. 17—Pd. to James Hall what ye Ringers and the Chime man spent." ...	00	14	03
"Pd. to William Ibbett what the Ringers and the Chime man spent."	01	03	08
july 10—Paid to Thomas Kidman for fetching the Clock and Chimes	00	05	00
[by no means a heavy charge for carrying a load like that 20 miles! A.J.E.]			
Pd. for a pound of Wier	00	00	10
ffeb.—pd. for a small Line to stay ye Clock from stricking when they ringe	00	00	04
Pd. for candle and oyle	00	00	08
Decem.—pd. for a post and a role for ye chimes	00	01	06

Thomas Power was a clock and chime maker of considerable repute, living at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire. A "grandfather" clock of his making, marking the month and the day of the week, is in the possession of Mrs. G. Eastwell of this place.

The items 14s. 3d. and £1 3s. 8d. in the above seem to have been the charges for a little feast or entertainment for the benefit of the Ringers, given in honour of the occasion: for we may well believe that the putting up of the New Clock and Chimes was done to celebrate the jubilee of their grand old Vicar, Barnabas Oley. This excellent clergyman (who is spoken of in the highest terms in "Walton's Lives") was Fellow and President of Clare Hall: he was appointed to this living in 1633, turned out of his Vicarage (for distinguished loyalty to his King) in 1644, and restored in 1660: he built the present Vicarage, restored the Church, to which he gave a handsome Pulpit, built a School, gave Alms Houses to the Parish, and an acre of land to the Village Common, and endeared himself to all by his modesty, liberality, and kindness, and looked so well after his Parish that at his death in 1686, it was stated by Charles

Cæsar, the Squire, that all went to Church, except "one old silly woman who follows Holcroft and Bunion."

Here we have the Clock-maker's Receipt: £ s. d.
"Decem. 31th—Receiued ye day and yeare aboue written of Robert Graues jun. and John Gray, Churchwardens, the sum of twenty nine pounds fiue shillings. I say Receiued in full by me, Thomas Power ... 29 05 00
10s. was pd. and allowed Nov. 20, 1682."

The money to pay for the Clock was raised by a Church Rate, the list being headed as usual by "Charles Cæsar, Esq." and "Mr. Barnabas Oley," the Chimes being paid for by "Benevolences" or voluntary subscriptions. The account ends thus:—

"A Church Rate made July 16, 1683. To be Collected By the Churchwardens Robert Graves, junior and John Gray: when the new Clock and Chimes were made By Tho. Power of Wellinborow. £ s. d.
"This Church Rate at 07d. in the Pound 31 17 06
And Benevolences towards the Chimes"... 07 06 05

Amongst the "59 Persons" were "Benefactors to the Clock and Chimes" we find "Mrs Mary Griffin, widow, Mr. Barnabas Oley, Mr. Hugh Frankland, Mrs. Mary Kilburn, widow, Mrs. Catharine Perry, Mrs. Mary Edwards, widow, Mrs. Dorothy Wentworth, widow, Mrs. Mary Wentworth, Mrs. Rushout, widow—[all these are strangers]—Mrs. Rebecca Mason, widow, Mr. Edward Gee, Master of Arts, John Tristram, Collar-maker, John Upchurch, Fidler.....and 45 more well disposed Persons, most of them Servants." Thus we see there was

	£	s.	d.
Collected by Rate	31	17	6
And by Subscription	7	6	5
Making a total of ...	£39	3	11

This sum must be multiplied five or six times to bring it up to modern value, so that the cost of the "New Clock and Chimes" in our money would be at least £200.

A side-note says :—

"Money disbursed concerning the Clock and Chimes and all other things Relating to them." £39 19 04

So when the account was settled up, there remained a balance of 15s. 5d. only on the wrong side—Surely the Churchwardens made a good bargain!

The Clock and Chimes were attended to by the Parish Clerk, who also looked after the dogs.

"1684 — june 25 — midsummer. — Pd. to William Lucas [Parish Clerk], for looking to the Clock and Chimes and whiping oute ye doges (quarterly) £00 08 06

A few words may be added about the Chimes themselves.

They play day and night every three hours, viz.: at 3, 6, 9 and 12, the same tune being repeated all the week. The tunes are known by the following names: "Nut Bells," "Harvest Home," "Nehemiah," "Canaan," and "Marlbrook." "Nut Bells," is a pretty old air, to which the villagers have set these words:

"The leaves are green, the nuts are brown,
They hang so high we can't get them down."

"Harvest Home" is the tune of one of the songs in Vicar Plumptre's Song Book, written it is said by a Norfolk farmer, the first verse of which runs:

"Now we have crowned our Harvest Home,
And all our welcome guests are come;
Set open every door,
Call in the neighbouring poor.
Of Heaven's bounty
Give them some."

The fifth tune, *"Marlbrook," did not belong to the original set, but was added, probably about 1820, by Messrs. Taylor and Co., when the Chimes were repaired; it is better known by the title, "We won't go home till morning," but it is not quite the same as the modern tune of that name, and does not sound quite so hilarious! The other tunes may be found in old Hymn Books.

The machinery by which the Chimes are worked is very curious, consisting of a huge wooden cylinder or roller studded with iron pegs, just like the roller in a musical box on a very large scale: as the roller revolves, the bolts or pegs catch in wire loops connected with the bells in the loft above. The motive power is produced by a heavy weight, which is wound up every morning.

A. J. EDMONDS.

NOTE.—Ihave been told that this identical tune has been recently heard played by a Chime "Carillon" at Bruges, or some other place on the Continent.

NOTES FROM THE REGISTERS & CHURCHWARDENS ACCOUNTS OF ST. MARY, OVER, CAMBS.

The registers date from the year, 1577. The first entry being "Robert True," vicar of this towne, came hither in the yeare of our Lord God, 1596.

This Register book was bought Anno Domini, 1598, the 20th daye off October, and cost 8^{s}, George Bonde and William Walman being Churchwardens.

Between the last baptismal entry—2 May, 1641—and the marriages come.

"Assignatio summae tredecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum annuatim solvendae panperibus de Over."

(This is now called Henry viii.'s gift and is paid annually to the Vicar, by the Bursar of Trin. Coll. Camb.)

"A Solemn League and Covenant for Reformation and Defence of Religion, the honour and happiness of the Kinge and the peace and saftie of the three Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

This has 158 Signatures—

Amongst interesting entries in the burials are :—

1597. Mother Hand was buried ye 25 daye of April.
,, Mother Trott was buried ye 24 off November.
,, ffather Spencer was buried ye 7 of December.

Jan. 1, 1607. Dudley ye sonne of John Pope, Doctor of ye Civill Law was baptised ye first day of January 1607.[1]

Feb. 1612. Bridgett the wife of the Right Worshipfull Mr. Dr. Pope (sic) was buried the ffourteenth day of ffebruary.

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1 This was the celebrated Dudley Pope, Justice of the Peace for the County of Cambridge, before whom many marriages were celebrated during the Commonwealth.—(EDITOR.)

1626. Catherine servant to Dr. Pope was buriedt the XXVI of September.

In 1638. 1639. Was three burials in the Pope family.

1653. Civil marriages. Jan. 29. Feb. 5. Publication of consent of John Craft of Over and Agnes Squire of Swavesey, and on Feb. 7th, the marriage before Dudley Pope, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for the Circuit Centre, according to the true interest and meaning of the act in that case providing. Dudley Pope. (and so many entries.)

Book II.

Inside the cover is the following entry :—

Memorandum, November ye———1684.

"Charles ye 2 (sic) King of Great Britain died on friday morning betwe nine and eleven of ye clock, which was ye 6 daye of ffebruary in ye yeare of our Lord 1684, who was taken suddenly on ye monday before with a kind of an apoplectical fit. Sic transit gloria mundi."—

1699. Clifton ye sonne of William and Katharine Warren baptiz'd Aug. ye 20, being Over Feast Sunday. (Over Feast Sunday is now the first after Sept. 19.)

1687. John Pearson aged above threescore yeares was married to Anne Heard aged 16, who was his grand-daughter, ye dauther of his wife's own daughter, who was thought to have been his wife's daughter-in-law only, this remarkable marriage was solemnized in Over Church on May ye 3rd by virtue of a license."

1641. March 20. A stranger that died in the feilds was buryed.

1651. ffeb. 13. Thomas Bodger the greate wrastler was buryed.

1667. Sarah ye wife of Joseph Stevens was buiried in George Nash his orchard September ye 8th.

("George Nash, his orchard," seems to have been a Quaker burial ground ; there are many entries like this.)

1671. Widow Wright, a suspected witch, Apr. 26.

,, Widow Lininge, a suspected witch, May 3rd.

1672. Dudley Pope, Esq., Counsellor at Law, May 15. A child of Cranford's an anabaptist buried in a corner

of———ye Churchyard by themselves without ye minister. 8 br. (October) 31.

1677. Mary ye wife of Edward Rooke was buiried in a close of his, it was once Mr. Sampson's by Mr. Odde an Independant, July 19.

Mary ye daughter of Edward Rooke was buiried in ye same close wthout ye Xtian buiriall appointed in ye booke of Common Prayer, only themselves of ye Independant faction present July 26.

1678. Silvester Burrowes, buiried (sic.) by his brethren ye fanaticks in ye turning in ye churchyard wthout a minister Aug. 2.

(Many entries of this kind at this period.)

1684. Elizabeth (third wife) ye wife of Robert Bodger was buried upon St. Barnabas' day by Mr. Saywell of Winclingham (Willingham) who then preached for her June 11th, 1684). Text Rev. 14 v. 13.

1699. William ye son of Reuben Walman and Elizabeth his wife and aunt (who therefore are now parted by ye court) was buried March ye 7th, being brought from Cambridge.

1708. William Adams was buried January ye 12th, having laid dead in a close a whole weeke before he was found.

Churchwardens' Account Book.

On the fly leaf.

"Whoe'r thou art that keeps this booke,
Let justice be thy aime,
Then he wch shall into it looke,
Can fix on the noe blame;
Let Donors gifts be used aright,
According to theire minde,
Then certainly both day and night,
Thou'lt peace of conscience finde."

Extracts from various years:—

1676.	£	s.	d.
Paid unto John Newman and Robt. Wayman Wardens towards their charges ...	06	04	03

Paid to Robt. Ablitt and Rich. Biddall, Overseers for ye poore toward their charges	04	06	00
Paid George Steven Balyffe for helping up Wm. Mozley his cattell to Pound before he would pay his rent	00	01	00
Paid Wm. Brichenoe and John Wayman for two taxes	01	17	00
Paid to Robt. Metham of Swavesey Carpenter for workmanshippe and timber wth other materialls (as appears by his bill) upon the Towne account	02	16	07
Paid Edw: Rooke, Mason, for repairing the Towne house upon bargaine... ...	12	01	00
Paid Edw: Rooke for rough rafting the Towne house	01	00	00
Allowed him for beere then	0	0	4

At a court holden for the Manor of Over ye 24th day of Maye 1681. We whose names are hereunder written doe allow of the above-written accompts of ye said Tho: Heard and we agree that the 11s. 7d. in his hand shall be made 20s. by the present treasurer Mr. John Pearson, and be allowed to Dorothy Kidd, Wid., towards the building of her house, and this is done partly in regard of her poverty, and partly in consideration of her care and panes in maintaining herself and children without puting the Towne to charge."

(Here follow fourteen signatures).

	£	s.	d.
1682. Paid to Reub: Bicheno for beere drunk when Robert Bodger play'd at sword and dagger wth Barton	00	03	04
1679. Pd. for glazinge the Towne Hall ...	01	06	04
Pd. to Wm. Goodcheap for iron work ye Towne plow	00	07	08
1687. Item paid for a Drum to use at ye Coronation of King William ...	00	16	00
Disbursed for gunpowder at ye same time	00	13	03

1691. Item spent at Coxes for joye of reducing Ireland and also for joye of King William's safe returne	00	13	00
1711. It. pd. for 6 score dozen of moles killing	6	0	0
1712. It. pd. for taking four score dozen and 8 moles	4	0	8

John Bond's accounts—being one of the Churchwardens of Over for the year of our Lord, 1689—

	£	s.	d.
It. pd. for bread and wine for ye Communion at Whitsonday	0	2	1
It. pd for the Booke of Articles	0	0	6
It. pd. for a visitation bill	0	1	0
It. pd. to a man with a letter a Request ...	0	0	6
It. pd. to Richard Cox for beere upon Gunpowder Treason	0	3	4
It. pd. for 3 books that came on ye Fastday	0	1	6
It. pd. for bread and wine for ye Easter Communion	0	2	1
1690. It. spent upon ye Coronat. day of K. William and Qu. Mary	00	05	00
It. pd. for making a pass for Godfrey Robson	00	00	6
It. pd. for food and lodging for him and for whipping and sending away... ...	00	01	2
It. pd. for 2 pikes	00	12	0
Item pd. for a new lock for Joshua Want's musquet	00	07	0
It. pd. for 4 new swords	01	16	0
It. pd. for mending and scouring and writing ye name of ye Town upon ye Town arms	00	17	0
It. pd. to the ten souldiers	35	00	0
It. pd. to ye musquetmen to buy powder ...	01	04	0
It. pd. to Stallobrass for washing ye surplis twice	0	2	0
It. pd. for a book for a thanksgiving ...	0	1	0
It. pd. for mending ye communion cup ...	0	4	0
It. pd. for bread and wine for a communion about xmas.	0	2	5
It. pd. for a rope for the great bell ...	0	3	0
It. pd. John Walman for mending ye clock	0	1	6

1691.			
It. pd. to 4 Dutchmen and their wives ...	0	1	0
It. gave to 4 maimed souldiers with a furloe	0	1	0
Spent the night before the souldiers went out	0	1	0
1699.			
It. pd. Ringers expenses on Gunpowder Treason	0	6	8
It. pd. for a bell rope weying 6 pounds ...	0	3	0
It. pd. for glazing the Churchwindows ...	0	7	6
It. pd. Tho: Taylor for mending ye great bell	0	5	0
It. pd. Henry Sneesby for mending her clapper and other ironwork done at the church	0	9	3

T. NORMANDALE.

We regret to say that while this was in the press, news arrived that Mr. Normandale had died suddenly in South Africa.—*Editor.*

CHESTERFORD.

Chesterford is on one of the great thoroughfares. The inosculating valleys which have determined the line of the Great Eastern Railway presented to the ancient Britons, to the Romans, and to all later people the shortest and easiest road from London to the north. The Britons recognised the fact and their strongholds crown the heights and guard the route up the Stort and and down the Granta. They always fortified some commanding position with earthworks, either circular or conforming to the outline of the hill on which they were thrown up, so that every approach should be in view and easily defended. South of Chesterford we have the typical British camp known as Ring Hill; North of Chesterford, Wandlebury and the newly discovered War Ditches[1] occupy strong positions along the obvious route to the north. The Romans also advanced in force along the same valleys but it was not their method to occupy the high ground. They had strict rules of castrametation and every soldier was trained to take his place at once in the work of construction or of defence. Their camps were always rectangular with gateways in each of the four sides. The low terraces along the rivers were best adapted for their purpose, while the proximity to water and fuel was to them an object of first importance.

The size of a Roman camp varied according to the number of troops to be quartered in it, but the area which could be most easily defended by earthworks following the brow of the hill determined the extent of a British camp.

Where the Romans took a British camp or town they sometimes occupied it just as it was—but sometimes, as at

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1 Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc., Vol. x., 1903, p. 452.

Ardoch in Perthshire,[1] they constructed a camp according to their own methods within the lines of the British entrenchments.

We very commonly find Roman remains in and around a British station but there is rarely any difficulty in pronouncing at once whether the original structure is British or Roman.

Lord Braybrooke describes a British urn about 13 inches in height and 11 inches in diameter, with the usual chevrony ornament covering its upper margin, which was found near Roman remains in digging gravel at a short distance from the Roman station at Chesterford. But that does not prove British occupation of the site by camp or town.

Lord Braybrooke also gives the following description of British coins found near Chesterford.

One of these, found in a garden in the village, "is an example in remarkable preservation of the rare type of Cunobeline, bearing on the reverse a helmeted head to left, with the legend Cunobil. Reverse a boar; in the exergue—Tasc. Fil. A similar coin in imperfect condition, found at Chesterford, previously existed in my collection. The second, recently obtained, is in less desirable preservation; it presents the head of Cunobeline, apparently without the helmet; on the reverse is a horse galloping; the legend is the same as that which occurs on the coin before described."

We cannot however accept this as proving British occupation of the site by camp or town. Of course there was a large British population in that district and a fine gold coin about the size of a sovereign would not be refused by a Roman or Romanised Briton. Perhaps one or two may have been brought back by troops engaged in the struggles of the 1st century A.D. Lord Braybrook[2] records that a coin of Cunobeline was found at Meldreth in a lead coffin with Roman

1 Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc., Vol. viii., p. 57. Archæologia, Vol. liv., pp. 267-372.

2 Arch. Journ., Vol. xviii., 1860, p. 119.

remains, so that we know that they got into Roman hands. There is so far no evidence whatever of there having been any camp or station of any kind at Chesterford before Roman times.

So far as I am aware no trace of any people of the Saxon period has been found at Chesterford. Lord Braybrooke[1] distinctly records that no evidence was discovered in the Roman Cemetery that it had ever been used in Anglo-Saxon times; and the modern village is not built on the site of the camp. Indeed we rarely find that the Teutonic invaders occupy the exact site of Roman camps, towns, or villas.

The camp and its remains are all distinctively Roman—there being no evidence of anything British or anything Saxon directly connected with it.

Romans and Romanised British appear to have lived at Chesterford for a long time. Rubbish pits, the contents of which show signs of wealth and comfort occur on the river side slopes of the camp and all along the margin of the first gravel terrace to the north. There were houses built of wattle and plaster, painted in the bright colours which they knew so well how to prepare. There were wheels of conveyances of some kind among the ruins of villas.

Now the history of many of our Roman towns was that a permanent camp of Roman origin, or a native fortress occupied by the Romans, developed into a town with only an earthen rampart, within which houses and public buildings of stone were erected. Then came a time when native risings swept away with fire and sword all traces of Roman rule. The towns were razed to the ground and left mere heaps of ruins. But by-and-bye Roman authority was again established, and, instead of being content with the earthen defences of the first occupation, they built strong walls in place of the old ramparts, and the ruins of the public buildings of the

1 Arch. Journ., Vol. xvii., 1860, pp. 117 seq.

former age were used up as material for the erection of the walls which took the place of the old earthworks. This is the story of Chester and, *mutatis mutandis*, of the stone fortresses along the Roman Wall between the Tyne and Solway.

I cannot however say that I am able to confirm or refute the statements of the earlier historians who saw the place before the old features had been so much obliterated as they have been in later times, and who mention remains of walls as clearly visible. It is very difficult to break up and remove the grouted interior of a Roman town wall, and it may be that they saw the foundations of Roman houses of which we found plenty of evidence in the course of our excavations; or it may be that the Borough Field was enclosed by a wall in later times.

The camp at Chesterford consists of a rectangular enclosure with its longer axis parallel to the river. The earthworks have not been systematically explored, at least in recent times, but, where they have been cut across, they do not appear to have been of great strength. The area has been so much modified by agricultural operations that little would have been known about the site from recent observations were it not that an extensive gravel pit has been opened between the river and the camp along its West side, and beyond it to the North, to such a depth as to expose trenches, kilns, or rubbish pits from top to bottom.

The abundance of Samian ware, or Aretine as some would call it, from Arretium, the modern Arezzo in Italy, shows that the town does not belong to a very early or very late part of Roman occupation. For that favourite class of pottery with its beautiful glossy surface and high ornamentation was never made in Britain, and it was not till the Romans had been here for some time that it was brought over in large quantities, while its importation seems to have ceased as soon as troubles elsewhere caused the final recall of the Roman legionaries from Britain, and commerce in such luxuries ceased. The

coins range from early in the First to the end of the Fourth century, but we cannot depend upon the limits of age suggested by them, because in so remote a province, coins of old date would long continue current. The pottery, metal objects, remains of houses, carts or carriages, kilns, and the slowly filled rubbish pits, tell of long quiet occupation of the site by Roman troops or Romanised British who vied with one another in adopting Roman ways of living.

We must not assume that *ford* always means a river-crossing, as *ffordd* is the celtic word for a road or way. In the names of places in the North of England a gate, or yet, is a way (cf. gait) as well as an opening through a wall, and the common place name port may come from portus or porta. It does however seem most probable that Cestreforde[1] was so called after the ford, which from the character of the river bottom, could have been easily made and kept up near this town.

It is a curious comment upon the imperfection of the historical record that there is hardly a place mentioned in the Fifth and Ninth Itinera of Antoninus which can be identified. Here we have a Roman camp, which was situated on one of the most important routes in the kingdom and developed into an opulent city and yet we cannot tell its Roman name.

The most valuable contribution to our knowledge of this subject which has appeared in recent years is the able and interesting paper read by the Rev. A. C. Yorke,[2] in 1903, before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. In this he tabulates the views of previous writers.

Horsley, Taylor and Braybrooke identified Chesterford with Icini or Iciani or Icianum; Stukeley and Salmon with Camboricum, or Camboritum; Beaumont with Camulodunum.

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1 Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc., Vol. ix., 1894, p. 26.

2 Ib. Vol. xi., 1903, p. 2.

Camden says :—" Later Antiquaries have agreed to place Camboritum of Antoninus at Chesterford, where the foundations of the walls, inclosing about 50 acres, were till very lately visible all round, of an oblong form. The Roman Bricks here are pale, sixteen inches and a half by eleven, and one and a half thick : these dimensions are less than those at Colchester."[1] He records and figures one tile with an incised inscription. Dr. Stukeley notices the frequent occurrence of Roman coins at Chesterford, and says that they were sold by the landlord of the Crown Inn to strangers.

By far the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of ancient Chesterford are those made from time to time by Lord Braybrooke, as the result of his excavations in and around the station, and his enquiries as to earlier discoveries upon the site.

In 1847 the *Antiqua Explorata*, being the result of excavations made by him during the winters of 1845 and 1846, and the spring of 1847, was printed for him by Youngman, at Saffron Walden.

This was followed from the same press, in 1848 by the *Sepulchra Exposita* in which, with an account of the opening of some barrows, he offers remarks upon miscellaneous antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood of Audley End, and among them pp. 30-40, on the examination of a Field at Chesterford, in the spring of 1847, and upon the progress of operations at Chesterford in the summer of 1847, pp. 69-82, and gives pp. 87-93. particulars relating to a Roman villa accidently discovered in the vicinity of Chesterford, in October 1847, and pp. 94-98, a report of further excavations carried on in the Borough Field, Chesterford, during the months of September, October, November, and December, 1847.

In 1860 he gave the Archæological Institute[2] an Account of recent discoveries of Roman Remains at Great Chesterford.

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1 Camden's Britannia, Gough's Edition, 1805, Vol. ii., p. 141.
2 Arch. Journ., Vol. xvii., 1860, p. 117.

He mentions a 10 foot well, as described in a report which he received from Mr. Ashby. This was probably one of the rubbish pits of which so many were afterwards found, and the skeleton which was found lying across the top was most likely a later interment. The rich treasure of gold (a piece of gold in the shape of a horse's bit and a pot of gold rings) found on two separate occasions, seems to point to the hurried burial of valuables during some sudded inrush of the enemy, perhaps when Roman Chesterford was destroyed. He records also a curious flat bronze spoon, with a piece projecting as if to prevent its going beyond the teeth—also a small helmeted bronze head, about 2 inches high with a hole through the crest, by which it could be suspended.

"Roman coins of the early as well as the later Emperors have been found here: and in 1769, in digging down the walls to mend the road, a large parcel of very fine ones was found in a pot. Here also have been found a bronze bust, fibulæ and other brass utensils, several gold instruments resembling a fetterlock or staple: one weighing 8 lbs. was found under a thick rude piece of bronze, about the year 1786, by a miller who immediately sold it. About the year 1730, many urns and entire skeletons were dug up, and a small urn of red earth, containing several written scrolls of parchment, but dispersed before any account or explanation could be obtained. The instruments Pl. IV., fig. 13, 14, 15, 16 and the inscription, fig. 17 lightly hatched on a brick were in the hands of Mr. Shepherd, a farmer, near the church, who had a large collection of coins, etc., found here. A stone trough, the only one of the kind perhaps in England, discovered here, and sometime used for water at a smith's forge, was in the hands of the late Dr. Gower, of Chelmsford, who supposed it was a receptacle of ashes, of the kind called by Montfaucon and others Quietorium. This trough is wretchedly engraved in Horsley.[1] It is a half octagon with a flat

1 Brit. Rom., Essex, Pl. iv., Fig. 18.

back, about 3 ft. long, and about a foot or 18 inches deep. In four compartments are reliefs of human figures, down to the waist, in tolerable preservation.

Besides the large camp, or city, a smaller may be traced by the Church. The name of Borough Field comprehends the adjacent grounds, particularly all between the great camp and the river, in which is supposed to have been an amphitheatre, the corn growing there in a circle of eight yards wide, including a space of one hundred yards diameter. Another camp half a mile from the great one, is called Hingeston barrows ; a fourth, on the Ickleton and Duxford side of the river ; a fifth probably in Burton wood, two miles off. Ring Hill, opposite to Audley Inn, makes a sixth. The ruined hunting tower in this camp was a warren house or belvedere to Audley Inn. The many Roman roads that still retain their name or ridge about this ancient station deserve to be accurately traced. "Just by Chesterford" are Ickleton and Streethall. The great road runs between them by its walls. Icknall or Icknield Street parts the county of Essex, Herts, and Cambridge all the way, etc.

Lord Braybrooke[1] identifies Chesterford with Iciani. If we could only find some inscriptions such as those which record what troops were stationed on the Roman Wall we might yet clear up the doubt.

He says that a "sepulchral deposit was disinterred by some labourers employed in digging gravel on the north side of the Station and at about 200 yards outside the ancient walls which once surrounded the site known as the Borough Field." It will be noticed that he speaks, as did Camden, of the site being surrounded by *ancient walls*. It would be interesting to enquire what is the explanation of its having been called the Borough Field and not having been built over until the large coaching Inn was erected at its south end.

It was over this field apparently that Lord Braybrooke carried on his first excavations but it is highly probable

1 Arch. Journ., Vol. xvii., 1860, p. 117 et seq.

that many of the objects brought to him were from rubbish pits and laystalls and not from the interments. He obtained "here a small silver finger ring, well set with a Sardonyx, finely engraved with some mythological figure; also a bronze double comb, and a bronze gilt ladle. He opened 70 graves and found associated with the interments fragments of pottery, third brass coins, and bone pins. He records many beautiful glass vessels, large square bottles, unguentaria, an ampulla, of transparent greenish coloured glass of which he gives a figure; and, from the rubbish pits to which he seems afterwards to have turned his attention, he procured a glass bottle with A.P. in relief on the base; a patina or saucer of glass; and a bowl with a recurved lip. This reminded him of some Anglo-Saxon glass. There were several glass vessels differing in their form from any which had hitherto come under his notice. Of earthenware he records a terracotta lamp, from the field where the interments were, and, from the pits the cover of an urn of coarse red ware and various vessels to which he assigns the names Amphoræ, cylices, diotæ, mortaria, ollæ, pateræ, pocula, etc.

There was Castor ware embossed in slip and pottery sprinkled with fine spiculæ like gold dust. Also an urn of pale red ware with a knob at its base so that it must have stood on something like the baked clay rings of which several were found near. One amphora had (K)amili Melissi stamped on it; another had PISI MIISI scratched on it.

A colander was found in 1847 full of large brass coins, Samian ware was found in some quantity in the pits generally, bowls with ornaments in relief or plain pateræ. He records the following potter's marks Paulli M.; Pauli Ma; Vaciro; Justi Ma; C(apito)linus; Maxi Ma; Donatus or Donatu M; (Ci)ntusmus F; Albuci: One had Martialis incused (i.e., impressed instead of in relief) and inverted; another has R.E.P. on the lower margin of the ornamented part and he suggests that this may be the name of the decorator while the maker's

name was stamped on the bottom of the vessel. Other stamps found at Chesterford are Constas, Satinus, Conatius, F., Arilis, F., Avent or Aventinus, and Tuli.[1]

Among the Coins found here he mentions Caligula, Claudius, Vespasian, Sabina, Faustina, Sen$^{r.}$ and Jun$^{r.}$ and Commodus.

Lord Braybrooke also excavated the foundations of a Roman Villa about a mile east of the Borough Field. In this he found tessellated pavements of great beauty which he has described and illustrated by coloured figures,[2]

Among other objects were a bronze handle of a key, a bronze statuette of a river god, a bronze pin, a jet pin, and two perforated pieces of lead which he thinks might have been weights.

He found also a bronze spoon, a bronze marrow-bone scoop, and iron spears, pruning knives, etc.

Lord Braybrook's descriptions are rather fuller than those given in the above enumeration of what he found but these with the references which I give will help any one to compare new discoveries with those already recorded.

There were no more systematic excavations for many years but the workmen in digging gravel or cultivating the land still came upon objects which they considered sufficiently well preserved to save in hopes of finding a stray purchaser.

In 1870 Mr. Carter presented to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society portions of a bucket consisting of the bronze handle the fastenings and joints of which were well ornamented and showed traces of red enamel, also portions of three hoops and fragments of the wooden staves. With these were found parts of the mouth of a bronze vessel and a small bronze handle.[3]

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1 Arch. Journ., Vol. v., p. 235.
2 Sepulchra Exposita, p. 87.
3 Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc., Vol. iii., 1873, R. xxxiii, 24.

In the seventies I used to visit the railway cuttings and other excavations in the neighbourhood of Chesterford with my class and frequently found the tusk of the mammoth or the tooth of the rhinoceros exposed in the side of the gravel pits, but soon we were attracted by the holes full of Roman debris and the urns and coins offered by the workmen. Much of what I then acquired was probably from the field in which the cemetery had been explored by Lord Braybrooke and not from the rubbish holes in the great gravel pit. Many of them had been in the cottages for a long time. One of the earliest urns I secured was from the south side of Chesterford. In all that district, up and down the river, Roman interments and Roman debris occur at short intervals. We did however procure enough in situ to show the richness in pottery and other relics of many of the holes and to stimulate more systematic research. Some years after I had the good fortune to enlist Mr. Jenkinson in the work and we employed labourers to excavate carefully under our direction.

Several questions we have never solved. For instance the amount of material taken out of that great number of deep holes must have amounted to a very considerable mass but it was not clear where it had been disposed of. Perhaps the gravel was used for roads and buildings, and it may be that in some cases this was the primary object of digging the holes, and their use as middens secondary, but wherever the Romans have been settled for any length of time we always find such holes so used, and therefore it is more probable that these holes were dug primarily as cesspools or rubbish pits though much of the gravel taken out may have been carted away for use.

Our work was carried on chiefly in the rubbish pits exposed in the large gravel pit on the left-hand side of the road as we went from the Railway Station over the bridge towards the village.

Near the bottom of one of these pits, we found a layer of charcoal and one made up of the fragments of an amphora, and three human skeletons lying as if the

bodies had been hurriedly thrown in. A brass ring was lying close to the head of one of them and an iron ring was picked up near. In the rubbish filling this pit we found many very interesting pieces of pottery. A Samian saucer or lid with the potter's mark *Constas* and another Samian vessel stamped *Satinus*. Another rare form was a vessel of burnished black ware moulded into a sort of double bowl by the constriction of the middle part as if representing one bowl placed on another.[1]

Another pit excavated with Baron von Hugel taught us that there was a great difference in their contents according to the character of the household whose midden it was and the nature of the work which was going on about the house at the time.

In this pit we were struck by the great variety of the objects, the small number of each kind, and their fragmentary state. The household rubbish appeared to have been thrown in so that it sunk towards the centre. It was covered at intervals with layers of earth, sand, or gravel, and fine sand lining the sides often facilitated the descent of burrowing animals.

Among the animal remains found were the bones of a small breed of cattle apparently closely akin to Bos longifrons, also of sheep, pig, fox, cat, and partridge. This was the second time that I had found the bones of of the common cat among the Roman remains at Chesterford. There were shells of oyster, mussel, whelk, and of two species of snail (Helix aspersa and H. nemoralis). Fragments of earthenware occurred in abundance: some vessels were nearly perfect, some beautifully ornamented. The variety of these defies description; for the purposes of comparative Archæology they must be figured or exhibited in accessible cases.

There was a fragment of Samian ware with the potter's mark *Conatius F.*, and another with the two final letters of a name and *OF.*

1 Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc., Vol. v., 1883, R. xlii., p. 54.

A coin of Claudius II. was picked up on the earth below but its position in the pit was not observed.

There was the debris of houses such as bricks, and flanged and perforated and grooved tiles, also wattle and timber with nails and other iron fastenings in it. About two-thirds down we came upon a large piece of squared timber 6 feet in length and 1 foot across. Here was unmistakeable evidence of houses near but of the foundations of those houses we had as yet found no trace.

One of the most interesting things we found was a kind of kiln or oven which was exposed by the workmen digging gravel in 1879. It consisted of a circular building 12 feet across on the inside, tapering slightly downwards to a depth of 10 feet, where the diameter was 10 feet 9 inches. Here a ledge 13½ inches in breadth ran round the interior, reducing the diameter of the building by just the width of the ledge, below which it tapered off rapidly to a flat floor only 2 feet across.

The wall, which was 1 foot 8 inches to 2 feet in thickness, was constructed of large rough stones washed out of the Boulder Clay into the gravel. The whole of the masonry was cemented together with a slightly calcareous mud and the inside was plastered all over with the same material which was baked hard and flaked off easily.

The top of the building had been destroyed and the debris from the crumbled down plaster and walls was found inside. On the south side near the top of what remained i.e., about 9 feet above the base, there was a small elliptical window about 2 feet in longest diameter and carefully built in with larger selected blocks of stone. Reaching down to the level of the ledge on the opposite or north side, there was a doorway with projecting plastered sides in continuation of and similar to the rest of the wall. This chamber was filled with humus, burnt earth, layers of ruined walls, fragments of pottery, oysters, snail shells, bones, etc.

Whether it was intended for baking pottery or bread, for burning lime, or cremating the dead, is a matter of conjecture. I must confess that I cannot understand

how the plaster can have stood the temperature required for any of those processes.

The objects found in this building were similar and similarly arranged to those found in the rubbish pits, in fact it was clear that it had been used during Roman times as a receptacle for household rubbish and yet it was quite sound and one does not see any reason why it was not retained for its original purpose whatever that was. It was not built until the site had been occupied for some time as there were Roman bricks which had been previously used, built into the walls, and the coins found in it show that it could not have been filled with rubbish earlier than the second half of the 4th century A.D. The coins were 2nd brass of Magnentius (A.D. 350-353); 3rd brass of Valentinianus (A.D. 364-375); Bilion, i.e., a false metal coin, of Victorinus (A.D. 265); a 1st brass, with a Roman head, legend worn out.

The bones of horse which we found were in the same condition, broken in the same way, and lying among the other bones, as if they had been used for food. The ox was a small animal, akin to Bos longifrons, but showing modifications indicative of domestication. The sheep were horned. There were portions of the antlers of red deer some of which appeared to have been fashioned into instruments or were misfits in the process; pigs of various sizes were not uncommon. There were two breeds of dog which fairly represent forms pictured on Roman ware. The cat was of common type. There were chicken bones and often, here as elsewhere, the leg bone of a cock was found with the spur attached, as if it had been kept as a memento of some favourite fighting cock. The remains of duck were rare. There was an immense quantity of earthenware; amphoræ, mortaria, some with the potter's mark stamped on the rim; some rough and some fine textured red or black or grey ware, often ornamented with lines traced on the unbaked clay, or burnished in shining bands upon it; drinking vessels with pinched in sides and sometimes a metallic lustre and sometimes a pattern in relief; very good specimens of what we used to call Durobrivian ware, with floral

devices and hunting scenes, more or less in relief according to the thickness of the wash or paste put on with a brush or a pipette; fragments of yellow ware, with coloured bands and lines, resemble some of the pottery from the War Ditches,[1] which I refer to a late Roman age. Some of the plain cups and dishes of Samian were complete. It is very difficult to explain this, for in some instances broken Samian vessels were repaired with rivets, showing that they were scarce and valuable. Some of the Samian bowls found here were very highly ornamented with vine leaves and birds beneath a loop-and-tassel border, or hunting scenes in which lions, boars, etc., were represented.

It was clear that when much organic matter had been thrown in, it was covered by layers of sand or earth or debris from buildings. In this way we may explain the occurrence of a human jaw. It was probably carried in the earth from ground where there had been interments, otherwise we might have expected to find the rest of the skeleton.

In the earth we found bones; a spindle whorl; a roughly fashioned box cut out of a lump of chalk; a bone comb and bone pins; a bronze bracelet; perforated discs of lead; and perforated and unperforated discs of pottery, formed by chipping fragments of the flatter portions of broken vessels. These are of such universal occurrence as to suggest that they may have been used for some game like hop-scotch or chucking discs, as we do pennies, into a hole. There were a few fragments of glass, some highly ornamented; nails and charred wood and many small objects of unknown use.

Although very different in form, this kiln or oven or sudatorium, or whatever it was, reminds us of a singular little structure thus described by Lord Braybrooke,[2] "It is a chamber measuring 15 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet in depth, the walls are formed of coarse rubble work, carefully plastered and decorated with colouring in fresco; this chamber must have been constructed at a

1 Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc., Vol. x., 1904, p. 452.
2 Arch. Journ., Vol. xvii., 1860, p. 158.

considerable depth below the floor of the buildings, with which probably it had been connected; of these however, the foundations had been removed, the field where the discovery occurred having long been under the plough. No aperture for light was found, but at one corner there was a small doorway; the mural decorations in colour appeared to indicate that this chamber had been destined for some less homely uses than those of a cellar or other domestic depository. In the light mould with which it was filled up, were found bones of animals in abundance, broken vessels, a few decayed Roman brass coins, bone pins not less than 16 in number, some of them being fashioned with care and of good workmanship, also shells of oysters, cockles and mussels, in profusion, perfectly preserved, appearing almost like recent shells."

Many pits of various size and form were exposed in the course of gravel-digging, but the general character of the contents was very similar in all, though there was more of one kind of pottery in one, and of another kind in another. In fact the same differences were observed between them as would be seen on the middens belonging to establishments of different classes of society at the present day. It did not seem possible to work out any chronological sequence among them. Common kitchen ware predominated in the pits in the gravel pit, while in the bank below the Churchyard wall in the Vicarage grounds, there was a larger proportion of drinking vessels and the better and more highly ornamented class of pottery. This generalization however was not founded upon a sufficiently large number of observations to be worth much, but it may be as well to bear it in mind in future excavations. Broken querns, generally of Niedermendig lava, but occasionally of Puddingstone, were found here and there. It is curious that they are not more common on such a site.

In the Vicarage grounds we found what appeared to be the debris of a house which had been destroyed by fire. There was a large pit exposed in digging gravel for local purposes. At the bottom of this there was a layer of sand in and on which were bones, oyster shells

and broken pottery. This stratum was about 2 feet in thickness after the accumulation of which the pit appears to have been filled up with the burnt plaster and charred wood from the fire. The house was built of wattle, on which a mortar consisting of clay with sand and straw or rough grass was spread and covered with a fine plaster. This was painted red in panels with bands of white round the margin. The wattle and plaster walls were probably here, as elsewhere, raised on foundations and low walls of brick or stone, but of this, of course we could not expect to find traces here, as it was only the portions destroyed by the fire that had been carried away and thrown into this pit. The iron bars of a door or large chest were also found with pieces of the charred wood attached, and large iron keys, much corroded occur scattered over the site.

If Chesterford was a camp thrown up in the course of the early advance of the Romans from the south east, when once the natives of this part of the island had been subdued, there were no little wars going on from age to age which would necessitate strong fortifications there.

The greatest crisis was the insurrection of the Iceni, but that was in the first century, and most of the history of Chesterford as read on the coins and other remains found there belongs to a later period.

It may have been in the line of march, when the Picts made a dash up to London.

It certainly was in a district in which the early Scandinavian and other Teutonic invaders made some of their raids, and, when the Romanised British were more or less exterminated in places, Chesterford may have been left to crumble away or furnish material in later times for the English village which sprung up near it on the south. A very interesting subject for investigation would be the municipal growth of this village. A chronologically arranged museum of all the objects that can be recovered from the laystalls of the early English times, and of the fragments of old building material that point to Roman ruins near, and a careful collection of its ecclesiastical and communal history might throw light

upon some of the most obscure periods of English history.

It may be useful to have before us a catalogue, however incomplete, of the coins already recorded as having been found at Chesterford. I have therefore compiled such a list from various sources and appended the approximate date of each. Arranging the entries under gold, silver, first, second and third brass, or bronze, and under these heads in chronological order.

I exclude the British and the post-Roman coins. It will be noticed that the First Brass does not come down lower than the first half of the third century. Second Brass comes down to the middle of the fourth century, but there are very few later than the third century. Third Brass comes down to the end of the fourth century and by far the greater number belong to the third and fourth centuries.

It would be interesting to know whether this generalization holds elsewhere.

GOLD.

Licinius	A.D.	307—324

SILVER.

Vespasian	,,	69— 79
Domitian	,,	81— 96
Trajan	,,	98—117
Adrian	,,	117—138
Antoninus	,,	138—161
Verus	,,	161—169
Lucilla	,,	161—169
Septimius Severus	,,	193—211
Severus Alexander	,,	222—235
Maximinus	,,	235—238
Valerianus	,,	254—260
Postumus	,,	258—267
Victorinus (billon)	,,	265—267
Constantine (aplated denarius)	,,	306—337
Gratianus	,,	375—383
Valens	,,	375

FIRST BRASS.

Caligula	A.D.	37— 41
Claudius	,,	41— 54
Vespasian	,,	69— 79
Domitian	,,	81— 96
Nerva	,,	96— 98
Trajan	,,	98—117
Adrian	,,	117—138
Ælius	,,	135—138
Antoninus	,,	138—161
Faustina	,,	138—161
Verus	,,	161—169
Lucilla	,,	161—169
Aurelius	,,	161—180
Faustina	,,	161—180
Commodus	,,	180—192
Maximinus	,,	235—238

SECOND BRASS.

Tiberius	,,	14— 37
Claudius	,,	41— 54
Vitellius	,,	69— 69
Vespasian	,,	69— 79
Titus	,,	79— 81
Domitian	,,	81— 96
Nerva	,,	96— 98
Trajan	,,	98—117
Adrian	,,	117—138
Antoninus	,,	138—161
Lucilla	,,	161—169
Aurelius	,,	161—180
Faustina	,,	161—180
Maximinus	,,	235—238
Trebonianus	,,	251—254
Probus	,,	276—282
Carausius	,,	287—293
Maximianus	,,	292—311
Constantius	,,	292—306
Constantinus	,,	306—337
Magnentius	,,	350—353

THIRD BRASS.

Vespasian	A.D.	69— 79
Antoninus	,,	138—161
Septimius Severus	,,	193—211
Julia Aquilia	,,	218—222
Severus	,,	222—235
Maximinus	,,	235—238
Gallienus	,,	253—268
Salonina	,,	253—268
Postumus	,,	253—267
Victorinus	,,	265—267
Tetricus, senr.	,,	267—272
Tetricus, junr.	,,	267—272
Claudius Gothicus	,,	268—270
Quintillius	,,	270—271
Probus	,,	276—282
Carausius	,,	287—293
Allectus	,,	293—296
Crispus	,,	306—337
Licinius	,,	307—324
Constantine	,,	323—353
Constantine II.	,,	337—340
Gonstans	,,	337—350
Constantius	,,	337—361
Flavia	,,	337—361
Magnentius	,,	350—353
Julian	,,	360—363
Valentinianus	,,	364—375
Valens	,,	375—379
Gratianus	,,	375—383
Theodosius	,,	379—395
Arcadius	,,	395—408
Urbs Roma		
Constantinopolis		

PROF. T. MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

SUTTON CHURCH, CAMBS., INTERIOR.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, SUTTON, ISLE OF ELY.

The Manor of Sutton was part of the inheritance of Queen Etheldreda, who endowed the Monastery founded by her at Ely with the whole of the Isle of Ely, including this Manor, in the year 673.

In 870 the monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and in the troublous times which followed many of the manors in the Isle became alienated; but this was not the case with the manor of Sutton; this is proved by the Charter of King Edgar in 970, and by the fact that Abbot Brithnoth does not include Sutton in the list of manors in the Isle purchased by him, and so restored to the Convent. In Doomsday book there is no mention of a church or priest in Sutton. Probably the population was so small that an occasional visit of a Monk would be deemed sufficient.

The inhabitants then comprised "8 villanes, 15 cottagers, 9 sockemen," probably representing a population of about 50. The manor also contained woodlands for 7 pigs and 168 sheep, and an income of forty-three shillings from fisheries. The manor was held by the Abbot and Convent of Ely.

When the Bishopric was founded in 1109, the estates were divided; a portion was set apart for the endowment of the See, and the remainder left in the possession of the Prior and Convent, until the dissolution of the monastery in 1539, after which Henry VIII, by deed dated September 10th, 1541, transferred the manor and all the ecclesiastical patronage thereto belonging, including the Rectory and advowson of the Vicarage, to the Dean and chapter, who in 1869 conveyed the same on certain terms to the ecclesiastical commissioners in whom they are still vested.

Sutton thus occupies the unique position of having a manor, rectory, and advowson of the Vicarage, which

have been continuously in the possession of the same corporate body for a period of 1191 years and 1228 years respectively.

The value of the Rectory was £13 6s. 8d.,[1] the Vicarage £9 0s. 0d.,[2] and the Manor £64 6s. 8d.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, the Apostle, is of the usual form, with nave of six bays, chancel of unusual width, with north and south aisles, south porch with parvise above, to which access is had by a newel staircase from the south aisle. It has a square tower, with double octagonal lantern, at the west end. The church was built in the last three decades of the 14th century, the architecture being of the transitional period, between the Decorated, or 2nd Pointed, and the Perpendicular, or third pointed.

There is evidence to show that the building of the church extended over many years. The external walls of the south aisle are built entirely of stone from Barnack, the jambs, mullions, strings and quoins, and the first stage of the tower, being of the same material; this was apparently the first part built. The second portion erected was the north aisle; then followed the chancel, the tower, and the porch; the external walls being built of flints. This change in material is accounted for by the fact that the working of Barnack stone ceased, or was almost entirely abandoned, before the beginning of the 15th century, probably from the exhaustion of the quarries; thus the builders had to resort to flints to finish their work. The same thing happened at the village of Barnack itself, where the church to the end of the Decorated period is built of the same material; but for the Mortuary Chapel, erected during the Perpendicular period, stone from another locality was used.

The Chancel roof is not the original one, nor is it of the same form or style. In 1854 it appears that the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, being the lessees of the rectorial tithes, and consequently

1. Willis Cathedrals, Vol. 2 (1742).
2. Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII.

SUTTON, CHURCH, CAMBS., EXTERIOR.

responsible for the maintenance of the chancel, removed the perpendicular roof and put in its place the present high pitched roof. By whose advice they did this, I have not been able to learn.

In order to enable them to make this alteration, and keep the ridge below the level of the parapet on the east end of the Nave, they lowered the walls about 3 feet, the result being to mar the effect of this beautiful structure both internally and externally. What the Parvise over the south porch was used for, it is difficult to determine. I have not been able to trace any opening between it and the interior of the church. As the church was built in the Middle Ages, before the dissolution of the monasteries, the parvise was probably occupied by the Sacrist or Sacristan (from whence our word Sexton) whose duty was, to take charge of the fabric, the communion plate, the furniture and ornaments of the church, and generally all things necessary for divine service, for which purpose he lived in the parvise to watch and protect the same.

A stone bench or seat runs the full length of each aisle, and on three sides of the chancel against the external walls: these were the only seats provided for the congregation at the time of the erection of the church, and were sufficient to seat the whole population. Pews were unknown, and were not introduced until about the middle of the 15th century: after the Reformation they became general.

This church is not the first erected in Sutton; for on consulting Mr. Crosby's list of Rectors and Vicars, I find that a Rector was instituted in 1140; and on the 15th May, 1281, it was ordered that a Vicarage should be made and a priest set apart to reside in the parish, having for his maintenance the small or Vicarial tithes; the great or Rectorial tithes being retained by the Prior and Convent, who held the patronage of the Living.

In the pier, on the north side of the chancel-arch is a newel staircase leading to the rood-loft. The loft was formed by the oak screen, which divided the chancel from the nave, and on the top of this, the rood would be

placed, which usually comprised a crucifix with a figure of St. Mary and St. John, one on either side.

The staircase was used by the priest for the purpose of fixing lamps, candles, or decorations on the loft appropriate to each season or festival of the church.

In the 10th year of the reign of Elizabeth (1568) it was ordered that roods should be removed, but that on their removal a division of some kind should be erected between the chancel and nave. When the entire screen was removed altar-rails were introduced.

I have been told that when the church was restored, a portion of the screen remained, parts of which now form the fronts of the kneeling boards in the choir-stalls.

In the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI the roods were taken down, but on the accession of Mary they were, to a limited extent, restored. They were finally demolished, with few exceptions, in the reign of Elizabeth.

All published accounts, I have met with, assign the period of the erection of this church to the time of Bishop Barnet, 1366 to 1374. I believe it was commenced in his time, as I find his arms "Or a Saltire, and in chief a Leopard's face, Sable," on a boss in the ceiling of the porch.

There is also a Leopard's face on one of the side bosses, and the head of a bishop in front of the Arms.

The ceiling is full of interest as it proves beyond doubt that the building of the church was continued through the period during which the See of Ely was held by Bishop Arundel (that is from 1374 to 1388; his Arms quarterly 1st and 4th gules, a Lion Rampant (for Arundel) 2nd and 3rd chequy, or, and azure (for Warren) being on the centre boss.

There is a further proof that the church was not completed in his time.

In 1388 he became Archbishop of York, and on the boss near the church door are the ancient Arms of the See of York "Azure, a Pall Argent, charged with five crosses fitchee," and next to it is a figure of the head of the Archbishop.

I think this proves that the porch was not finished until after Bishop Arundel's translation to York. It is reasonable to suppose that the Archbishop's Arms would be emblazoned there. The ribs of the vaulting also show signs of colour probably of the same date.

THE FONT.—The octagonal bowl of the font is, I believe, the original one; the sides at one time were painted, the subjects being probably taken from the scriptures. The colours are still traceable, the column or shaft under it is however modern.

There are six bells in the tower, bearing the dates with the founder's name upon them.

1st. Miles Gray, made me 1654.
2nd. Charles Newman, made mee 1691.
3rd. Charles Newman, made me 1700.
4th. Da. Peacock, Thomas Faux, Church Wardens, 1722.
5th. Henry Penn, founder. 1722.
6th. William Dobson, Downham, Norfolk, fecit 1819.

Sutton Church did not escape the attention of the Puritans during the great rebellion. In 1643 Wm. Hunt, B.A., King's College, Cambridge, was instituted Vicar; his induction was the last but one granted by Bishop Wren (uncle of the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren.) He was ejected by order of Parliament, and being possessed of £120, he bought a house in the village, and a few cows; his wife kept a dairy, and with the further help from a school which he kept, and a few kind friends, he brought up five children.

He was a native of Hampshire and was educated at Eton. When not allowed to preach, he with his family occupied seats in the lowest part of the church, he was a strict Sabbatarian, and seldom permitted any work to be done in his house after mid-day on Saturday. He was very hospitable, and night or day was at the call of his sick parishioners. His house was common to all travellers; such as were clean and decent he took into his family and lodged in his beds, and such as were not, he lodged in his barn, and supplied them all alike with food. He appears to have ultimately joined the

Dissenters, and to have been restored by Parliament to his church. At the Restoration, refusing to conform to the Church of England doctrines, he was ejected from his living and left Sutton, dying at the age of 70.

Many strangers on visiting the church have wondered why such a large building should have been erected at a time when the population must have been small. Professor Rogers writing of Rural England in the 14th century, says—" The parish churches, even in the most thoroughly rural districts were far larger than the needs of the population would seem to require. It is certain that villages with less than 50 or 100 inhabitants possessed edifices which would hold a congregation of five or even ten times that number.

When the Host and portable altar were removed, the church could be employed for all uses, and sometimes it was used as a store house for grain and wool, a small fee being paid to the parson for this convenience.

There are no monuments in the church, a circumstance which may be accounted for by the fact that at no time can the parish have been the home of highly influential families.

In the south-east corner of the south aisle is a niche with canopy, in which is a mutilated figure; by whom the mutilation was effected it is difficult to say: probably it was either the result of the circular letter issued by Bishop Goodrich to his clergy, or the work of the fanatics of the Commonwealth Parliament: the head, feet and arms of the figure have been cut off; from its shoulder hangs a mantle tied across the breast by a double cord, with a drooping collar round the neck; the figure is seated, and underneath is a piscina. The end of the aisle was evidently once used as a chapel of some kind, but probably not as a Chantry Chapel, as no such Chantry is mentioned either in the Liber Regis or in the list in the Record Office.

There were religious or social gilds in almost every town and village; indeed they were so numerous in the reign of Richard II (1377 to 1399), that the King issued writs to the Sheriff of every county for a return to be

THE GILDHALL, SUTTON, CAMBS.

sent to him of all gilds; most of these returns (though many are lost) are in the Record Office. I feel convinced that this was a Gild Chapel and that the figure in the niche represents the Virgin Mary, as "Our Lady of Mercy."

The following extract from the Will of "William Deynes, of Ely, Armiger," bearing date 4th March, 1456, favours the latter Saint. 'Itm lego to the Gilde' ' of St. John's in Sutton, iij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$'

The Gilds almost everywhere placed themselves under the patronage of a Saint, and in honour of their patron placed wax candles on the altar of the chapel and before the image, no small offering when we remember that a pound of wax in those days represented a day's wage of a labourer.

By the rules of the Gild on one day at least in the year (usually the day of the Saint to whom the Gild was dedicated), the brethren and sisters being assembled, clad in their hoods or livery, and bearing lights in their hands, marched in procession to the church, and placed lights on the Altar and before the Patron Saint, and made the prayers enjoined by their rules, thus consecrating that brotherly love and peace they were sworn to cherish. Having made their offering, they went their way to the Gild Hall, to transact business, and enjoy a festive meal, and afterwards to indulge in open-air sports.

Vestiges of these Gild Halls remain, I believe, in many villages; and after an examination of the ancient building opposite the south side of this church, I incline to the opinion that it is the original Hall of the Gild of the Virgin Mary, of Sutton.

The first duty of the Gild was to look after and to relieve the poor and sick amongst them, the next was to appoint a chaplain to perform service at the altar in the chapel.

That there was a chaplain serving the Gild in this church is proved by a commission issued by Bishop Fordham to his officials, bearing date the 21st June, 1406, requiring them to ascertain and make a return of

all chaplains and chantry priests in the Deanery of Ely and other parts ; for Sutton the names of John Pyckering and John Swan were returned : the former I find from Mr. Crosby's list was the vicar at the time, and John Swan must have been the Gild Chaplain.

The property of all the Gilds after being comprised in the Act of rapine and plunder, namely that of the 37th year of Henry VIII, Cap. 4, was finally confiscated by the Act known as 1st Edward the VI, cap. 14.

The Inventories of the goods, plate, and ornaments belonging to the church in 1553, a copy of which I insert, are to be found in the Record Office, London. The ornaments and vestments are more numerous than in any church except that of S. Mary's, Ely, in the Isle of Ely, and tend to prove that more than one priest served in the church.

Augmentation Office Miscellaneous Books, No. 495, fol. 135,

Sutton infra Insulam Eliensem, a.d. 1553.—A true and perfyte inventorie indented, mayd and taken the xxviij day of July, anno regni regis Edwardi vj^{ti} vj^{to} by vs Richard Wylkes, Clarke, Henry goderyk, John Hudleston, and Thomas Rudston, esquyers commissioners, amongst others assigned for the survey and vewe of all maner of ornamentes, playt, jewelles, and belles, belonging to the parisshe churche their, as hereafter followethe.

Playt.—First ij chalysses of sylver wth their patens, parcell gilt, ponderis xxiiij oz. : a pyxe of silvuer : and a chrysmatorie of syluer gilt, ponderis x. oz. and a quarter.

Ornaments.—Item a coope of reed tysshewe : a vestem^{t} of the same : a suyt of vestmentes of reed branched damaske compleyt : a coope of whyt damassk : a vestem^{t} of whyt breges satten : a vestement of blewe veluet : a vestem^{t} of blewe breges satten : a blacke coope of breges satten, with a vestment of the same : a

vestem^{t} of grene sarcen^{t} a reed coope: ij aulter clothes of reed and grene breges satten: ij crosse clothes of reed sarcen^{t}, and the other of blewe.

Item xvj table clothes: xij towelles: ij towelles occupied on goodfryday: a nell of diaper of a sheytt of lynnyng clothe: ij Kyrches: vj corparaxes and viij caisses: ij surples wth sleues: vj ratchettes: iij paynted clothes for the highe aulter: ij curtyns of blue sylke: a frynge of sylke: ij latten candlesticks: iiij banners clothes: ij coffers: ij couerlettes: and ij holywayter fattes of latten.

Item in the steple, iiij great belles, a Sanctus bell, and ij hand belles.

All wch parcelles above wrytyn be delyuered and commytted by vs the said Commissioners into the sayff custody and keeping of Willm Smythe, Richard canesby, and robt Forster, parissheners, their to be at all tymes furthecumyng to be answerred, except and reserued—j chales parcell gilt, ponderis xij oz. j coope of reed damaske, j coope of whyt damaske, ij table clothes of reed and grene, 1 vestm^{t} of reed damaske, vj table clothes, vj towelles, ij surples, and vj rachettes: delyuered unto John persey and Willm gunton, junior, Churchwardens for the onely mayntenance of deuyne seruice in the said parisshe churche.

THOMAS RUDSTON.
RICHARD WYLKES.

HENRY GODERYK
SIM. NAPPE, WYLLM GUNTON
WILLIAM SMYTHE.

In the year 1614 there was a dispute about the right to seats in the Church, as the matter was brought before Chancellor Gager. In the list of seats there appears the seat belonging to the Gildhall occupied by Robt. Gunton.

There is also an entry in the Register of the burial of "Johaes S (on) of him y^{t} dwelleth in ye Gilde Hall bap. and bur. 20th Feb. 1564." This would be a stranger, probably the first tenant after the Confiscation of the endowment by Edward the VI. The Parish Registers

commence in the year 1558, in accordance with the order of Cromwell,[1] Vicar General of Hen. VIII. They contain little besides entries of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials. The first entry of Burials in Woollen, ordered by Act of Parliament (30 Chas. ii. Chap. 3), is that of "Francis Wellbie, buried August 4th, 1678," and the last that of "Mr. Wm. Hunt, senr., buried April 4th, 1683."

The entries in the registers are complete until 1645: about that date the Rev. Wm. Hunt, Vicar, was ejected, and on his restoration in 1655 the entries were made by him. Between the year 1686 and 1694 they are all wanting.

The following extract throws some light upon the state of Church discipline towards the end of the seventeenth century:

Augst ye 29, 1686.

Memorandum that ye day and yeare above written a monitory Letter from ye L^{d} B^{h} of Ely, being ye second monition from ye said L^{d} B^{h} to ye Parish and Congregation of the Church of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, for the not having these 20 years last past had any surplice for y^{e} more decent performance of y^{e} Service of God in their said Parish Church, was read in the full congregation, before the Nicene Creed, in the morning service, by the Rev$^{d.}$ Mr. Anthony Gregory, Vicar of the said Church, witness our hands.

Signed, WILL^{m} BELAIN, n^{y} PUBK, &c.

JOHN JENEWAY, }
RICHARD PALFREMAN, } Churchwardens.

M. SHEARD.

1. Cromwell's order took effect in 1538, but few Registers of that year exist.—Ed.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN, AND ARE NOW, DEPOSITED IN THE CHURCH CHEST IN COTTENHAM CHURCH.

I. 1388-1696. Various legal documents—principally relating to the estates of the Church and Causeway Charity—but amongst them others of considerable interest on various subjects.

II. 1427-1722. The complete Court Rolls of the Manor of the Rectory in Cottenham.

III. 1468. Five rolls. "Cur. Mag^r John Warkworth." Quit rents.

IV. 1512-1756. Leases of the Church and Causeway Charity estates of various dates—1550, 52, 71, 83, 92; 1609, 10, 17, 31, 36, 51, 56, 85, 91, 96, &c.

V. 1571. Original deed.—Moreton's Charity.

VI. Parish registers from 1572. These were bound into vols. by the Rev. John Frere (Rector 1839-51).

VII. 1598. "Articles of Agreement" between the Lords of the Six Manors of Cottenham on the one part, and the freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders "within the said town of Cottenham," on the other part, a full and detailed account of exactly what took place when the "parish business" was taken out of the management of the Courts of the various Manors, and made over to the said "Freeholder's, &c., &c." There are also several yearly accounts (1639-65) of the transactions of the new body called "Ordermakers"—created under this "Agreement." From the point of view of "Local Government" these are a most valuable set of documents. At later dates various legal proceedings were taken by some of the Rectors (for the time being) to upset the said "Agreement." Accounts, more or less full, of these proceedings are preserved. This scheme of Local

Government was in force, unchanged, until the enclosure of the parish, in 1842.

VIII. 1631-1818. A large bundle of apprenticeship indentures of boys who were "put out" by the various Charities in the parish—and, incidentally, the names of the Churchwardens, Overseers, &c., for the time being.

IX. 1638. Terriers—summary, and detailed—of the Rectory. From this date till 1660 there is a great deal of information concerning the ejectment of the Rev. John Manby (Rector of the parish), and, finally, his restoration to the benefice; with the law case consequent thereon, and various legal proceedings that took place after his death (buried April 4th, 1671) between his widow and his successor.

X. 1693-1722 (et seq.) Leases of the Tithes to the inhabitants of the parish for various terms of years at a price per acre—with list of the tithe payers and the sums paid, &c., &c.

XI. 1816. Full account of the great law case "Ivatt v. Ward" re tithes. But this is hardly antiquarian matter.

These are some of the principal subjects dealt with in the documents in the Church Chest in Cottenham Church. But, of course, there are many smaller matters of great interest which are referred to in the various papers, &c. in the Chest — which "Chest" is, undoubtedly, the one referred to in 18th Edward the 3rd (1343-4) when the Abbot of Croyland and John de L'isle, of Cottenham, settled their disputes in respect to their partitions of the "agistments" in the six parts of Cottenham fen.

ARTHUR BULL.

INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

As we admire the workmanship and massive strength of an ancient building, it is natural to think of the heads that planned and the hands that wrought with such skill and perseverance in the dim and distant past.

The old Manor House and its owner, the Church and its Incumbent are inseparably connected, and a list of Incumbents and Patrons of Livings furnishes us frequently with interesting and valuable information.

Of those who actually did the work, scarcely any information can be found, but of the Landowners and residents who saw the buildings take definite shape and found the means, something may be learned.

For example, Conington was owned by the Bruces, and the famous Robert Bruce was himself patron of Caldecot; and Covington now a little village was the seat of a family that came from Bayeux, a member of which was a follower of Norman William and was rewarded, as so many others were, by a liberal grant of land.

In very early days the ordinary course was, for the owner of a manor to build a house, the Manor House, he holding in his own hands (manus) the surrounding property, hence called his Manor—and he was the Lord of it: then he or a descendant built a church and endowed it, and he who did this of course, as having found the money, was patron, in fact in many cases the Incumbent of a parish was really the Chaplain of the Lord of the Manor.

The lists of patrons are specially valuable to the genealogist as showing how property passed, and sometimes mention occurs of the minority of an heir, thus giving an approximate date of birth.

The lists of Incumbents of the County of Huntingdon appended, have been taken principally (by the kindness of the Bishop of Lincoln) from the Lincoln Institution Registers, and patrons have been given as far as possible.

Unfortunately the records 1426-30 and 1608-59, both

inclusive are missing, and the records of the reigns of Hen. VIII, Ed. VI, Mary and Elizabeth are defective. The lists are arranged in 5 columns, the 1st gives year of Institution to benefice, the 2nd name of Incumbent, the 3rd the Patron, the 4th the authority on which the statement is made, the 5th, cause of vacancy as death (d) resignation (r), deprivation (dep), cession (c), or exchange (ex), and the year, but this last date is frequently only taken from the appointment of the successor, and really means that there was no Incumbent between the two whose names occur successively e.g. at Abbotsley, the Episcopal Register says that Wm. Brunton was appointed in 1272 on the death of John Maunsell, it is possible that Maunsell died in 1271 or even earlier, but it is quite certain that Brunton immediately succeeded Maunsell.

For permission to search the Lincoln records I have to thank the Bishop of Lincoln: and for his courteous help the Bishop's secretary, W. W. Smith, Esq. The Rev. Geo. Henessey too, who has done so much research work, has kindly given me very able and valuable assistance: besides, the parochial clergy have willingly assisted either by searching their registers or by giving me permission to do so. To all who have thus helped me to make the lists as accurate as possible I tender my sincere thanks.

No doubt other information will come to light by degrees, and gaps now existing, may be gradually filled; only very occasionally is the name of an Incumbent prior to the 13th century found.

As a guide to abbreviations used:

A. Signifies Institution Registers or Memoranda in Bishop Alnwick's Tower, Lincoln.
B. A visitation in the same place, apparently of 1543.
C. Bishop's Certificates, Lincoln, in the Record Office.
D. Harlein MSS. 6950-54, in the British Museum.
E. Chronicon Abbatiæ Ramesiensis.
F. First fruits composition books, or transcribed lists of Institutions in the Record Office.
G. Patent Rolls.
H. Parliament.

ABBOTSLEY (S. MARGARET).

	Rectors.	Patrons.	
1225	Robert Grossetete, deacon	Bishop of Lincoln by the authority of the Council	A & D r.
circa 1228	Richard		

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	John Maunsell			d. 1272
1272	William Brunton or Brumpton	Jedworth Abbey	A	d. 1303
1303	William de Goseford	,, ,,	A	d. 1317
1317	William de Clyf	King Edward	A	r. 1318
1318	William de Kingeston[1]	,, ,,	A	
	Vicars.			
	Robert de Osagod			d. 1367
1367	John de Hugate	Master and Scholars of Balliol Coll., Oxford	A	r. 1367
1367	Nicholas de Croiland	,, ,,	A	d. 1382
1382	William Willesthorp, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1424
1424	Hugo Beverych	,, ,,	A	d. 1463
1463	Thomas Jackson, M.A.	Wm. Lambton, Master of Balliol Coll., Oxford	A	r. 1465
1465	George Drynkhall or Dryvhale	,, ,,	A	r. 1471
1471	John Maltby	Master and Scholars of Balliol Coll., Oxford	A	r. 1477
1477	Richard Aylesham	,, ,,	A	d. 1478
1478	Robert Brigham	Balliol Coll., Oxford	A	d. 1501
1501	Robert Pierson	,, ,,	A	d. 1519
1519	Richard Blachus or Backhows	,, ,,	A	d. 1541
1541	Thomas Proet or Pette	Bishop of Lincoln by lapse	A	d. 1543
1543	Thomas Clerk	Balliol Coll., Oxford	A	
1561	Francis Hancoke[2]	,, ,,	A	
	James Aspinall[3]			
	Robert Bell, M.A. [4]			
	Richard Rider			dep. 1662
1662	Richard Woodes, M.A	Master and Scholars of Balliol Coll, Oxford	A	d. 1688
1688	John Williams, B.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1714
1714	Samuel Montague, M.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1724
1725	George Salter	,, ,,	A	r. 1735
1735	Robert Dagge, M.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1735
1736	Edward Ashwell or Astwick	,, ,,	A	r. 1752
1752	John Darch or Dagge	,, ,,	A	r. 1755
1755	John Abbot	,, ,,	A	d. 1760
1760	Roger Watkins	,, ,,	A	c. 1772
1772	George White, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1805
1805	George Powell, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1822
1822	Charles Atmore Ogilvie, M.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1834

1 William de Kingeston was certainly Rector as late as 1345 and probably died 1361 when the famous John de Wicliffe states that the Rector is dead.

The following note may be interesting:
Cal. Pat. Rolls 1338-40, p. 461.
Grant to Wm. Felton of the Advowson of Abbodesleye which came into the King's hands on account of the forfeiture of the Abbot of Jeddeworth, in Scotland, to hold to him and his heirs by the service due before it came to the King: and licence for the alienation of the same in mortmain to the Master and Scholars of the Hall of Balliol, Oxford, and for the appropriation of the Church by the Master and Scholars.

2. F. Hancocke was appointed on the resignation of the last Incumbent, unnamed.

3. James Aspinall is mentioned as Vicar in Act Books of 1575, 1585 and 1607, and signed transcripts of 1619-20.

4. Robert Bell signed transcripts, 1631-2, and is mentioned as Vicar in the 'Triers' Report' circa 1650.

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1834	John Mitchell Chapman, M.A.	Master and Scholars of Balliol Coll., Oxford	A	c. 1839
1839	Herbert Randolph, B.A.	,, ,,	C	c. 1849
1849	Henry Alexander Douglas, M.A.	,, ,,	C	
1855	John Durban Gray, M.A.	,, ,,	C	r. 1876
1877	George Augustus Frederick Watson	,, ,,		r. 1893
1893	George Gibson, M.A.	,, ,,		r. 1897
1897	Harold Lancaster Wilson	,, ,,		r. 1897
1897	John Frederick Rowbotham, M.A.	,, ,,		r. 1901
1901	John Robert Lawrence, M.A.	,, ,,		

ALCONBURY CUM WESTON (SS. PETER & PAUL).

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
	John, cap.[1]	Walter Prior of Merton	A	d. 1273
1273	William de Meldenhale	Prior and Con. of Merton	A	
	John de Appeltre			d. 1292
1292	Richard Lonne de St. Edmunds	Prior and Con. of Merton	A	d. 1312
1312	Thomas de Eyton	,, ,,	A	d. 1348
1348	Carolus de Cunduyt	,, ,,	A	r. 1351
1351	Thomas Jekys or Jakes	The King	A	r. 1372
1372	Thomas Bere	Prior and Con. of Merton	A	ex. 1372
1372	Walter Jekys	,, ,,	A	
	Richard Putes or Pyttes			ex. 1384
1384	Richard Deboun		A	
	Robert Pope[2]			
	Richard Wright			d. 1458
1458	John Gosse	Prior and Con. of Merton	A	r. 1463
1463	John Copegray	,, ,,	A	d. 1469
1469	John Marche	,, ,,	A	r. 1513
1513	John Malet	,, ,,	A	d. 1515
1515	Robert Tomson, B.D.	,, ,,	A	d. 1533
1533	Richard Ridge	,, ,,	A	
				dep. 1554
1554	Stephen Myrsyn[3]	Geo. Sonnish for D and C of Westminster	A	
	Richard Moore[4]			d. 1582
1583	Richard Williams	Queen by lapse	G	
	Edward Germyn, D.D.[5]			r. 1606
1606	Joseph Walter, B.D.		A	d. 1652
1652	John Manton, M.A.			d. 1680
1680	Edward Haddon, M.A.	D and C of Westminster	A	c. 1701
1701	Samuel Johnson, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1741
1741	John Jones	Bishop of Rochester and S. Peter's, Westminster	A	r. 1750
1750	James Favell	D and C of Westminster	A	d. 1803
1803	Henry Smith, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1809
1809	David Williams	,, ,,	A	d. 1821

1. Between 1209 and 1235.

2. A deed formerly in the possession of Lord de Ramsey mentions Rob. Pope as Vicar 1409.

3. Stephen Mersyn, Myrsyn or Murfyn was Vicar 1557.

4. Letters of administration of estate of Richard Moore were granted 1582.

5. E. Germyn was certainly Vicar in 1589.

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1822	Robinson Shuttleworth Barton	D and C of Westminster	A	c. 1838
1838	Jenkin Hughes, M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1870
1870	Robert Conway, M.A.	,, ,,		r. 1900
1900	William Samuel Williams, M.A.	,, ,,		

ALWALTON (S. ANDREW).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Robert			
	Roger ?			
1238?	Peter de Aylington		A	
1242	Nicholas de Croyland	Peterboro' Abbey	A	
	Stephen			r. 1265
1265	Thomas de Fescamp, subd.	King Hen. III.	A	
	Simon[1]			
1361	John de Lancaster	King, Edw. III.	A	
1377	Robert atte Grene			d. 1405
1405	Nicholas Grentham	Peterboro' Abbey	A	
1410	John Bullyng	King for Peterboro' Abbey	A	r. 1410
1410	John Whytyng		A	ex. 1410
1410	William Preston		A	
1419	Alan Kyrketon	Peterboro' Abbey	A	r. 1422
1422	William Crosse	,, ,,	A	r. 1423
1423	Thomas Hareworth	,, ,,		
	William Hereward			d. 1452
1452	William Rathe	Peterboro' Abbey		c. 1462
1462	William Rathe	,, ,,	A	d. 1479
1479	John Ely	,, ,,	A	d. 1495
1495	Robert Salye or Talye, M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1518
1518	William Reade	,, ,,	A	
1558	Rowland Sanderson	Bishop of Lincoln by lapse	A	d. 1567
1567	William Latimer		F	r. 1583
1583	John Billin or Bill, M.A.[2]	Joshua Litimer, M.A., and Simon English by permission of William Latimer, Dean of Peterboro	F	
1594	Robert Milner or Miller, M.A.		C	d. 1601
1602	John Palmer, S.T.P.	The Queen	A	
1615	Thomas Bridgeman[3]		C	
1631	Henry Williamson	King by lapse	C	r. 1656
1656	Robert Newcombe		F	d. 1679
1679	David Llewellyn, M.A.	D and C of Peterboro'	A	d. 1685
1685	Charles Byfield, B.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1689
1689	William Waring, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1726
1726	White Kennet, M.A. and S.T.D.	Francis Locker, Dean of Peterboro'	A	c. 1729
1729	Timothy Neve, D.D.	D and C, of Peterboro'	A	d. 1757
1757	William Browne	,, ,,	A	c. 1763
1763	Thomas Marsham, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1800
1800	Benjamin Barnard, M.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1801
1801	Henry Freeman, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1832
1832	John Hopkinson, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1853

1. Simon, Rector in 1345.

2. Bill still Rector as appears from a Bishop's Visitation of Hunts. Lambeth Palace Library, xii, 2, undated, but either 1584 or 1585.

3. Signed, transcript 1626-7.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1853	Edward Gray, M.A.	The Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam		r. 1887
1888	George Godfrey Ward Clemenger, B.A.	G. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Esq.		r. 1903
1904	Rupert William Pain, M.A.	,, ,, ,,		r. 1906
1906	James Richard Bowden, M.A.	Mr. G. C. W. Fitzwilliam		

BARHAM (S. GILES).

	Curates.	Patrons.		
1565	John Richardson		F	
1578	Francis Skulthorpe		F	
1587	Robert Clark		F	
1610	William Smith, M.A.		F	
1613	Owen Evans		C	
	William Davison			
	William Dunn			
1681	Samuel Leonard			d. 1737
	William Fairclough			d. 1762
	(Thomas ?) Strong			
	Jeremiah Taylor			d. 1779
1779	Michael Evans	Phil Cocks. Preb. of Stow Longa	A	r. 1784
1784	John Davies	,, ,,	A	d. 1786
1786	John Thompson, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1826
1826	John Bligh	Tho. Kerrick ,,	A	d. 1875
	Vicars.			
1875	George Thomas Sharland, M.A.	Bishop of Ely		d. 1898
1898	Robert George McClelland, M.A.	,, ,,		

BLUNTISHAM (S. MARY).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Walter de Kirchem			r. 1217
1217	Gilbert de Dulting, cap.	Bishop of Ely	D	
1249	John de Norwico, subd.	,, ,,	A & D	d. 1272
1272	Thomas de Lichfield	,, ,,	A	d. 1300
1300	John De Blofield	,, ,,	A	d. 1312
1312	Gilbert de Gretton	,, ,,	A	
	Richard de Salopia			d. 1369
1369	Simon Romayn	Bishop of Ely	A	ex. 1375
1375	Nicholas Russel		A	
	John de Everton or Oberston			r. 1384
1384	Thomas de Castro Bernardi		A	r. 1387
1387	Thomas de Pattesle or Panesle		A	(.) 1387
1387	John Sunderash			r. 1388
1388	William Kendale	King, See of Ely, void	A	d. 1397
1397	William Clay	Bishop of Ely	A	d. 1402
1402	John Wynkepirie	,, ,,	A	d. 1415
1415	Henry Merston	,, ,,	A	
	John Selbrene			d. 1429
	William Thommes			d. 1434

William Dunn called minister of Barham, bet. 1649 and 1658. (Shaw's Hist. of the Commonwealth, vol. ii.)

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1434	Nicholas Newton	Bishop of Ely	A	
	William Alnwick			d. 1460
1460	Henry Strother, M.A.	Bishop of Ely	A	d. 1480
1480	Richard Arnold, S.T.D.	,, ,,	A	d. 1491
1492	Thomas Alcoke, D.D.	,, ,,	A	r. 1527
1527	Robert Hyndemer, S.T.P.		A	
1553	Lancelot Ridley		F	
1554	Michael Downyng		F	
1559	William Fluydd		F	
1570	Christopher Tye or Tyte		F	d. 1573
1573	John Parker		F	r. 1585
1585	Miles Bodleigh,[1] M.A.	Queen, See of Ely vacant	G	d. 1612
1612	William Hutchinson	Bishop of Ely	C	
	James Bedford			c. 1662
1662	Richard Ball, S.T.P.	Bishop of Ely	A	d. 1684
1684	Samuel Saywell, S.T.B.[2]	,, ,,	A	d. 1709
1709	Robert Cannon, S.T.P.	,, ,,	A	c. 1714
1714	Samuel Knight, D.D.	,, ,,	A	d. 1746
1746	Robert Butts, M.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1768
1768	John Jacob Oakes, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1796
1796	Richard Tillard, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1841
1841	Edward Baines, M.A.	,, ,,	C	c. 1859
1859	John Rumpff, M.A.	,, ,,	C	d. 1897
1897	Henry Sayers, M.A.	Christ Church, Oxford		

BOTTLEBRIDGE (ALL SAINTS').[3]

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1241	Richard de Beckingham	Rob. de Sandford, Master of Knights Hospitallers	A	
	Simon[4]			d. 1311
1311	William de Hennore	Bishop of Lincoln by lapse	A	
1312	Roger de Northborough	King Edward II.	G	r. 1313
1314	Robert de Deping		A	
	Adam Godeford			r. 1325
1325	John Torold de Quiynyngton	Brethren of the Hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem	A	ex. 1352
1352	John de Bothemshall		A	
1381	William Bokyngham or Ouendall	Hildebrand Yng, Prior of Hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem	A	ex. 1382
1382	Richard Dymars	John Radyngton, Prior, &c.	A	r. 1397
1397	Thomas Bollour	Walter Grendon, Prior of S. John of Jerusalem	A	ex. 1400
1400	Robert Merston		A	r. 1400
1400	John Gamelyn	Robert Normanton	A	ex. 1401
1401	Walter Poleyt		A	ex. 1403
1403	William Hedewyn	Robert Normanton	A	r. 1409
1409	Walter Nichol	Walter Grendon	A	ex. 1413
1413	John Frannkelyn		A	ex. 1413

1. Signet Office Docquets.

2. S. Saywell, S.T.B. when appointed.

3. William de Drayton wished to be buried in the Church of *All Saints*, Bottlebridge, for his mortuary he gave his best horse. Will dated 31, Aug., proved 20, Oct., 1465. P.C.C. 10, Godyn.

4. On the death of Simon, Simon de Drayton nominated John de Otty, the King nominated Roger de Northborough, and Alice, formerly wife of John de Drayton, John de Staunford: finally Wm. de Hennore was appointed by the Bishop: probably this appointment did not hold good, as the King's nominee is instituted the next year.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1413	William Cook		A	d. 1422
1422	William Haldenby	Hen. Greenhale for Wm. Hulles, Prior of S. J. of Jer.	A	d. 1464
1464	William Bate	Robert Botyl, Prior of, &c.	A	
	Henry Burton			d. 1483
1483	Rowland Meburn	William Weston	A	d. 1486
1486	Robert (or Richard) Pocoke	Knights Hosp. of S. John of Jer.	A	d. 1497
1497	Edmund Wilkynson	John Kendall, Prior, &c.	A	
	John Emeley[1]			r. 1541
1541	Thomas Skelton	King Hen. VIII.	A	r. 1546
1546	Robert Webster	,, ,, ,,	A	r. 1555
1555	Edmund Frathe or Fyrth	William Cordell, arm.	A	
1561	Michael Chiltenden or Chesyldyne[2] (Nicholas Sheffelde ?)			
1597	John King, S.T.P.			
1597	William Allen	Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the see of Lincoln being vacant	C	d. 1599
1599	Henry Thorne	William Rainer, arm.	A	d. 1624
1625	Thomas Smith, M.A.[3]		C	
	John Richardson[4]			
	Simon King			dep. 1663
1663	Richard Carryer, M.A.	Lady Maria Armine wife of Sir Wm. Armine and grand-daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury	A	d. 1705
1705	Robert Carryer, M.A.	Ri. & John Caryer exec. of will of Ri. Caryer Clerk decd.	C	d. 1715
1715	Joshua Man, S.T.P.	Margaretta, Duchess of Newcastle	A	d. 1718
1718	John Taylor, M.A.	Hen. Viscount Morpeth, his wife Frances & John and Andrew Charlton	A	d. 1721
1721	Bernard Lewis, M.A.	Henry & Frances, Viscount & Viscountess of Morpeth	A	d. 1746

1. John Emeley was Rector at Bishop's Visitation, 1536.

2. In documents belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, Michael Chiltenden is mentioned as Rector Jan., 1589-90; in Visitation of Hunts., Lambeth Palace Library, xii., 2; Nicholas Sheffelde is called Rector, but in 1594 Michael Chiltenden is again mentioned as Rector hence probably Michael Chiltenden and Nicholas Sheffelde denotes the same Rector.

3. Thomas Smith, witnessed a will of a resident of this parish, 11, May, 1639.

4. John Richardson called Rector, Triers' Visitation circa. 1650.

5. Bottlebridge was united to Orton-Longville in 1721, but the Rectors are the same from 1663. Later Rectors will be found under Orton-Longville.

(To be continued).

PROCEEDINGS

OF

The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

(*Continued* from Vol. I., p. 426).

THE THIRD SUMMER EXCURSION was held on Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, when a large number of Members and friends visited Hinchingbrooke House, Brampton Church, Buckden Church and Palace, Kimbolton Church and Stow Longa Church. The company assembled at the Swan Inn, Huntingdon, and from thence proceeded to Hinchingbrooke, where they were met by Mr. Yorke, who conducted them over the House and Grounds.

The House is built upon the site of a Benedictine Nunnery erected in the time of William the Conqueror for the Nuns whom he had removed from Eltisley.

Of the Nunnery, dedicated to St. James, little is known: Emma died Prioress in 1275, and was succeeded by Ellen Wells; Alice Wilton, the last Prioress. surrendered the House in 1535, when it was valued at £19 9s. 2d. gross, and £17 1s. 4d. net.

Henry VIII. in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, granted the site to Richard Williams alias Cromwell, who made it his chief residence. He rose to high favour with the King, received the honour of knighthood, and dying in 1546, was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1564.

Sir Oliver Cromwell, grandson of the original grantee, and uncle of the regicide of the same name, received King James I. here as he journeyed from Scotland to take possession of the English throne, and again in 1605, 1616 and 1617, but sold it in 1627 to Sir Sidney Montagu, ancestor of the Earl of Sandwich the present owner. Edward Montagu, eldest son of Sir Sidney, after serving for a time in the Parliamentary army, finally returned to his allegiance to the King, whom he escorted from Holland at the Restoration. In 1661 he was created Earl of Sandwich, Viscount Hinchingbrooke and Baron Montagu of St. Neots, and eventually went down with his ship, off Southwold, in 1672, after a well fought fight in defence of his King and Country.

The present House stands on the site of the Nunnery, and was built partly of its materials and partly of stone brought from the Priory of Barnwell, in Cambridgeshire; while some of the stonework of the Nunnery was sold in 1623, and used to build the spire of Godmanchester Church. The entrance gateway is a fine Perpendicular structure, flanked on each side by life-size figures of wild men holding clubs.

Inside the quadrangle, to the right, is a long range of buildings now used as offices and servants' quarters, but being in fact almost the only remaining portion of the Nunnery. The entrance front has two fine bay windows of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and bearing the arms of that Queen, the Cromwell family, and ornamental badges of the Tudors. Another bay window, bearing the date 1602, is on the other side of the House.

The house after being added to from time to time by successive owners, was greatly damaged by fire in 1830, but the injury then done has been made good; and the present owner has made considerable additions to the House.

The time spent at this fascinating House, rich in quaint corners, valuable pictures and innumerable treasures, and surrounded by charming gardens, was all too short, and it is to be hoped that another visit may be made to it and that a more thorough study and description of it may, before long, be forthcoming.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Earl of Sandwich for kindly permitting them to inspect the House, and to Mr. Yorke for so ably conducting them round, the party proceeded to Brampton, passing on their way the Nuns' Bridge, at the foot of Hinchingbrooke Hill, one of the few gothic bridges remaining in the county; and also Pepys' House, at the entrance to Brampton.

Arrived at Brampton Church, a few notes were read by Mr. Inskip Ladds from a paper upon the Church and Parish, since published in the Transactions, (Vol. II., pp. 1-16); and the Rev. C. H Evelyn-White read some notes on the ancient woodwork in Huntingdonshire Churches, with special reference to the three ancient stalls from this Church, now in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, at Cambridge. He expressed the opinion that they were made of Huntingdonshire oak by Huntingdonshire carpenters, and hoped that they might, before long, be restored to the Church. The Rector, the Rev. H. S. Budge, said that in his predecessor's time, these stalls had been removed for repair to a loft at the Rectory, but when he left Brampton they, amongst other things, were sold by auction, and were afterwards purchased by the Museum for about £20. He added that the Museum would probably be willing to sell them back at that price, but as it would cost about another £20 to restore them, the matter was in abeyance for lack of funds.

After partaking of refreshments, thoughtfully provided by the Rector, and examining the Church Plate and fine Church Chest with its curious lock, a move was made to Buckden.

Here the party was met at the Church by the Vicar, (the Rev. W. H. Deane), and Sir Arthur Marshall, who, with others, pointed out the items of interest. The South door is a nice example of Early English work, and the piscina and sedilia are early Decorated, but the rest of the Church is chiefly Perpendicular, having been built between the years 1427-1449, during the Episcopacy of Bishops Grey and Alnwick. An inscription formerly existed in the East window, recording that John Deeping, Prebendary of Buckden during the above period, built the Chancel. The Nave

has arcades of lofty proportions and a fine oak roof, and there is a very fine porch with parvise chamber over it, wherein a small library had been formed by Bishop Kaye; the books have now been removed to the Archidiaconal Library at Huntingdon.

A Perpendicular tomb in the churchyard is locally said to cover the remains of two children of Queen Catherine of Arragon, but it is more probable that they were the two sons of the Duke of Suffolk, who both died in the Palace here, from the 'sweating sickness,' on 11th July, 1551.

It is interesting to record that Dr. Pusey was educated at Buckden Vicarage by Dr. Maltby.

Sir Arthur Marshall, having led the party to the Palace, pointed out the salient features. The gateway tower was built by Bishop Russell and bears his arms, *Azure, two bendlets Or, between three roses Argent*, formed in glazed bricks The great tower was built by Bishop Rotherham, but a boss once upon the ceiling of the great Dining Room and bearing Bishop Russell's motto, '*Je sui le rus cellui*,' and his crest, pointed to the fact that that prelate had a hand in the building of it.

The Manor of Buckden belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln at the time of Domesday, and was not transferred from the Abbey of Ely in 1109 as stated by Leland and subsequent writers. When the Palace was first built is not known, but Bishop Robert Grosstete died here on the 9th October, 1252; the best records we have, however, say that no part of his buildings existed at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the oldest part then remaining being the Drawing Room and adjoining Bedroom, which dated from the beginning of the fourteenth century.

As before stated, the Great Tower was built by Bishop Rotherham, (1472-1480), but by far the greater part of the buildings were the work of Bishop Russell, (1480-1494),—the fittings of the chapel being of the time of his successor, Bishop Smith, (1496-1514). Bishop Chaderton, (1595-1608), let the Palace go to decay, and resided upon his private estate at Southoe, and this state of neglect and ruin continued until the time of Bishop Williams, (1621-1641), who throughly restored the Palace in the first year of his episcopate, and spent considerable sums upon the gardens and park. Williams was despoiled of much of his property in 1637, but during the rebellion practically the whole of his work here was destroyed, and Bishop Saunderson, (1660-1663), was compelled to expend a large sum upon its restoration. Succeeding Bishops made slight alterations and additions to the structure, but in 1837, when the County of Huntingdon was taken out of the Diocese of Lincoln and added to that of Ely, Bishop Kaye removed to the newly erected Palace of Riseholme, and Buckden was deserted and fell again to ruin, many of the materials were sold, and the estate, later, narrowly escaped being sold to the Roman Catholics, who proposed to form a training college here.

It was, however purchased by Sir Arthur Marshall, who would have liked to restore the old buildings, but years of neglect had done their work and it was found impossible to save anything but

the Great Tower, the gateway tower and some parts of the boundary walls, and he therefore built (in 1872), a new house in the grounds. Sir Arthur expressed the great pleasure it gives him to live beside and carefully preserve all that remains of the ancient Palace.

At the Luncheon which followed at the George Hotel, a fine old posting house, Sir Arthur presided and welcomed the visitors to Buckden, expressing his pleasure at seeing a Society working at the history and archæology of Huntingdonshire. The Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White responding, thanked Sir Arthur for presiding and for his kindly interest in the Society. Mr. Whymper having proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Evelyn-White for the time and trouble which he devotes to the Society's welfare, this was carried by acclamation; and several new Members having been elected, the party took to their carriages and drove to Kimbolton.

Hitherto the day, although cloudy, had been fine, but between Buckden and Kimbolton the rain came down in torrents and most of the party were drenched. Stoneley, once the site of a small Priory, was passed on the way, and so was Kimbolton Castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, and built for the fourth Earl (afterwards first Duke) of Manchester, by the celebrated architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, about the year 1708.

At Kimbolton Church the party were received by the Vicar (Rev. F. L. Powys-Maurice), Dr Hallet, and Mr. J. F. Carter. The Vicar described the Church, which has Early English nave arcades and a Decorated tower and spire; the windows are Perpendicular and the oak roofs and two good screens of the same period are very fine, but it is to be regretted that the latter are covered with a thick coating of paint and varnish. The church contains some good monuments to the Montagu family, and several banners and helmets said to have been used at the battle of Marston Moor, some coronets, surcoats and hatchments.

Mr. Carter then read an interesting paper upon the carved figures and bosses of the roofs, and the shrine of Our Lady of Pity.

The party now proceeded, in pouring rain, to Stow Longa, where the Vicar, the Rev. G. E. Sharland, described the Church,[1] with its curious tympanum above the priest's door, its recently restored clerestory and roofs, and the unique paten which bears the oldest known Hall Mark of the London Office (1491). (See Mr. Sharland's paper in the Transactions. Vol. II. pp. 25-28, and an illustration of the tympanum facing p. 100). Mr. Sharland quoted the various theories which have been propounded in explanation af the curious sculpture of the tympanum, but it was not until some time later that the Rev. F. G Walker suggested what is no doubt the true explanation, viz: that it is an allegorical representation of the 'develen, nickers and water-ghosts' which St. Botolph (to whom the Church is dedicated) encountered when he founded Boston, in Lincolnshire.

The tower bears two coats of arms which have hitherto baffled

1. Restored at a cost of about £1000, by the exertions of the present Vicar, and under the superintendence of Mr. S. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A. of Huntingdon.

STOW LONGA CHURCH, HUNTS., AS RESTORED.

SOUTH SIDE.

INTERIOR (LOOKING EAST).

all efforts to identify them, but the probable explanation is that they have been copied from a seal, (a by no means uncommon process), and that the ignorance of the carver has led him to mistake the ermine spots on the chevron of the first shield for escallops (compare the decorative ermine spots on the shields on the choir stalls in St. Margaret's Church, King's Lynn). A curious object in the base of this shield, resembling a thistle with a long curved stalk can, under this theory, be easily explained as a flaw in the seal, and the shield then represents the arms of Beck of Lincolnshire, a family whose name is actually upon the Tower.

On the Village Green is the base and shaft of an ancient cross of fifteenth century date. This shaft, which doubtless lost its head at the reformation, was accidentally knocked down some forty years or more ago, and was then re-erected upon a brick base by a man named Day, at which time, probably, it was surmounted by an iron vane in the shape of a fox. In 1902, the present Vicar restored it to some resemblance of its former self by substituting for the vane a new stone cross, and by restoring the base and steps. The old ball, below the cross, was evidently of a later date than the shaft, it having been prepared to fit an octagonal shaft instead of an oblong one: it was found so badly cracked that it was not possible to retain it.

After taking tea at the Vicarage, kindly provided by the Rev. and Mrs. Sharland, the party made their way to Huntingdon, and so home. The Members attending this meeting included Sir Arthur Marshall, the Rev. and Mrs. Evelyn-White, Rev. G. E., Mrs. and Miss Sharland, the Revs. J. P. Sharpe, F. G. Walker, F. K. Oliphant, H. G. Watson, A. Peskett, W. T. R. Crookham, J. G. Cheshire, Messrs. J. G. Green, C. Whymper, S. I. Ladds, W. Sheard, R. A. Fordham, W. Emery, C. P. Tebbutt, T. Spencer, A. Bull, D. R. Tomson, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Miss Nixon and others.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND AUTUMN EXCURSION took place on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, when the Society visited Denny Abbey in the parish of Waterbeach.

Some of the Members, taking train to Waterbeach, were met by Mr. A. Bull who conducted them along the assumed course of the Car-Dyke at the point where it leaves the Cam, and following it to Denny, where, at the Abbey gate they joined the main body of visitors.

Here they passed under the guidance of the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White who pointed out the objects of interest.

On either side of the gateway is placed one of the Decorated pillars (cut asunder) of the choir of the conventual church, while other portions of the church, exhibiting fine Norman workmanship, are built into the present house. The Refectory, now used as a barn, has remains of Decorated work and traceried windows, and considerable other remains may be seen.

We regret that we are not able to publish a plan and a more detailed description of this interesting group of buildings.

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After the buildings had been inspected Mr. and Mrs. Dimock kindly provided tea, and the Annual General Meeting of the Society was held; the usual routine business having been accomplished, and some new Members elected, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Dimock for their hospitality and for kindly allowing the Society to visit the Abbey.

The day was unfortunately one of the wettest days upon which the Society has ever met, and consequently the gathering was smaller than usual, but those present included the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Evelyn-White, Rev. A. Peskett, Rev. J. G. Cheshire, Rev. A. J. Edmonds, Rev. A. G. Cane, Rev. F. G. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. M. Palmer, Mr. R. A. Fordham, Miss Parsons and others.

The Fourth Summer Excursion took place on Tuesday, June 23rd, 1903, when the Society visited Great Paxton and Toseland Churches, Toseland Manor House and Roman Road, St. Neots with its Church and Bridge, and Eynesbury Church.

At Great Paxton the Vicar, the Rev. A. G. Cane, read some notes on the Church, (see Transactions, Vol. II., pp. 33-45), which is of remarkable interest from the fact that it retains considerable portions of a large and very early church, probably built by Saxon workmen but subsequent to the Norman Conquest, Miss Cane exhibited the very handsome altar frontals and other Church needlework.

At Toseland, the next place visited, Mr. Cane again described the Church, and told how that it was practically pulled down and rebuilt some thirty years ago. He exhibited an interesting view of the Church as it existed previous to this event. The rebuilt Church still retains an excellent late Norman chancel arch, two small Norman windows in the side walls, and a fine Norman south door with a fragment of a tympanum, which formed the motif of a paper, by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, dealing with the Norman tympana of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire (see Transactions, Vol. II., pp. 98-104). Outside the Church is a massive block of stone said to have been the 'Hundred Stone;' this village having given name to the southern hundred of the county.

The Manor House, a charming red brick building of Elizabethan date, with stone mullions and fine ornamental chimneys, was kindly thrown open to the visitors by Mr. Main,—but the interior showed nothing to compare with the grace and charm of the exterior.

The Rev. F. G. Walker then read a few notes upon the Roman Road which passed through Toseland, and pointed out the direction which it took; but to the regret of all the inexorable whistle called them to their carriages and it was not possible to investigate this interesting item of the programme as it deserved.

Concerning the name of this place, originally Touleslund, Professor Skeat says that it means Toli's grove or forest land, and that the reference is probably to Toli, a Danish jarl, who is men-

TOSELAND CHURCH, BEFORE RESTORATION.

TOSELAND CHURCH, AFTER RESTORATION.

tioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, under the date 921, as having been connected with a Danish army that came from Huntingdon, and was slain in that year at Tempsford in Bedfordshire.

Leaving Toseland, the party drove to St. Neots, where Luncheon was served at the Cross Keys Hotel. This house, itself an interesting example of a late seventeenth century posting house, simple and dignified in its broad low front with roomy bay windows and fine wrought iron sign, stands near to the ancient bridge, a fine stone building of sixteenth century date, the scene of a skirmish in the civil wars, when the Royalist troops were defeated by the rebels, and their leaders taken prisoners, and afterwards executed in flagrant disregard of the terms of surrender. Close to, also, are the only remaining portions of the Priory, now forming a cellar under Mr. Newman's shop.

At the Luncheon, at which Major-General Brooke presided, Mr. Emery welcomed the visitors to St. Neots; and after the usual votes of thanks, and election of new members, a move was made to the Church, which was ably described by the Vicar (Rev. S. St. A. Baylee), and Mr. Emery. (See the latter's Paper on the Priory and Church, in the Transactions, Vol. II, pp. 17-24).

At Eynesbury, the Rector, the Rev. Tho. Hodgson, met the party and showed them the Church. Papers were read by Mr. Emery and Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, (see Transactions, Vol. II., pp. 29-32 and 46-54).

From here the party went to the Rectory, a picturesque timber and plaster building, which the Rector kindly permitted them to inspect. The Rev. Wm. Cole, who was sometime Rector of Eynesbury, records that Tho. Fairfax (Rector 1714-1750), lived very meanly and let the house go to ruin, so that his successor, Richard Lyne, (1750-1767), was obliged to lay out several hundred pounds upon it to make it habitable. Most of the rooms are panelled, and in one of them are preserved records of the Eynesbury giant, James Toller, born in 1798, who at the age of 18 reached the height of 8 feet 1½ inches, and at 26 stood 8 feet 6 inches; and of a remarkable flood in 1723, when the water reached to above the fireplace in that room.

The party then adjourned to Eynesbury House, where they were entertained to tea upon the lawn, by Mr. and Mrs. Emery, and afterwards inspected the valuable collection of books, manuscripts and pictures relating to Huntingdonshire.

Amongst those present at this meeting were the Rev. and Mrs. Evelyn-White, Rev. A. G. Edmonds, Rev. and Mrs. S. St. A Baylee, Rev., Mrs. and Miss Sharland, the Revs. T. Hodgson, J. P. Sharp, E. T. Marshall, J. S. Serjeant, A. G. Cane, F. K. Oliphant, A. Peskett, A. C. Yorke, F. G. Walker, J. G. Cheshire; Major-General Brooke; Messrs. A. J. Pell, G. G. Wheeler, W. Emery, S. I. Ladds, A Bull, H. E. Norris, R. A. Fordham, D. R. Tomson, M Palmer; Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. and Miss Nixon, Miss Parsons; Rev. A. and Miss Hope, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spencer, Mrs. Luddington, Miss Palmer, and others.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting and Autumn Excursion was held on the 14th October, 1903, when a goodly company of Members and their friends visited Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.

The first object of interest was the Church, where the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White read an interesting and exhaustive paper upon the Church and Parish, (see Transactions, Vol. II., pp. 55-97).

Afterwards, the ancient earthworks adjacent to the Car-Dyke were visited, and here Mr. H. G. Evelyn-White explained his recent discoveries. Professor Hughes, Mr. Arthur Bull and Rev. F. G. Walker joined in the discussion. Two papers on this subject having already appeared in the transactions, viz.: 'The Car-Dyke,' by Mr. Arthur Bull, (Vol. I., pp. 49-54), and 'The earthworks of Cottenham,' by Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, (Vol. I., pp. 55-76), we need not linger to discuss the matter here.

Finally the party adjourned to Mitchell House, Cottenham, where they were generously entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Goode, and where a selection of Roman Pottery found at the earthworks was displayed. Here the Annual General Meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Albert Pell.

The Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White having stated the position of the Society and congratulated the Members upon its growing prosperity, a suggestion was made that the transactions should be published more frequently even if it should be necessary to reduce their bulk; Mr. Evelyn-White, however thought that the suggestion was not practicable. Several new Members were elected, and the Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Goode, and to Mr. Pell.

The Members present included the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Evelyn-White, Prof. McKenny Hughes, Mr. A. J. Pell, the Revs. A. G. Cane, F. G. Walker, A. Peskett, Messrs. A. Bull, M. Palmer, S. I. Ladds, H. G. Evelyn-White, Miss Nixon, and others.

The Fifth Summer Excursion was held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 22nd and 23rd, 1904, when the Society visited Peterborough and its neighbourhood.

On Wednesday the first place visited was Farcet Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. W. O'Farrell Hughes, met the visitors and described the church.

The Tower is Norman, with a strong Transitional feeling; it has a good corbel table under the parapet, and is surmounted by a short pyramidal spire covered with lead.

The rest of the church has been much modernised, but the chancel arch and the circular arches of the south arcade are of Early English date.

The font is plain and at a cursory glance appears to be seventeenth century, but on examination it is found to be a mediæval font reworked; the ancient iron bar to secure the cover still remains fixed to the stonework by the original staples. There are a few old oak benches, and the pulpit is dated 1614, in some-

what quaint characters. A rather curious stone seat has been fixed in the chancel.

The chalice is inscribed '* THE * TOWNE * OF * FAVSET *,' and the paten is a fine pre-reformation one, with the sacred monogram, 'I.H.C.,' in the centre.

Several old documents relating to the church and parish were laid out for inspection, notably one relating to the formation of Stanground Vicarage in 1402.

At Yaxley the party was met by the Vicar, (Rev. E. H. Brown), and Mr. Temple Moore, Architect, of London, who described the church, which is now undergoing restoration. The chancel is Early English, but with a fine Decorated east window; the walls were at one time covered with most interesting frescoes, but these it has not been found possible to preserve. The windows of the chancel aisles are Decorated, of various periods; and these aisles originally had gabled roofs.

The Nave arcades are Perpendicular, lofty, and of four bays, with a plain oak roof. The windows of the Aisles and Transepts are chiefly Perpendicular, but some are Early English, and the south window of the South Transept is Decorated with reticulated tracery. The magnificent tower and spire is of Perpendicular date, and has flying buttresses, pierced with quatrefoils, at the base of the spire, springing from large pinnacles at the corners of the tower. This is the only crocketted spire in the County of Huntingdon.

A curious object inside the church, is the heart shrine, from which, in 1842, was removed a round wooden box about 4 inches in diameter and 4½ inches high, which contained a human heart, supposed to be that of William de Yaxley, Abbot of Thorney, who died in 1291, and who founded a chantry in the North Transept of this church.

There are fragments of a fine fifteenth century screen, and there are a few oak stalls of similar date in the chancel. The fine Renaissance oak pulpit and sounding board, dated 1631, were at the time of the Society's visit, lying in a corner of the church, having given place to a 'diamond jubilee' pulpit in 1897. The grand old pulpit is now restored to its former use, and stands in the chancel aisle. The church possesses a curiosity in the form of an ancient fire rake; a long pole with a double hook.

At the Luncheon held at the Norman Cross Hotel, the Rev. W. O'Farrel Hughes being in the chair, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White expressed the indebtednees of the Society to Mr. Fordham and Mr. Hughes for the pains they had taken to arrange the excursion and to make it a success; he then gave a brief history of the military prison established at Norman Cross during the Peninsular war. The site was surrounded by a high brick wall, but the great bulk of the buildings were of wood, and Mr. White threw some doubt upon the belief that the brick houses now there are the officers' quarters, but tradition is so strong upon this point, that considering that it is barely a hundred years ago, we think it is not really questionable. Mr. Fordham pointed out that there are

in St. Leonard's Street, Peterborough, some old tarred timber cottages known to have been removed from Norman Cross after the sale of the prison buildings in 1814. A pair of the slatted gates from the prison has been adapted as doors to the barn at Alwalton Rectory Farm.

At Chesterton, the Rector, the Rev. M. F. Alderson, read a paper upon the church, which is chiefly Early English, and has good nave arcades, a fine South door, and good early Decorated tower and spire. The chancel and the windows of the aisles are eighteenth century, and poor; and there is a Renaissance screen under the chancel arch, and a pulpit of the same style.

The church possesses three monuments of considerable interest; the earliest is in the North aisle, under a low sepulchral arch, and bears the inscription '**Orate. p. aia. willmi. beibyle, gnosi. qui. obiit. anno. reg. richardi. tertii. j°. cuius. anime. ppiciet. Deus.**'

The second monument, an elaborate double one, of the date 1611, commemorates Robert Bevill, great-great-grandson of the above William, and his son Robert, with their wives; the monument has four kneeling figures, together with children, coats of arms, &c., and occupies the whole east wall of the North aisle.

The third monument is at the east end of the South aisle, and bears a long Latin epitath to John Driden, cousin of the poet, who died in 1707.

The next place visited was Alwalton, where the Rev. M. F. Alderson read a paper from the pen of Mr. H. W. Townsend.[1]

The North arcade and the South doorway are Norman but very late in the style, and having many of the characteristics of Early English work, forming a very interesting and curious combination.

The South arcade is Early English, and the Transepts and Chancel are chiefly Decorated, but with some later additions.

The tower is very good Early English, with massive square buttresses at the angles, an arcaded belfry stage, and an overhanging parapet.

Much discussion was raised, as usual, over the low-side window; we think that the best explanation of these curious windows was given years ago in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1846, where a letter from Bedyll to Sir Thomas Cromwell is quoted, 'we think it best that the place where these Friars are wont to hear outward confession of all comers at certain times of the year be walled up, and that use to be foredone for ever.' This recommendation applies only to monasteries, but doubtless the same thing happened in regard to parish churches, and we may point out, as possibly bearing upon this question, that amongst the memoranda of Thomas Beke, Bishop of Lincoln, it is recorded under date January, 1346, that John de Elm, Rector of Woodston, was licensed to hear confessions in the Deanery of Yaxley.

On leaving Alwalton it was found impossible to carry out the

1. Alwalton Church had recently been completely restored under the direction of Messrs. Townsend and Fordham, of Peterborough. Since the Society's visit Chesterton Church has been considerably restored under the same Architects.

programme, and the visit to Orton Waterville was therefore reluctantly abandoned. This is a fine Decorated Church, and, although much mutilated, would well repay a visit. It has an unusually fine Renaissance pulpit, said to have come from Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, and an inscription in brass 'Hic jacet Johes de Herlyngton qui obijt xii° die Januarij A° dni Millmo cccc° liij°,' below which is the indent of a shield.

At Orton Longueville the Rector, the Rev. Peter Royston, now, alas! departed from us, read an interesting paper upon the Church and its monuments.

This Church, which is almost entirely of Decorated date, has a large five-light East window with reticulated tracery, and the caps of the nave piers have quasi-corbels with ball-flowers. But it is chiefly remarkable for the large number of curious features which it contains: in the north wall of the Chancel, just outside the altar rails is a long narrow niche close to the floor, the use of which is unknown; on either side of the chancel arch, in the chancel, are two niches, supposed to have been used in connection with the low-side window, but this seems doubtful; the priest's door has ironwork, probably removed from an older door, stamped with the ornamental rosettes and having the curious lappets distinctive of the work of Thomas de Leghton, who made the Eleanor grille in Westminster Abbey, in 1294; in the westernmost pier of the south arcade is a small square hole fitted with a brass locking lid, which is now used, as it was probably designed to be, to receive the offerings of women who have been churched; in the north wall of the tower is a curious arched recess, perhaps used as a confessional; an unusually fine painting of St. Christopher is on the wall just eastward of the north door; a fragment of a fine wheel-cross remains on the east gable of the nave; two niches, now built into the south wall of the chancel, outside, probably formed the sedilia, removed from their proper place during some restoration.

The south aisle is excessively wide, which is due to the fact that it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1721, with the materials of the old Church of Bottlebridge, which was pulled down in that year, when the two parishes were united.

We now come to the monuments, foremost of which is the effigy of a knight, crossed-legged, of about the date 1330, probably representing one of the Longueville family. A large Renaissance monument, rich in heraldry, commemorates Elizabeth, (only daughter and heiress of William Rayner, and wife of Henry Talbot), who died in 1629. A slab and monument to Sir Charles Cope, 1781. A marble monument, by Chantrey, to Lady Mary Seymour, wife of Lord Aboyne, 1825. A marble tablet to Lord Douglas William Cope Gordon, 1888, with sculptured bust by H. H. Armstead, R.A., and a tablet to the late Marchioness of Huntley, 1893.

After visiting the famous Wellingtonia avenue at Orton Hall, the visitors were entertained to tea on the Rectory lawn by the Rev. and Mrs. Royston.

On Thursday it was decided to omit the visit to Peakirk, and to drive direct to Crowland. Here the party was met by the Rev. J. H. LeBœuf, the energetic Rector, who, ι 'most as we write, has ended his life in the Church he loved so well.

Of the ruins of the Abbey Church, the western arch of the great central tower, and the west front of the south aisle are all that remain of the Norman Church.

The west front of the nave is of three periods: the great west door, divided into two by a central shaft and containing a quatrefoiled panel with sculpture representing five scenes from the life of St. Guthlac, is of pure Early English work. The next stage, up to the springing of the arch of the great west window is of Decorated date, while the upper part including the head of the window (the tracery of which has now gone) is Perpendicular in style. Around the great window are five tiers (originally seven) of niches, most of which still retain their sculptured figures. Part of the Perpendicular south arcade of the nave remains, but the transepts and choir have gone. The tower, still fairly perfect, was built in 1427, it stands at the west end of the north aisle, and is a pleasing composition of Perpendicular style, surmounted by a low stone spire.

The north aisle, which now forms the parish Church, was vaulted in stone by Abbot John Litlington, (1427-1469), and the large bosses of his vault are very fine. To the north of this aisle are three chapels, one with a groined roof. The aisle has a wooden screen, which shows considerable traces of ancient paint. An interesting sepulchral stone, inscribed in Norman-French '**Ici : gist : Mestre : Willm : de Wermigton : le : mason : a : laime : de : ky : deu : (k)y : p : sa : grace : dounez : absolucion :**' shows the worthy mason standing under a canopy, and holding in his hands his square and compasses. Another stone is inscribed round the edge '**Petre : preces : p : me : petro pastor : pie : p : me.**'

From the Abbey, the party went to inspect the curious triangular bridge, which is of fourteenth century date, and quite unique. It now stands high and dry in the midst of the town, the streams which once flowed under it having been long since diverted. The ancient statue now upon it is probably the figure of our Lord in Majesty from the apex of the west front of the Abbey.

On the drive to Thorney, one of the four crosses which marked the extent of the Crowland Abbey estates was seen.

The Church at Thorney consists of a part of the nave of the Abbey Church built about the year 1090, by Abbot Gunter, and dedicated in 1128, by Hervey, Bishop of Ely. It consists of massive Norman pillars and arches surmounted by a triforium of the same date. The clerestory and the aisles have been destroyed; the nave arches being now built up with masonry, and the church covered with a modern roof and ceiling. The transepts are entirely modern. The west front is flanked by two square turrets of Norman workmanship, but the facade between is chiefly of Perpendicular date and contains the jambs and arch of a grand west

window, the tracery of which has been destroyed, and the whole window blocked up, and in the middle a poor five-light window, made out of the older stone in 1638, has been inserted. Above the large west window is a horizontal band of nine niches, each with its statue, and surmounted by a plain parapet. Considerable alterations were made in 1638, especially in the west front, the celebrated Architect, Inigo Jones, being employed upon the work by the Russell family.

At the west end of the nave, on each side, one of the original clerestory windows remains, now blocked with masonry, but interesting as showing what the Church once was. The upper parts of the angle turrets are apparently part of the work of 1638.

A colony of French settlers, brought over from Holland by Sir William Russell, in 1652, for the purpose of draining his fen lands, had a separate congregation with a register of its own, until about 1727, after which they conformed to the English Church. This colony accounts for many of the French names so often to be met with in the neighbourhood of Peterborough.

At the Luncheon, subsequently held at the Grand Hotel, Peterborough, the Rev. A. G. Cane was in the chair. After the usual routine business, Mr. Cane drew attention to the enormous amount of business which devolved upon the Society's Secretary and Treasurer and proposed that a meeting of the Society should be convened to consider the matter with a view to helping him in the work; this was seconded by the Rev. A. J. Edmonds, and carried *nem. con.*

The usual votes of thanks having been passed, the Meeting terminated.

The visit to the Cathedral and the Church of St. John the Baptist had to be abandoned.

Amongst those taking part in this Excursion, were the Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Evelyn-White, Rev. R. and Mrs. Black, Dr. and Mrs. Newton, the Revs. W. O'F. Hughes, T. Normandale, J. G. Cheshire, A. Peskett, A. J. Edmonds, A. G. Cane, Messrs. M. Palmer, R. A. Fordham, M Sheard, H. E. Norris, E. Bloxsome, Mrs. Bull, Miss Serjeant, Miss Parsons, Mrs. and Miss Nixon, the Misses Smart, and others.

The following paper, being the original circular convening the Meeting at which the Society was inaugurated is reprinted here by direction of the Council.

Cambs. and Hunts. Archæological Society.

AD RERUM.

The need that exists for the formation of this County Society, concerning which something may be said later on, is self-evident. Even though there may be some reluctance to join such a body on the part of those who might reasonably be regarded as interested in the matter, yet an attitude of this kind only tends to strengthen the conviction that it is at least necessary to awaken or even seek to create an interest in the special work which the Society seeks to further.

In addition to the collection and publication of matters of ordinary Antiquarian interest, it is hoped that special attention may by paid to parochial and other records. The old Wills of County people, containing all the facts and quaint sayings, without redundant verbiage, may well be taken in hand. The local Lay Subsidies, which form so many directories of various dates to the inhabitants of each parish, are so important that systematic attention should be paid to these and similar documents. Considerable way has been made with the Church Inventories *temp.* Edward VI., for Cambs., and it is proposed in like manner to issue under the auspices of this Society those connected with Huntingdonshire.[1] Then again various MS Collections offer a large field of interest which ought not to remain practically unexplored: these MSS. the Society will endeavour at least to utilize. The records of Religious houses are not yet exhausted. This is specially the case in regard to the Preceptories of the Knights Hospitallers and various Hospitals of mediæval times. It seems specially important to investigate the antecedents of byegone ecclesiastical parishes, wayside chapels, hermitages, &c., and to gather sufficient information respecting features of interest in ancient ecclesiastical buildings which at the hands of the iconoclast or Church spoiler have been allowed to pass away.

The Earthworks of the district have been very insufficiently explored, and in the absence of proper oversight and intelligent interest, much levelling and breaking up of the soil, which frequently means destruction, goes on apace. It will be one of

1. The Alcuin Club, (F. C. Eeles, Esq., Hon. Sec , 105, Adelaide Road, London, N.W. and 33, Dee Street, Aberdeen), has lately published "The Edwardian Inventories for Huntingdonshire," edited by Mrs. S. C. Lomas, price 10s. 6d.

the aims of the Society to remedy any such defective or injudicious work as far as may be possible. Then again the ancient roads, ditches, causeways, meres and bridges offer ample scope for further investigation, while the ethnology of the Fenmen of old time, traces of their ancient dialect, customs, and even their religious and domestic life, ought not to be beyond the power of the diligent student to elucidate.

The results of a careful investigation of the mediæval village guilds will be embodied in an early paper in the Society's *Transactions*.[2] Attention will also be paid to Liturgical subjects so far as they may have any bearing on local or diocesan use.

It is proposed to issue immediately a first list of members, together with a list of officers, as may be arranged at the meeting on July 5th. At the same meeting the draft of rules will be submitted, to be referred for final settlement to the elected Council. It is further proposed to ask the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to become Patron, and the Ven Archdeacon Vesey (Huntingdon) President. It is also suggested that Vice-Presidents, not exceeding six in number, shall from time to time be elected, and that a Council, to the number of twelve, shall be elected from the general body of members. Ladies shall be eligible as members of the Council.

There shall be three Honorary Secretaries,[3] one for each of the two Counties, and an Honorary Secretary and Treasurer who shall act generally and take special oversight of the Society's affairs. There shall also be an Hon. Librarian who will take charge of the copies of printed transactions and of such stock as the Society may in future possess, under the direction of the Secretaries; also the publications received from Societies in Union, and other books, etc., when added to the Library. The Library will be accessible to members. It is proposed that the Society should avail itself of the kind readiness of Mr. G. H. Tyndall, Minster Place, Ely, to act as Hon. Librarian and Curator. Mr. Tyndall will also allow the members the use of one of his rooms for the general purposes of the Society.

June 25th, 1900.

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2. See "The Village Gilds of Cambridgeshire," by W. M. Palmer. Transactions, Vol. I., pp. 330-402.

3. The original Rules, which embodied most of these suggestions, have since been revised.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

HON. TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM 22nd SEPT., 1905, TO MICHAELMAS, 1906.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand from last Account....				20	10	9
Subscriptions, 1905	2	2	0			
,, 1906	34	2	6			
				36	4	6
Excursion Tickets				14	14	0
"Transactions"					5	6
Mr. Tyndall, Contribution to the Society ..				1	2	2
				£72	16	11

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
G. H. Tyndall, Printing "Transactions" Vol. II., Part I.	35	2	2
Fire Insurance Premium (2 years to Midsummer, 1907)		10	0
Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies (2 years to July, 1906)	2	0	0
Excursion Expenses, Waggonettes, Luncheons, Teas, &c.	15	18	6
Printing and Stationery	3	8	3
Hire of Room.....		2	6
Late Hon. Secretary—Postages and Incidentals		9	7
Hon. Secretary, ditto	2	14	2
Hon. Treasurer, ditto	1	15	10
Balance in hands of Hon. Treasurer ..	10	15	11
	£72	16	11

Wm. EMERY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

23rd October, 1906,
ALBERT J. PELL, *Chairman.*

Audited and found correct,
S. E. ARMSTRONG, *Bank Manager, St. Neots.*

Congress of Archæological Societies

IN UNION WITH THE

Society of Antiquaries of London.

CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The following instructions for transcription have been drawn up in response to the reference from the Congress of 1906, and have been approved by the Committee, constituted as follows :—

LORD BALCARRES, M.P. F.S.A. (*in the Chair*).

SIR GEORGE J. ARMYTAGE, Bart. F.S.A. (*Chairman of Council, Harleian Soc.*).

C. H. ATHILL, Esq. F.S.A. (*Richmond Herald*).

W. BRUCE BANNERMAN, Esq. F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec. Harleian Soc.*).

C. B. PARTRIDGE, Esq. F.S.A.

J. HORACE ROUND, Esq. LL.D.

RALPH NEVILL, Esq. F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec.*).

It is felt that it is most desirable that there should be a uniform system, and that it will much promote transcription if a paper of simple rules can be ready at hand for distribution to anyone who may wish to take up the work.

The record of Churchyard inscriptions is important, because these are so perishable and because, although they must not be taken to be necessarily accurate, they frequently give much more information than Registers, or other formal records.

No attempt has been made to limit the date; in most populous places, the churchyards have for some time been closed, and in others the work of recording up to date will be insignificant.

Verbatim transcripts are the most valuable and are strongly recommended; many distinguished authorities decline to approve any others.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

It is felt, however, that to insist on the record of formal expressions, may unnecessarily limit the supply of workers, but no alteration of the sequence of the words of the Inscription must be made, nor the Inscription thrown into Index or alphabetical forms; an Index can be profitably added.

Some transcribers make a rough sketch-plan of the Churchyard and refer to the divisions by letters; this is recommended as a useful method, but is not essential.

It will be an advantage if the transcripts be verified and signed by the clergy or by some other well known and competent person. This could, however, be done after the deposit in the Libraries and previous to publication, and although desirable, is not essential.

In addition to those in Churchyards, it is very desirable that the inscriptions in burying grounds attached to Chapels and Meeting-houses, should also be recorded.

When all the inscriptions of a Church or Churchyard have been completed, they should be sent to the Secretary of the County Society for storage in the Society's Library, or in some suitable Institution.

When the whole of an Archdeaconry, Rural Deanery, or some such division has been completed, it will be for Societies to consider whether they can print the records in full, or an Index to them. It is very desirable that they should be printed in full.

Use may often be made of Parish Magazines for reproducing these Instructions, appealing for workers, and in some cases, for printing the results. In the latter case, arrangements should be made for printing off a certain number—say 50 to 100 copies, which can afterwards be bound up.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES,

Prepared for presentation to the Congress of Archæological Societies, 3rd July, 1907.

COMMITTEE.

Lord Balcarres, M.P., F.S.A. (*Chairman*).

Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.
Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A.
Mr. C. H. Bothamley, F.I.C.
Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Mr. Willoughby Gardner.
Mr. A. R. Goddard, B.A.
Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A.
Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A.
Mr. C. Lynam, F.S.A.
Mr. D. H. Montgomerie.
Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A.
Mr. J. Horace Round, LL.D.
Col. O. E. Ruck, F.S.A. Scot.
Mr. W. M. Tapp, LL.D., F.S.A.
President B. C. A. Windle, F.R.S.

Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

It is with pleasure we have to note a marked increase in the interest taken in ancient defensive works and sepulchral memorials.

It is seldom that the programme of an archæological society's excursion does not include some ancient earthwork, camp or castle site; more attention is given to our subject both in the transactions of societies and in the public press, and the honorary secretary receives evidence of increased interest in numerous letters coming from all parts of the country.

These facts are gratifying to us as archæologists, but at the same time with sorrow we note that respect for the relics of the past has not yet spread sufficiently to check the constantly recurring instances of destruction.

We again ask the archæological societies not to overlook the need for complete schedules of earthworks existing in the districts included in their respective spheres, being convinced that the judicious circulation of such lists will aid to stay the hands of the destroyer. It is remarkable to see how quickly the owner of a previously despised possession begins to value it when he finds that other people consider it of importance, and as few of our country's prehistoric remains are protected by law it is the more important to influence those who own the vast majority of them.

We may mention that schedules are being prepared by the Yorkshire Archæological Society, the East Herts Archæological Society, the Cardiff Naturalists, and, we believe, by a few other societies who have not yet informed us of their efforts in this direction.

Apart from destruction of ancient works of earth or stone for utilitarian purposes, minor influences tend to their mutilation, to these the attention of owners and occupiers of the land may well be drawn by archæological societies.

For example, great trees, perhaps centuries old, grow on the ramparts of an ancient camp, a tree is blown down or may be stubbed up, a large bite is thereby eaten out of the bank and nothing is done to fill up the hollow thus created, though the cost of so doing is infinitesimal!

Rabbits are permitted to burrow at their own sweet will, gradually causing the banks to crumble and lose their continuity, while gardeners and others are allowed to remove barrow-loads of the light material.

Camps which possess guarding walls of stone are even more at the mercy of the neighbourhood unless jealously watched.

That there is as much need as ever to keep guard over old fortifications is made manifest by a glance at the record of destruction contained in this report—a record very far from complete, for in many cases the mischief is accomplished unnoticed by anyone possessed of reverence for the past.

As a committee we have occasionally protested and appealed against destruction, but pressure applied by local county archæological societies will have as great, or greater, weight.

The transference to public bodies of ancient castles and castle sites, though usually structures of masonry rather than earthwork strongholds, must be mentioned.

Mont Orgeuil Castle at Gorey, Jersey, long occupied as barracks and a signalling station, has been presented to the island authorities for preservation.

Scarborough Castle ruins have been handed by the Department of Woods and Forests to the Corporation of Scarborough on a thirty years' lease.

Already the keep has been freed from rubbish, the castle well has been cleared to a depth of 180 feet, and a large accumulation of earth has been removed from the castle bailey.

Bishop's Stortford.—The Urban Council is purchasing the castle-mount and the surrounding land, which will probably be used as a public garden or recreation ground. It is to be hoped that the utmost care will be taken to prevent injury to the great earthen mount, and especially to the interesting remains of the masonry of the castle on the summit.*

We also note with satisfaction that the camp on Housestead Farm at Castleshaw, in the parish of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, has been purchased by Mr. Samuel Andrew, of Oldham, and Major Lees, of the 4th Manchester Volunteer Regiment, with a view to the scientific excavation and permanent preservation of the fortress.

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* It will be interesting to obtain a list of earthworks and castles in possession of H.M. Government and of public bodies. A few have already been noted in our reports; perhaps friends will enable the Honorary Secretary to render the list complete.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

In last year's report we stated that the "Six Hills," near Stevenage, had been brought under the guardianship of the Hertfordshire County Council.

Mr. W. B. Gerish now informs us that the statement was incorrect or, at least premature, as the County Council has not yet taken over the hills, but it is believed that the District Council will meantime make byelaws for the preservation of these interesting remains.*

Although no definite result has followed the appeal based on Dr. Haverfield's paper (referred to in last year's report) made to the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, there is little question that increased attention will be given to the delineation of earthwork remains in future editions of the maps, the Director-General being in sympathy with our object.

It is gratifying to receive from Mr. J. Fitzgerald of H.M. Office of Works, the assurance that the "Board is now keenly alive to the importance of giving effect to the Ancient Monuments Acts," and to note Mr. Fitzgerald's personal interest in the objects of this committee.

We have again to thank the Victoria History Syndicate for the presentation of the original plans of earthworks used in the volumes. Already we have the letterpress and plans relating to fifteen counties; these are arranged in separate boxes and will be available for reference by members of the Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Since the last report was issued chapters on the earthworks have been published in the following Victoria County Histories:

CORNWALL	By J. B. Cornish.
DEVONSHIRE	By J. Charles Wall.
OXFORDSHIRE	By William Potts.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ...	By W. Stevenson.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE...	Compiled from notes and plans supplied by the Rev. E. A. Downman.

* The Staffordshire County Council some time ago undertook the guardianship of Croxden Abbey, but so far as defensive works are concerned we are not aware that any County Council has exercised its powers under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act (1900).

Amongst other literary matter bearing on the Committee's subjects, published since the issue of the last report, may be noticed:

Addy (S. O.).—"A note on Brough and Bathumgate." Mentions several works on the line of the Bathumgate. (Jour. Derbyshire Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXIX.)

Andrews (R. T.).—"Chamberlain's, Brent Pelham, Herts." (East Herts Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. III.)

———.—"The Mound, Brent Pelham." (East Herts Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. III.)

Ashby (T.).—"Excavations at Caerwent, Monmouthshire, on the site of the Romano-British City of Venta Silurum, in the year 1905." (Archæologia, Vol. LX, 1906.)

Armitage (Mrs.).—"The Norman Origin of Irish Mottes." (Antiquary, 1906.)

Bulleid (A.) and Gray (H. S. G.).—"The Glastonbury Lake Village." (Somerset Arch. Soc. Proc., Vol. LII.)

Bush (T. S.).—"Report on the Exploration on Little Down Field, Landsdown,"—continued from previous reports to September, 1906, with a list and description of the coins discovered (Keene & Co., Bath, 1907.)

Clift (J. G. N.).—"The walls of Nottingham.' (Jour. British Arch. Assoc., N.S., Vol. XIII.)

Clinch (George).—"Recent discoveries at Wallington." Refers to remains, ranging from the neolithic to the Romano-British age, found in the fosse of the camp at Wallington. (Surrey Arch. Coll., Vol. XX.)

Costello (T. B.).—"Tuam Raths and Souterrains," with drawings by R. T. Kirwan. (The Stationery Co., Galway.)

Crofton (H. T.).—"Agrimensorial Remains round Manchester," with skeleton map and three views of Peel Moat, Heaton Norris. (Lanc. and Cheshire Antiq. Soc. Trans., Vol. XXIII.)

Crouch (Walter).—"Uphall Camp, near Barking"—continued from Vol. IX. (Essex Arch. Soc. Trans., N.S., Vol. X.)

Cunnington (Mrs.).—"Notes on the opening of a bronze age barrow at Manton, near Marlborough." (Reliquary, 1907.)

Curle (James).—"The Roman Fort at Newstead. Notes on some recent finds." (Scottish Historical Review, July, 1906.)

Dawkins (W. Boyd).—"Introductory Note on Tre'r Ceiri." (Arch. Cambrensis," 6 Ser., Vol. VII.)

Dobson (John).—"Urswick Stone Walls." This account of the explorations undertaken in the spring of 1906 is fully illustrated and followed by a note, by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, on "A bronze fragment of Late-Keltic Engraving" found close to the large hut-circle. (Cumberland and Westmoreland Ant. and Arch. Soc. Trans., N.S., Vol. VII.)

Downman (E. A.).—"Ancient Strongholds in Herefordshire." (*Hereford Times*, July 28th, 1906.)

Falkiner (W. F.).—Note on "Earthworks Rathnarrow, Co. Westmeath." (Jour. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ireland, 5th Ser., Vol. XXXVI.)

Forster (R. H.).—"The Roman city of Corstopitum, near Corbridge-on-Tyne." An account of the excavations referred to under "Explorations." (Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc., N.S., Vol. XII.)

Gardner (Willoughby).—"Notes on the Defences of Pen-y-Gaer, Carnarvonshire." (Arch. Cambrensis, 6 Ser., Vol. VI.)

Gould (I. Chalkley).—"The burh at Maldon." (Essex Arch. Soc. Trans., N.S., Vol. X.)

——— "Wymondley Castle" and "Some Notes on Wymondley in Domesday." (East Herts Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. III.)

——— "Some Nottinghamshire Strongholds." (Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc., N.S., Vol. XIII.)

——— "The Walls of Wallingford." (Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc., N.S., Vol. XII.)

Gray (H. St. George).—"The stone circle on Withypool Hill, Exmoor." (Somerset Arch. Soc. Proc., Vol. LII.)

——— "Excavations at the 'Stripple Stones,' East Cornwall." (Brit. Assoc. Report, 1906.)

Harvey (A.).—"Bristol, a historical and topographical account of the city." Contains brief descriptions of earthwork camps in close proximity to Bristol, and of the town and castle works in early days. (London: Methuen, 1906.)

Holden (J. S.).—Discussion on "The War-banks, Suffolk." (Proc. Suffolk Inst. of Arch., &c., Vol. XII.)

Hope (W. H. St. John).—"Excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester, Hants, in 1905." (Archæologia, Vol. LX, 1906.)

Hughes (Harold).—"Pen-y-Gorddyn, or Y Gorddyn Fawr." (Arch. Cambrensis, 6 Ser., Vol. VI.)

——— "Excavations carried out at Tre'r Ceiri (Carnarvonshire) in 1906." (Arch. Cambrensis, 6 Ser., Vol. VII.)

——— "Exploration of Pen-y-Gaer, above Llanbedr-y-Cenin" (Carnarvonshire). (Arch. Cambrensis, 6 Ser., Vol. VI.)

James (E. Renouard).—"The Battle of Hastings," contains discussion as to the Malfosse. (Royal Engineers' Jour., 1907.)

Kay (Thomas).—"Antiquarian Notes from the Derbyshire Border of Cheshire." i. The Roosdyche of Whaley. ii. The Torkington Moat, with view. (Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc. Trans., Vol. XXIII.)

Malden (H. E.).—"The earthworks at Lagham." Possibly a prehistoric camp, with additional defences of the 13th century. (Surrey Arch. Collns., Vol. XX.)

Martin (W.).—"A Sussex hill-fort." [The Holt, Ringmer.] (Antiquary, 1907.)

Matthews (T. A.).—"Some notes on Arbor Low and other lows in the High Peak." (Jour. Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XXIX.)

May (Thomas).—"The excavations on the Romano-British site at Wilderspool during 1905." (Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, 1906.)

Morgan (W. Ll.).—"Excavation at Coelbren." (Arch. Cambrensis 6 Ser., Vol. VII.)

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Norman (F. Martin).—"Official Guide to the fortifications [of Berwick on Tweed] with explanatory diagrams." Published for the Historic Monuments Committee. (G. C. Grieve, Berwick, 1907.)

Norman (Philip) and Reader (F. W.).—"Recent Discoveries in connexion with Roman London." (Archaeologia, Vol. LX., 1906.)

Orpen (Goddard H.).—"The Castle of Raymond le Gros at Fodredunolan." (Jour. Roy. Soc. of Ant. of Ireland, Vol. XXXVI.)

——— "Motes and Norman castles in Ireland." Parts 1 and 2. (Eng. Hist. Rev. 1907.)

——— "Motes and Norman castles in Ireland." (Jour. Roy. Soc. of Ant. of Ireland, Vol. XXXVII.)

Pryce (T. Davies).—"Earthworks of the moated mound type." (Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc., N.S., Vol. XII.)

Redstone (V. B.).—"Account of the earthworks known as the 'Warbanks' at Shimpling Thorne Court, Suffolk." (Proc. Suffolk Inst. of Arch., Vol. XII.)

Ruck (O. E.).—"Archæologia Militaria. Notes on Joyden's Redoubt, Bexley, Kent." (Royal Engineers' Jour., 1906).

——— "Oppida Cantiana. Notes on Bigberry Camp and the Pilgrims' Way." (Royal Engineers' Jour., 1906.)

——— "The Battle of Hastings." Contains discussion as to the Malfosse. (Royal Engineers' Jour., 1907.)

Russell (J. L.).—"Black Barrow, near Todmorden." An account of the discoveries on opening this barrow is included in "The Yorkshire Coiners, 1767–1783, and Notes on Old and Prehistoric Halifax," by H. Ling Roth. (Halifax, King & Sons, 1907.)

Sands (Harold).—"Some Kentish Castles." A paper published in "Memorials of Old Kent," edited by P. H. Ditchfield and George Clinch. (London, Bemrose & Sons, 1907.)

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.—"Excavations of the Roman Station at Newstead, near Melrose. An *ad interim* report for 1906."

Taylor (Henry).—"Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire." This much enlarged edition of the work mentioned in our last report contains information relating to many early earthworks. (Sherratt & Hughes, London and Manchester, 1906.)

Ward (John).—"Roman remains at Cwmbrwyn, Carmarthenshire." (Arch. Cambrensis, 6 ser., Vol. VII.)

Westropp (T. J.).—"The principal ancient castles of the county Limerick." (Jour. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ireland, 5 ser., XXXVII.).

——— "Notes on certain promontory forts in the counties of Waterford and Wexford." (Jour. Roy. Soc. of Ants. of Ireland., 5 ser., Vol. XXXVI.)

Willis-Bund (J. W.).—"The evolution of Worcester." Contains particulars and plans of the early defences of the city. (Arch. Jour., LXIII.)

Wilmer (H.).—"Red-hills exploration committee's Interim report for 1906." Relates to excavations of the mysterious low mounds of burnt material on the Essex coast. 1907.

DESTRUCTION. The destruction or mutilation of defensive earthworks, and even more of tumuli and barrows, is constantly proceeding in many parts of the country, but passes unrecorded in most instances. Cases which have come under notice include:

Abdon Burf.—The remains of the camp on Brown Clee are in hourly danger of removal in the process of obtaining stone for the construction of the Cleobury Mortimer and Ditton Priors Light Railway. Coal, apparently, will also be worked on the hill. A tram-line has been laid to the summit to facilitate the removal of stone. The camp, known as Bitterley, on the Titterstone Clee has so long been subjected to similar treatment that its fragments are hard to recognize.

Barnard Castle.—Mr. Duncan Montgomerie wrote in September last,—"I find that part of the original moat is being (and has nearly been) filled up by tipping town refuse into it. The portion referred to is on the north side and is where the ditch ran out on to the cliff: this is being done by the District Council with the consent of Lord Barnard, and the reason alleged is 'to make the descent less dangerous'; but the footpath does not touch this portion!"

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Burghill, Herefordshire.—The low mount close to the church has been levelled. It was of square form and moated.

Ham Hill, near Montacute, Somerset.—The quarrying operations referred to in our last report are further threatening the important remains of the camp.

Harbledown, Bigberry, near Canterbury.—Remains of earthworks are being further destroyed by digging for gravel on the south-west side.

Harmondsworth, Middlesex.—The poor remnants of a square camp, about 380 feet across, consisting mainly of a low enclosing rampart, have recently been completely levelled by agricultural operations. The camp was situated in the hamlet of Sipson Green, south of the Bath Road.

Leek, Staffordshire.—Cock Low barrow, described in Bateman's "Ten years' diggings" p. 183, has been levelled to the ground; the owner and the local authority not agreeing upon terms for its retention.

Lydiard Tregoze, Wiltshire.—Bincknoll Camp. Rubble digging on the site has materially injured the rampart of this ancient stronghold.

Mendip Hills.—Adjacent to the Castle of Comfort Inn, on the top of the range, were four curious ring-works; one has long since been destroyed, and recently another has been nearly levelled to make a cabbage-field.

Norwich.—A portion of the castle mount has been cut away to provide a site for the extension of the Shire Hall. (It appears that the mount is natural to a greater extent than has been thought.)

Stannon, St. Breward (East), Cornwall.—Mr. H. St. George Gray informs us that a viaduct in connection with the china clay works is being built and that "the granite is being obtained from the fine group of Hut Circles in some of the roughest pasture fields on Stannon Farm, and between that farm and the Fernacre Circle and Rough Tor. I am wondering whether an attempt will be made to destroy the Circles next! I am assured by the farmers in the neighbourhood that the Circles are safe, being on common land; but the destruction of the Hut-Circles is still in progress and likely to be for some time. I am told that the agent of the owner of Stannon Farm (Sir Wm. Onslow) has given permission for these Hut-Circles to be destroyed, as they are a hindrance to agriculture in the fields; but other Hut-Circles near,

those outside the fields and on the common, are not to be touched and this remark applies also to the Circles. However, if stone enough cannot be obtained from the fields, it is quite possible that permission may be sought to remove granite from the moors, and if so the Circles would be imperilled!"

WITHAM, ESSEX.—Destruction of the remnants of this priceless historic record continues. There will soon be little or nothing remaining of the burh of Edward the Elder.

In addition we have to report the destruction or mutilation of six tumuli or barrows in various parts of Wiltshire during the past twelve or eighteen months.

EXPLORATION. ALDEBURGH, SUFFOLK.—The raised ground or low mound on Barber's Point, long supposed to be the site of a settlement of the Roman period, has been partially explored by the Aldeburgh Literary Society, and has yielded "Samian" and other ware.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—Accumulated earth and rubbish have been removed from parts of the Brass Mount and the Cumberland Bastion of the Elizabethan walls, and further work is now in hand by the Berwick Historic Monuments Committee.

CADSTER, NEAR CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, DERBYSHIRE.—Mr. W. J. Andrew has conducted a slight examination of a stone-circle recently discovered by him, which discloses unusual features. The excavations were limited to a sectional trench two feet wide, and to removing the turf which covered some of the principal stones. His report will appear in "Memorials of Derbyshire," and detailed plans and particulars will be deposited with this Committee.

CAERWENT.—The principal work carried out upon the site of *Venta Silurum* during 1906 consisted of the excavation of a large house of the court-yard type in the land lately bought by Lord Tredegar. The interesting series of finds includes some bronze objects of greater artistic merit than usual.

CARNARVON.—Excavations in the progress of building operations are revealing further traces of the Roman station of *Segontium*.

COELBREN, SOUTH WALES.—Colonel W. Llewellyn Morgan's excavations of the Roman camp have disclosed evidence of a

remarkable use of timber in the construction of the rampart and berm, especially at the angles. where ballista and other heavy engines of war may have been placed. The shallow outer trenches seem to have been designed not so much as, in themselves, obstacles to hinder attack of the fortress as to provide cover for sharpened stakes of hard wood. Many of these have been discovered.

Corbridge-on-Tyne.—Extensive and systematic excavations have been made on the site of the Roman city of Corstopitum, revealing part of the plan of the town and unearthing interesting remains. The exploration has been conducted by the Northumberland County History Committee, under the supervision of Dr. Haverfield, Mr. C. L. Woolley and Mr. R. H. Forster.

Essex Red-hills.—A survey and excavations of several examples in the parish of Langenhoe were conducted in the autumn of 1906, resulting in the discovery of relics belonging to the late Celtic period. (See Bibliography.)

Forglen, Banffshire.—Mr. H. St. George Gray last year excavated the tumulus known as Rounie Law. A paper descriptive of the result will appear in the forthcoming volume of the Proceedings of the Soc. of Ants. of Scotland.

Glastonbury.—The final series of excavations of the Lake Village occupied seven weeks under the supervision of Mr. A. Bulleid and Mr. H. St. G. Gray.

Grimston, Norfolk.—The Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc. has excavated the site of a Roman Villa under the advice of Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A.

Kenderchurch, Herefordshire.—Some excavation of the mound on Little Howton Farm was carried on by Mr. T. G. Barnett in August, 1906, and will probably be continued this year.

Lansdown, Bath.—Further explorations of the site occupied by a Romano-British settlement have been conducted by Mr. T. S. Bush and others.

London.—In the course of excavation for the new Post Office buildings on the site of Christ's Hospital, portions of the wall of London have been found and many relics appertaining to Roman and later times were discovered. Numerous other excavations have yielded

important evidence and have been summarized by Mr. Philip Norman and Mr. Francis W. Reader. (See Bibliography.)

MANCHESTER.—Excavations have been made by the local branch of the Classical Association on a site in the centre of the city, enabling the explorers, under the guidance of Mr. F. A. Bruton, to fix the line of the western wall of the Roman station of *Mancunium*.

MANTON, near Marlborough.—In October last Mr. B. Howard Cunnington opened a barrow disclosing a skeleton and many valuable relics of the bronze age. (See Bibliography.)

MELANDRA, GLOSSOP.—Further investigations of this important Roman station have been carried on by Mr. F. A. Bruton and Mr. J. H. Hopkinson, with interesting results regarding the plan of the headquarters building. The excavations have been conducted on behalf of the Manchester and District Branch of the Classical Association.

MIDDLEHAM, YORKSHIRE.—The Roman Antiquities Committee for Yorkshire has cleared the foundations of the Roman building and made a plan of the lines of structure disclosed. Some exploration took place many years since. (See the Yorkshire Arch. Journal, Vol. VII, p. 459.)

NEWMARKET.—A tumulus of the Bronze age, on the hill above Newmarket Race-course, has been excavated by Professor T. McKenny Hughes.

NEWSTEAD, near Melrose.—Excavations have continued without intermission, revealing much important information as to the conditions of life within the walls of this Roman station.

PENYGORDDYN, DENBIGHSHIRE.—The exploration of this ancient stronghold has been continued by the Abergele Antiquarian Society, under the supervision of Mr. Willoughby Gardner.

PEVENSEY.—The area within the walls of this important Roman fortress has been partially excavated by a committee, of which Mr. L. F. Salzmann is the secretary. Full results of the exploration will be published shortly.

RIBCHESTER.—Mr. Thomas May writes,—"The principal results of the exploration recently directed by me in the centre of the well-known Roman fortification at Ribchester during two separate months, from

November 12, to December 13 of last year, and from April 8 to May 9 of this year were the uncovering of foundations and portions of the superstructure of the outer walls of the headquarter building (Praetorium, or perhaps more correctly Principia), for nearly their whole length upon the S.E. and S.W. sides as well as at the four corners, and here and there upon its other two sides."

SILCHESTER.—Excavations, confined to the grass field which occupies a considerable area near the middle of the Roman site, extended over six months, under the constant supervision of Mr. Mill Stephenson. It is hoped this year to bring to a conclusion the examination of the whole of the 100 acres within the town wall.

STOKE COURCY, SOMERSET.—Excavations of the Wick Barrow were carried on in April by Mr. H. St. G. Gray, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Whistler and by Mr. Albany Major, of the Viking Club. The barrow contained remains belonging to the bronze age.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD, F.S.A.,

Honorary Secretary of the Earthworks Committee,
Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, London, S.W.

CLASSIFICATION.

The following classification of defensive works is recommended by the Committee :—

A. Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, additionally defended by artificial works, usually known as promontory fortresses.

B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, *following the natural line of the hill.*

Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

C. Rectangular or other simple enclosures, including forts and towns of the Romano-British period.

D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling moat or fosse.

E. Fortified mounts, either artificial or partly natural, with traces of an attached court or bailey, or of two or more such courts.

F. Homestead moats, such as abound in some lowland districts, consisting of simple enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.

G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with outworks.

H. Ancient Village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.

X. Defensive works which fall under none of these headings.

Illustrations of typical forms of earthworks were published in the "Scheme for recording defensive earthworks and fortified enclosures," and in the Appendix. These will be sent on application to the Honorary Secretary.

PRICE (NON-MEMBERS) TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

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INCUMBENTS OF COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

(continued from page 164).

BRAMPTON (S. MARY).

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
	Osmund[1]			
	Theodore (or Thomas [2])			ex. 1232
1232	William son of Will. de Insula	Theodore, Rector	D	
1276	Peter de Lincumbe,[3] cap.	Mr. Galfrid Pollard, Preb. of B.	A.D	
1308	Elias Shordich	King, Ed. II.	G	
	Galfrid de Aylington			d. 1310
1310	Robert de Brampton	Master Bernard de Talar', Vicar-gen. of the Ven. Guiscard de le Breto, Preb. of B., and Archdeacon of Huntingdon	A	
1314	Robert de Clipton		A	d. 1349
1349	Radulph de Shirborne	Wm. de Gynewell, Can. of Linc. Preb. of B.	A	r. 1350
1350	John, son of Wm. de Ely de Byker	Roger Holm, Preb. of B.	A	r. 1361
1361	Radulph Botiler	David de Wollore, Preb. of B and Can. of Linc.	A	
1392	John Crystean	John Bottlesham, Preb. of B. and Can. of Linc.	A	d. 1398
1398	Roger at Chyrche de Teversham	,, ,,	A	
	Thomas Prestwold			r. 1410
1410	John Bayly[4]	John Marshall, Preb. of B. and Canon of Linc.	A	r. 1414
1414	Richard Knyght	,, ,,	A	ex. 1419
1419	Thomas Barker		A	
	William Wragby,[5] M.A.			r. 1476
1476	Ambrose Seryvan[6]	Tho. Downe, Preb. of B.	A	d. 1520
1520	William Hawkyns[7]	Tho. Randolf, ,,	A	
1554	Thomas Sysson		F	d. 1555
1555	John Dickinson	Christopher Rawlings	A	1582
1582	Robert Pulter,[8] B.A.	Edwd. Swindell, clerk, the advowson granted by Xper Rawlings to John Belley, having been assigned to him		d. 1603
1603	Wolstan Dixie[9]	Edward Jermyn	A	
	William Wells[10]			d. 1664

1. Osmund was Presbyter of B. sometime between 1147 and 1167, (Chron. Abb. Ram. p.308).
2. There is doubt whether a Thomas or a Theodore exchanged with Wm.
3. Also written Lintribe.
4. John Bayly is appointed to the Vicarage of Brampton, with the Chantry of Daggenhale.
5. The Vicarage was augmented in 1458, Wm. Wragby, or Wraby being Vicar.
6. Written also Strevan.
7. Wm. Hawkyns witnessed the will of Peter Handes, 11 May, 1549, but there is no record of his death or resignation.
8. R. Pulter was still Vicar, 28 July, 1585. (Hunts. Act Book, 1, 195).
9. Wollstan Dixie signed the Brampton Manuscripts 1626-7.
10. William Wells, whose name appears as Vicar, is mentioned as such in the Triers' Visitation circa 1650, and as 'a Preaching Minister, but is not so careful therein as he ought to be' I can find no mention of his appointment.

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1664	John Rowley	Wm. Wimper, Preb. of B.	A	d. 1688
1688	John Hutchinson, B.A.	John Hammond, Preb. of B.	A	c. 1692
1692	Richard Channon	,, ,,	A	d. 1701
1701	John Smith[1]	,, ,,	A	
1712	John Finch, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1736
1737	John Davies, M.A.	Geo. Reynolds, LL.D. Preb. of B.	A	r. 1743
1743	William Bunbury	,, ,,	A	d. 1754
1754	George Beaumont, LL.B.	,, ,,	A	
1755	Andrew Burnaby	Preb. of Brampton	A	c. 1770
1770	Jeremiah Taylor	John Gordon, Preb. of B.	A	d. 1779
1780	Leonard Towne, B.A.	Stephen Fytche	A	d. 1826
1826	John Vaux Moore, M.A.	Theodore Bonwens, Preb. of B.	A	c. 1844
1844	Thomas John Mackee, M.A.	,, ,,	C	d. 1870
	Vicar and Rector.			
1870	Herbert Bree,[2] M.A.			r. 1882
	Rector.			
1882	Henry Simcoe Budge, M.A.	Bishop of Ely		

BRINGTON (ALL SAINTS) WITH BYTHORNE (ST. LAWRENCE) AND OLD WESTON (ST. SWITHIN).

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1225	Richard Foliot, subd.	Ramsey Abbey	A & D	
	John de Crakehall			d. 1259
1259	William de Camerariis, subd.	Ramsey Abbey	A & D	d. 1272
1272	Richard Crotheman	,, ,,	A	
	William de Hamelton			d. 1289
1289	John de Clifford	Ramsey Abbey	A	1291
1291	John Maunsel[3]	,, ,,	A	
1316	Galfrid de Brampton		D	r. 1319
1319	William de Newark	Ramsey Abbey	A	d. 1340
1340	John de S. Paul	Ramsey Abbey	A	ex. 1346
1346	Adam de Carleton	,, ,,	A	d. 1348
1348	Roger de Ferour[4] de Bedford		A	1348
1349	Thomas de Keynes	King, Ramsey Abbey being vacant	A	r. 1353
1353	John de Stocton	Ramsey Abbey	A	d. 1360
1360	Gilbert de Stivecle	,, ,,	A	1360
1360	Richard Bydyk	,, ,,	A	ex. 1368
1368	Davide de Wollore	,, ,,	A	
1385	John Chitterne	King	G	
1386	John Winchelse	King	G	
	Richard Wayte			r. 1390
1390	Richard Moris	Ramsey Abbey	A	(d. 1396?)
1396	Radulph Renage	,, ,,		d. 1396
1396	Thomas Haxey		A	

1. John Smith was still Vicar, 1707-8.

2. Brampton was made a Rectory about 1875, during the Incumbency of the Rev. Herbert Bree, afterwards Bishop of Barbadoes.

3. On appointment of Jno. Maunsel, it is stated Living was vacant on account of John de Clifford's absence for 2 years. (A)

4. Was Executor of his predecessor's will. (Bishops' Memoranda).

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
	Henry Chicheley, [1]			r. 1410
1410	John Morhous, [1]	Lord Ferrars of Groby		d. 1420
1420	Benedictus Leyot, [1]			
	William Brewster[2]			c. 1461
1461	Peter Occulshagh	John Pulter and others	A	r. 1499
1499	Thomas Urmeston	Ramsey Abbey	A	d. 1504
1504	Robert Bekinsall	,, ,,	A	r. 1513
1513	Adam Bekonsaw[3]	,, ,,	A	
1551	Richard Smith	Ramsey Abbey	F	
1556	Edmund Aulebye,[4] M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1559
1559	William Downham	Queen Elizabeth	F	r. 1561
1561	Thomas Whithros, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1566
1566	John Bullingham, S.T.B.		F	d. 1581
1582	Ambrose Darrington, M.A.	Queen Elizabeth	F	d. 1599
1599	Tobias Blande, S.T.B.	,, ,,	A	d. 1601
1601	John Cookeson, B.A.	Thomas Ashton	A	d. 1625
1626	John Knight		F	d. 1629
1629	William Knight[5]			d. 1662
1663	Oliver Pocklington, S.T.P.	Thomas Wright, M.D.	A	d. 1666
1666	Abel Sheppard	Thomas Sheppard	A	
	Oliver Pocklington, M.D.[6]			d. 1681
1681	Thomas Arnold, LL.D.	John Pocklington, gen.	A	r. 1688
1688	Charles Pocklington, M.A.	,, ,,	A	dep. 1690
1690	Henry Lee, B.D.	,, ,, arm.	A	d. 1714
1714	William Parker, B.D.	Weyman Lee	A	d. 1755
1755	John Kippax, D.D.	Clare Coll., Camb.	A	d. 1777
1778	Charles Favell, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1807
1807	Henry Wastell, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1814
1814	Thomas Hurst, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1839
1839	Francis William Lodington, M.A.	,, ,,	C	d. 1857
1857	George Robert Tryon, M.A.	,, ,,	C	d. 1857
1857	John Bell, M.A.	,, ,,	C	d. 1883
1883	Thomas James Sanderson, M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1900
1900	John Mayhew Clarkson, M.A.	,, ,,		

BROUGHTON, (ALL SAINTS).[7]

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Adam de Fenton			d. 1266
1266	Ivo de S. Ives	Ramsey Abbey	A	d. 1290
1290	John de Sutton[8]	,, ,,	A	d. 1311
1311	William de Corton	,, ,,	A	r. 1316
1316	Henry de Denford	,, ,,	A	d. 1339

1. Very doubtful whether Chicheley, Morhous and Leyot were of Brington, Hunts., probably of Brington, Northants.

2. Will. Brewster is mentioned as Rector in the Pardon Rolls, 1452.

3. Adam Beckonsaw was Rector at Visitation 1543.

4. Edm. Aulebey's will was proved 23 Ap., 1559. Vice Chancellor's Court, Cambridge, Book II, folio 18.

5. Sequested to Joseph Coysh (circa 1645) Old Weston to John Robinson, Bythorne to Will. Rugby, See Lansd MS. 459.

6. Oliver Pocklington was Rector in 1668.

7. 4 Sept., 1387 given at Banbury. The dedication of the Church is changed, it used to be celebrated on the vigil of All Saints, now the commemoration is to be the day after All Souls. (Bishop's Memoranda, Lincoln).

8. John de Sutton was ordained priest after institution.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1339	Nicolas de Kersyngton	Ramsey Abbey	A	
1342	John Horston, cap.	King for Ramsey Abbey	G	r. 1349
1349	William de Bukyngham	Ramsey Abbey	A	
	Henry atte Wode			ex. 1363
1363	Thomas Cook	Ramsey Abbey	A	r. 1368
1368	Robert de Lynlye or Hinkle	Ramsey Abbey		r. 1370
1370	Thomas Kymble	,, ,,	A	ex. 1377
1377	John Amy		A	
1421	Simon Dalling	Ramsey Abbey	A	r. 1423
1423	Robert Sutton	,, ,,	A	
	Thomas Pulter			r. 1424
1424	John Tychmarsh	Ramsey Abbey	A	r. 1440
1440	Thomas Phillips	,, ,,	A	
	Henry Symond			d. 1469
1469	Thomas Alwyn	Ramsey Abbey	A	r. 1474
1474	John Hervy	,, ,,	A	d. 1500
1500	John Galion	,, ,,	A	d. 1520
1520	Henry Newell	,, ,,	A	d. 1540
1540	Hugo Oliver	Richard Cromwell	A	d. 1556
1556	John Bridgewater, M.A.	Wm. and John Phillips	A	
1574	Thomas Younge, M.A.[1]		F	d. 1601
1601	Nathaniel Keymis, S.T.B.[2]	Oliver William (alias Cromwell)	A	d. 1623
1623	Anthony Godfrey, M.A.[3]		C	d. 1668
1668	Robert Hodson, M.A.	Rob. and John Christmas	A	d. 1680
1680	Benjamin Hodson, M.A.	Rob. Hobson and John Christmas, jun.	A	d. 1697
1697	John Mathews, M.A.	Stephen and Hen. Whitebread	A	r. 1713
1713	Robert Hodson	Hen. Whitebread of Carrington	A	d. 1774
1775	Richard Oakley, M.A.	Ri. Oakley, himself	C	d. 1784
1784	Robert Pointer, M.A.	Hen. Pointer Standley, for this turn	A	c. 1797
1797	Thomas Johnston, M.A.	James Pointer, Bucklersbury, for this turn	A	r. 1838
1838	George Johnston, M.A.	The previous Rector, T. J. of Grantham	A	d. 1886
1886	George Thomson Johnston, M.A.	Exec. of late Rector		r. 1899
1900	Henry Pellew Douglas Pinhey, B.A.	T. Beecham, Esq.		

BUCKDEN (S. MARY.)

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1217	William de Bugden, cap.		D	
	Henry			
1276	John de Undel	John de Wydenton (Preb.)	A & D	r. 1299
1299	Richard de Tyngehirst	Walter de Wutton (or Sutton), (Preb.)	A	d. 1304
1304	William dictus le Blunt de Newport Pagnell	The Abbot of Barling	A	ex. 1321
1321	Reynerus de Brampton	James de Berkeley, (Preb).	A	r. 1333

1. Tho. Young, S.T.B. in Visitation in Lambeth Palace Library. xii. 2. cir. 1584.
2. N. Keymis was buried at Creke, Northants, 13 Jan., 1622-23.
3. Buried at Somersham, 1668.

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1333	Simon Ediburn	Hugo de Walmeford, Can. of Linc.	A	r. 1340
1340	John de Herdeby	,, ,,	A	d. 1349
1349	John Florie de Tyepho	Lau. Faustolf, Can. of Linc.	A	d. 1351
1351	William Duty de Brampton	Lau. Faustolf, jun. for Master Tho. F., Preb. of B.	A	ex. 1357
1357	Walter Jakes or Jekys		A	ex. 1371
1371	John Toby		A	d. 1411
1411	Robert Parsone	Rob. Trays, Preb. of B.	A	
	Robert Fenton			d. 1449
1449	Thomas Michell	Wm. Alnewyk, Preb. of B.	A	d. 1458
1458	Richard Curson alias Elsham	,, ,,	A	d. 1485
1485	Godfrid Phelip	Wm. Pedwell, Preb. of B.	A	d. 1506
1506	Thomas Sampye	Simon Stalworth, Preb. of B.	A	r. 1508
1508	Thomas Hewett	,, ,,	A	d. 1514
1514	Hugo Corren	Oliver Corren, Preb. of B.	A	d. 1529
1530	Richard Corren, S.T.B.	,, ,,	A	r. 1531
1531	Henry White,[1] M.A.	,, ,,	A	
1552	Thomas Damatte		F	
1554	Philip de Rus	Clement Parrette, M.A.	A	
1556	Robert Taylor	,, ,,	A	d. 1558
1558	Robert Neelson	King Philip and Queen Mary	A	d. 1559
1562	William Ambre	Clement Parrott		c. 1571
1571	Nicholas Blinckarne	,, ,,		
1585	William Smyth, D.C.L.	Queen by lapse		
1591	Rob. Hassell[2]		C	
1627	Christopher Pasley	Bishop of Linc., by lapse	C	c. 1627
1628	Nathaniel Tompkins	Richard Owen for this turn	C	
1632	Jacobes Brookes, S.T.B.	Ri. Owen of Buckden, the advowson being granted to him by Owen Gwynne, S.T.B.	C	
1635	William Lloyd, M.A.	Bishop of Linc. by lapse	C	
1641	Richard Brearcliffe (Carter ?)[3]		C	
1661	Giles Waring, M.A.	Geo. Gisbie, Preb. of Buckden	A	c. 1664
1664	John Manton, M.A.	Bishop of Linc. by lapse	A	c. 1669
1669	Robert Yarway, B.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1672
1672	Thomas Thorowgood	Edward Holland, Preb. of B.	A	c. 1674
1674	Peter Emerson	,, ,,	C	c. 1682
1682	Francis Gibson	,, ,,	A	r. 1687
1687	Samuel Whitworth, M.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1691
1691	Samuel Newbery, B.A.	Bishop of Lincoln, by lapse	A	c. 1713
1713	Alexander Burrell	,, ,,	A	c. 1720
1720	Edward Cobden		A	c. 1727
1727	Thomas Gery, M.A.	Bishop of Lincoln	A	d. 1737
1743	Herbert Wakeman[4]		A	d. 1773
1773	John Searle, B.A.	Bishop of Linc.	A	d. 1779

1. Hen. White was still Vicar, 1544.

2. From a MSS belonging to Lord de Ramsey it would appear Rob. Hassell was Vicar, 1587, possibly he vacated the Living by accepting another and was reappointed to Buckden, 1591.

3. Mr. Carter a preaching minister is said to be Vicar at the Triers Visitation, 1650 or 51, see Landsdown MSS., 459.

4. From 1737-43, the Living was held by Wm. Whitworth as sequestrator, there was no Vicar.

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1779	Edward Bowerbank, B.D.	Bishop of Linc.	A	c. 1790
1790	George Moore	,, ,,	A	c. 1790
1790	Jacob Mountain, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1794
1794	Edward Maltby, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1831
1831	John Standley	,, ,,	A	c. 1839
1839	Henry Francis Sidebotham, M.A.	,, ,,	C	r. 1850
1850	Daniel Haigh, M.A.	,, ,,	C	d. 1875
1875	Timothy Jones, M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1875
1875	Henry Meux Roxby, M.A.	Bishop of Peterboro		d. 1900
1901	William Hodgson Deane, M.A.	,, ,,		

BUCKWORTH (ALL SAINTS).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	John de Heyles was Rector in 1218 and in 1226	Alice Countess Augi	A	
1245	Galfrid de Northampton	Simon, son of Richard	A	d. 1268
1268	Simon, son of Simon	Lady Agnes, Lady of Buckworth	A	d. 1278
1278	John, son of Simon de Dunmawe	Simon de Buckworth, his father	A	
	Roger (de Heyles)[1]			d. 1305
1305	John de Bradfeld	Richard, son of Simon, knight	A	
1313	William de Weldon			
	John de Pansale			d. 1337
1337	John de Dodeford	Lord John Mauduit, knight		
	Hugo ffranklyn[2]			r. 1344
1344	Robert de Hallyng[3]	Peter de gildesburgh, Canon of Lincoln	A	
1344	John de Bradford	King for John Mauduit de Warmynster		r. 1363
1363	William Payn	Jno. Mauduit, Lord of Warmynster	A	d. 1382
1382	Henry Bolymer	Henry Grene, Kt.	A	
1389	John Mychell	Henry Grene, Kt.	A	r. 1391
1391	William de St. Germans	Henry Greene, Kt.	A	d. 1415
1415	John Smyth	Radulphus Grene	A	
	John Polebrook			d. 1434
1434	William Norton	Simon ffilbrygge, Kt.	A	d. 1451
1451	Robert Partyngton	Katherine, Lady de ffilbrigge, late the wife of Radulph Grene	A	
1453	Thomas Quidenham	Kath. ffilbrigge, Lady of ffilbrigge	A	
	Edward Shuldham			r. 1479
1479	Thomas Stok	Wm. Witulbury and Ri. Welby	A	d. 1495
1495	John Cade			d. 1542

1. A note to the following effect has been sent to me 'The Bishop had instituted Roger de Heyles by authority of the Council, John de Bradfield was presented by Ri. son of Simon. Alice Countess Augi admitted the right of patronage of Simon, son of Richard, who had made good his claim against John de Calceto.'

2. Doubtful whether ffranklin and Halling were Rectors of Buckworth, Hunts.

3. Living was in sequestration in 1604. A.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1542	Huannus Quicke (Still Rector 1559)	John Mordaunt and Elizabeth his wife	A	
*1572	John Aryan or Orient			d. 1583
1583	John Cookson (Still Rector 1597)	Ludovic Mordaunt, Kt., Lord Mordaunt	F	
1603	Richard Perce or Pearse	Tho. Hetley and Wm. Walden	A	c. 1608
1608	Robert Burrell[1]	Lord Gervase Clifton and Wm. Walden	A	
1658	William Downe or Donne		F	dep. 1662
1663	John Robinson, M.A.	Charles and Livinia, Duke and Duchess of Richmond	A	d. 1681
1681	Henry Maurice, M.A.	Edwd. Backwill	A	d. 1699
1699	Mathew Goodwin, M.A.	Tho. Browne in trust for Chas. Duncan	A	d. 1735
1735	Charles Jenner, M.A.	Anthony Duncombe of Barford, Wilts.	A	d. 1770
1770	Thomas Comber, LL.D.	Tho. Duncombe of Duncombe Park, Yorks.	A	d. 1778
1778	Henry Eyre, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1798
1799	Thomas Stephen Atwood, M.A.	Rob. Eden Duncombe	A	d. 1826
1827	Robert Greville, LL.B and M.A.	Rob. Eden Duncombe Shafto	A	d. 1830
1830	Thomas Richard Shepperdson, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1831
1831	John Duncombe Shafto, B.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1840
1840	Slingsby Duncombe Shafto	,, ,,	C	d. 1847
1848	Arthur Duncombe Shafto, B.A.	Rob. Duncombe Shafto	C	ex. 1854
1854	John Duncombe Shafto, M.A.	Trustees of the late Rob. Duncombe Shafto	C	d. 1864
1864	The Hon. Hugh Wynne Lloyd-Mostyn, M.A.	J. Majendie, Esq. and Rev. Lionel Majendie		

BURY[2]. (HOLY CROSS).

	Perpetual Curates.	Patrons.	
1558	Robert Hutchinson[3]		d. 1596
	Robert Braye[4]		d. 1618
	Thomas Alcoke[5]		
	Robert Gunnile[6]		d. 1620
	John Higby[7]		d. 1633
1633	Thomas Essex[8]		1635
1636	Robert Sacker		1639
1640	Thomas Essex[8]		

* As early as 1572.

1. Mr. Rob. Burrell is mentioned as Rector in Triers' Visitation.

2. Bury being a Curacy belonging to Ramsey Abbey, the Curate was appointed without any reference to the Bishop, and the Successors of the Abbot claimed the same right. Hence notes of Institutions of Incumbents of Bury are not to be found at Lincoln till 1803.

3. R. Hutchinson witnesses a will in 1558.

4. Rob. Bray seems to have acted as Curate from 1584, buried at Bury, 7, May, 1618.

5. T. Alcock sign transcripts 1619.

6. Rob. Gunnille was Minister in 1620, but died that year.

7. John Higby was Minister in 1624, buried at Bury, 22 Aug., 1633.

8. Tho. Essex still at Bury, 17 July, 1651.

	Perpetual Curates.	Patrons.		
1680	John Paige[1]			1692
1692	Fleetwood Neville			
1695	William Torkington[2]			
1699	Thomas Pike			1707
1707	John Pike[3]			d. 1749
1750	James Favell			1751
1751	Favell Hopkins			1788
1788	Thomas Whiston			1792
1792	Thomas Whiston, M.A.			d. 1803
1803	Thomas Lewis Jones	George Maule	A	d. 1848
	Curate and Rector.			
1848	Andrew Reid Pain,[4] B.A.	Lady O. B. Sparrow		d. 1888
	Rectors.			
1889	John Brooke Pattrick, M.A.	Duke of Manchester		r. 1893
1893	Arthur Goldring, M.A.	,, ,,		r. 1897
1897	Alan Charles Thomas James, M.A.	,, ,,		

CALDECOT.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1217	Stephen de Holewell[5] (or Radewell)	John de Radwell as guardian of the Manor	D	
	Adam de Esseby			r. 1239
1239	William de Staunford	Hugo de Pateshull as guardian of the lands of Tho. de Lindesle	A & D	r. 1268
1268	Thomas de Wymundham	Robert de Bruce, Kt.	A & D	r. 1308
1308	Thomas de Southwark	The King (Robert Bruce[6] being a rebel)	A	d. 1333
1333	Alan de Killum	The King	A	r. 1342
1342	Galfrid de Killum	,, ,,	A	r. 1346
1346	Robert de Killum		A	r. 1347
1347	Walter de Walkyngton de Killum	The King as guardian of the heirs of Edmund Deek of Cambridge	A	d. 1351
1351	John de Maydenbury	John, Duke of Kent	A	r. 1352
1352	Bernard Cox de Guilford			
	Thomas			r. 1361
1361	John de Middleton	The King	A	
	Robert Ely de Kermington			ex. 1392
1392	Stephen Cartewright	London Register		

1. John Paige signs transcripts 1680—1692.
2. William Torkington was Minister in 1695.
3. Sir John Bernard was patron in 1742. (Ecton's Thesaurus).
4. The Living was designated a Rectory about 1868.

The Church of Hethmangrove (which is now united to Bury) was dedicated to S. Mary.

5. Possibly of Caldecot, Herts.
6. 'Robert le Brus died in 32, Edward I., seized of this Manor of Caldecote with ye advowson' 'of ye Churche, leaving Robert Brus his brother (yn Earl of Carrick in Scotland) his Heir.'
'In 1, Ed. III , Edm. of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, obtained a grant of certain Lands here ; and' 'he died seized (in 4, Ed. III.), of this Manor and ye farme of 50li per an : payable by the Abbot' 'of Ramsey for ye fairs at St. Ives.'
'And his son, John, Earl of Kent, died in 26, Ed. III., seized of the Manor, whereupon Joan his' 'sister, then ye wife of Sir Tho. Holand, Kt., was found to be's next heir, which Joane (Princess' 'of Wales, dr. of Edm. Plantagenet, E. of Kent) died anno 9, R II., seized in her demesne, or' 'of fee, of this Manor of Caldecot.' (Lansd MS., 921).
'Tho de Southwark, accolite presented by the most Excellent Lord Edward by the grace of' 'God, King of England by reason of the lands and tenements of Lord Robert Brus an enemy' 'and rebel being in his (the King's) hands.' (A).
It is interesting to find the Manor of Caldecot was owned by the Scottish King, Robert Bruce ; the property came to that family through a daughter of Waltheof—who was Countess of Huntingdon and married Prince David, the son of Malcolm, King of Scotland. (Editor).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Tho. Audemer			ex. 1403
1403	Walter Polyt		A	ex. 1403
1403	Wm. Hedwyn		A	
1404	John Annesly[1]	Joanna, Countess of Kent	A	d. 1404
1421	Robert Stok	Lady Joanna, Countess of Kent	A	r. 1422
1422	Nicholas Northgate	Joanna, Countess of Kent, Lady of Wake	A	
	Tho. Clerke			d. 1476
1476	John Furneys	King	G	
	William Ode			d. 1493
1493	John Smyth	Bishop by lapse	A	
				d. 1508
1508	William Newton	Bishop by lapse	A	
	William Smythe*			
	Thomas Paynter			d. 1524
1524	Christopher Sympson, M.A.	Tho. Darcy, Kt., in right of his wife, Edith Nevill	A	d. 1557
1557	John Maryatt	Edward Montague	A	
1563	Nicholas Hall		F	d. 1578
1578	John Hunt	Edward Montague	F	
1610	Phillip Jacobs		C	
1612	Nathaniel Wiborne, S.T.B.		C	
1613	William Warren	Martin Warren, clerk	F	
1614	Thomas Walker		C	
1617	Stephen Newcome		F	d. 1642
1642	John Ambrose		F	
1645	Robert Newcome		F	
1657	David Soame		F	c. 1662
1662	Robert Newcome, M.A.	Robert Williamson, clerk	F	d. 1680
1680	John Newcome, M.A.	Richard Newcome, ,,	A	d. 1688
1688	Richard Newcome, M.A.	Robert Newcome, jun.	A	c. 1698
1699	Robert Newcome, B.A.	Robert Newcome of Peterboro, Merchant, and Stephen Newcome of Wimington, Beds., gent.	A	d. 1744
1744	William Wilson	Ri. Edwards, S. Addenbrook and Ch., Bletso	A	
1744	George Wilson	Ri. Edwards, Esq., and Ch., Bletso		d. 1770
1770	William Wilson, B.A.	John Norton of Waternewton	A	d. 1774
1774	Thomas Grene, M.A.	William Wilson, a minor and James Bedell of Puxley, Kent, his trustee	A	d. 1690
1790	Robert Pointer, M.A.	Rob. Rowley, surgeon, and Eliz. his wife of Southwark, Surrey, in right of the said Eliz. for this turn only	A	d. 1791
1791	William Kirkby, M.A.	Ann Wilson of Great Russell St.	A	d. 1812
1812	Thomas Edwards, M.A.	James Kelsall of Chester, under the will of Wm. Kirkby	A	r. 1814
1814	Ottiwell Tennant, M.A.	Edward Tennant of Bolton Court, Yorks.	A	r. 1821

1. William Turrold, prob. Rector, 1405.

* Wm. Smyth, Rector of Caldecot, signed will of Tho. Goslyn of G. Catworth, 1505, and he was also Rector in 1519.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1822	John Warren	John Warren, Dean of Bangor	A	d. 1852
1852	John Darley, M.A.	William Wells, Esq.		r. 1859
1859	Edward Bradley, B.A.	,, ,,		r. 1871
1871	Henry Morland Wells, B.A.			r. 1875
1875	John William Boyd, M.A.			r. 1879
1879	David Reginald Whitelaw			r. 1893
1893	Matthew Charles Whitelaw	Lord de Ramsey		

GREAT CATWORTH.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1239	Roger de Stapleford	Thomas de Bekering	A & D	
	Roger de Ravelingham			d. 1275
1275	Jacobus de Bekering,[1] subd.	Lady Maria de Bekering	A & D	
1278	Jacobus de Bekering[2]	Lady Maria de Bekering his mother	A	
1289	William de Holecote		Harl	d. 1309
1309	Richarde de Bray (Gray ?)	Lord Tho. de Bekering, Kt.	,,	dim 1317
1317	Robert de Pameton or Paunton	Thomas de Bekering, Kt.	A & D	d. 1349
1349	Simon de Rous	Thomas de Bekering	A	d. 1361
1361	Thomas Warde de Layton	John ,, ,,	A	
1400	Henry de Eykering, cap.	Thomas de Bekering	A	r. 1408
1408	John Bokyngham, cap.	Thomas Bekeryng	A	ex. 1422
1422	William Bokyngham	,, ,,	A	
	John Markby			d. 1433
1433	Thomas Philypp	Thomas Rempston, Kt.	A & D	
1440	John Leyk	Gyles Daubeney, Wm. Plumpton, and John Pygotte	A	d. 1455
1456	Richard Bekyngham	Thomas Rympstone, Kt.	A & D	d. 1457
1457	Thomas Bradeley	,, Rempston ,,	A	
	William Rawlyns			r. 1473
1473	John Kyng	Richard Byngham	A	d. 1490
1490	William Barbor, alias Smyth	Thomas Cheyne, Kt.	A	d. 1528
1528	Benedictus Mulshoo	Tho. Lord Harowden and Eliz. his wife	A	d. 1546
1546	William Alcoke	Rob. Tyrrwhyt, jun., Kt.	A	d. 1558
1559	John Redman	Rob. Tyrrwhyt, Kt., the advowson being granted to him by William Vause, Lord of Harrowden	A	
1559	Anthony Redshaw		F	
1564	William Wilson		F	d. 1575
1575	John Alword, B.A.	Ri. Tremell by permission of Wm. Vaux, Lord of Harrowden, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal (lapse)	F	d. 1603

1. Bekering, Wekering and Bokerigg are all variations of the same name.

2. Appointed de novo, 1279, (Living having been declared vacant by the Council), on Presentation of Maria de B. his mother.

The Lincoln Register gives Tho. Banister, M.A as appointed by the Bishop, (lapse) 1597, but the letters of administration of J. Alword, Rector of G. Catworth were granted. May, 1603, so it may be taken as certain that Banister's nomination did not take effect, Lansd. M.S. 445 also gives Thobie Blend, S.T.B., presented 1595.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1603	John Wybarne	Tho. Eakyns, yeoman	A	1634
1635	William Berridge, M.A.	Wm. Berridge, granted to him by Tho. Eakyns for this turn	C	d. 1637
1638	Anthony Acrod		F	dep. 1643
1643	Ferdinando Poole*			
(1660?)	Stephen Anderson			d. 1703
1704	George Freeman, S.T.B.	Brasenose Coll., Ox.	C	(1706?)
1707	William Bunbury, B.D.	,, ,,	A	d. 1749
1749	James Crowther	,, ,,	A	d. 1755
1755	Matthew Maddock, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1788
1788	Thomas Evanson, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1835
1835	Richard Latham	,, ,,	A	d. 1872
1873	Herbert Boyne Lavallin Puxley, M.A.	,, ,,		r. 1875
1875	Edward Lavallin Puxley, M.A.	,, ,,		ex. 1890
1890	William Woodward	,, ,,		

CHESTERTON.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1217	Master Paulinus	Priory de Cruce Roheis (Royston)	D	
1238	John		A	
	Richard de Stanford			d. 1290
1290	Henry de Morden	Prior and Convent of Cruceroys	A	
1317	Roger de Nassington	Prior and C. de Cruce Rcheis	D	
	William de Hardeshall			r. 1339
1340	Peter de Kelleseye	King Ed. III., Priory of Royston, void	G	
1343	Gilbert Fitz Richard[1]	King Ed. III.		
	William de Ardaun			
	Geoffrey Andrew			r. 1368
1368	William Burwell		A	
	Richard de Gretton			ex. 1390
1390	Thomas de Ball		A	
1397	John Bremore		G	
	Thomas Brake			d. 1431
1431	Richard Whyte	P. & C. de Cruce Roheis	A	
	John Whyte			d. 1484
1484	William Davys	Royston Priory	A	r. 1496
1496	John Wilbaston	,, ,,	A	d. 1500
1500	John Browne	Priory of S. John Bap. and S. Tho., Royston	A	d. 1543
1543	Seth Halywell	Hen. Pygott, Abyngton, Cambs., this turn	A	d. 1557
1557	Randulph Woodward			r. 1557
1557	Emery Tuckfielde	Edwd. North, Kirtling and Raunlph Woodward	A	
1562	Anthony Bartholomew		F	d. 1580
1580	Baldwin Esdaile, S.T.B.	Rob. Bevill	F	(r. 1588?)
1588	William Acrod	,, ,, armigier	F	d. 1629
1629	John Clement, M.A.	,, ,, knight	C	
(1640?)	Jeffery Hawkins,[2] M.A.			dep. 1641

* Mr. Ferdinando Poole was appointed on the deprivation of Acrod. Probably Stephen Anderson was appointed at the Restoration, 1660, he signs accounts in 1660-61 and 63.

1. Patent Rolls, 7 May, 1343, give the name of the Incumbent as Gilbert, son of Richard de Ivyngham.

2. Walker's Sufferings of Clergy mentions Geof. Hawkins as deprived.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1660	Eusebius Hunt, M.A.	John Hewitt, Baronet	A	d. 1696
1696	Nicholas Addenbrook, M.A.	John Driden	A	d. 1731
1731	John Old, M.A.	Robert Pigott, Chetwin Salop	A	d. 1753
1753	Edward Morgan	Robert Pigott	A	d. 1755
1755	Robert Tench, M.A.		A	d. 1786
1786	John Fowke, LL.D.	Sam Gist and Tho. Rider	A	d. 1813
1813	Septimus Courtney, M.A.	Earl of Aboyne	A	r. 1819
1819	The Hon. Geo. Gordon, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1863
1863	Charles John Rashleige Cooke, M.A.	Marquis of Huntley		r. 1877
1877	Charles Hunter Gandy, M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1899
1899	Montague Frederic Alderson,[1] M.A.	,, ,,		c. 1908
1908	Alan Chaplin, M.A.	,, ,,		

CONINGTON.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Leonarde de Reat[2]		A	
	Roger de Garland			d. 1267
1267	Adam de Kirkecudbright	Lord Ri. de Brus of Conington	A	
	Robert de Scarthbury			r. 1301
1301	Robert de Say	Rob. de Brus as guardian of the lands of the late Bernard de Brus	A	d. 1310
1310	Robert de Bruys	Bernarde de Bruys, Kt.	A	d. 1328
1328	Nicholas de Conington	,, ,,	A	d. 1331
1331	Robert de Wollee[3]	Agneta de Deen		d. 1334
1334	William de Islep[4]	John de Deen, Knight	A	
	William Bellak			d. 1368
1368	Alexander de Southo	Robert de Lovetot	A	d. 1370
1370	John de Haldenby	Nicholas Grene	A	d. 1389
1389	William Lovetote	Robert Lovetote	A	r. 1395
1395	John Whytby		A	ex. 1399
1399	Thomas Byshope	John Styvecle	A	r. 1400
1400	Robert Archer	Johanna, widow of Ni. Grene	A	1401
1401	Thomas Byshope	The guardian of Ro. Wesenham	A	d. 1412
1412	William Maydewell or Islep	Johanna, widow of Ni. Grene of Exton	A	r. 1420
1420	John Eston	Thomas Bevyl and others	A	d. 1422
1422	Gyles Chaunceys	Thomas Colepepyr	A	d. 1456

1. Living vacant, Rev. M. F. Alderson having been appointed to Lutterworth, and Rev. Alan Chaplin, M.A., nominated to Chesterton.

2. In 1239 Leonard de Reat, R. of Conington petitioned Master Hen. de Accolt, Canon of Lincoln to grant the Living of Kingeton to Roger de Aylington; so he must have been R. of Conington as early as 1239, and apparently as late as 1253, for in that year Cardinal Leonard, R. of Conington appointed the Abbot of Sawtry his Proctor.

3. In 1331 the patronage of the Living was in dispute. At an Inquisition Agneta the wife of Bernard Bruce was acknowledged Patron since then she had married John de Deen but still claimed the Patronage of the Living, nominating Robert de Wollee, the King nominating Galfrid de Cotes, but the Justices in Banco decided against him. The patronage was again disputed in 1412, when Tho. Wesyngham nominated Tho. Ryngstede, Johanna Grene won the case.

4. In Patent Rolls, 12, Sept., 1338 license is granted to Simon de Drayton to grant the Manor of Drayton to Will. de Islep, parson of Conington and John de Lyngestede, parson of Craneford. This proves that Will. de Islep is still Rector in 1338.

The Will of Hen. Glover, Rector of Conington, was proved 26th Jan. 1657-8. P.C.C. 37, Wootton.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1660	Eusebius Hunt, M.A.	John Hewitt, Baronet	A	d. 1696
1696	Nicholas Addenbrook, M.A.	John Driden	A	d. 1731
1731	John Old, M.A.	Robert Pigott, Chetwin Salop	A	d. 1753
1753	Edward Morgan	Robert Pigott	A	d. 1755
1755	Robert Tench, M.A.		A	d. 1786
1786	John Fowke, LL.D.	Sam Gist and Tho. Rider	A	d. 1813
1813	Septimus Courtney, M.A.	Earl of Aboyne	A	r. 1819
1819	The Hon. Geo. Gordon, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1863
1863	Charles John Rashleige Cooke, M.A.	Marquis of Huntley		r. 1877
1877	Charles Hunter Gandy, M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1899
1899	Montague Frederic Alderson,[1] M.A.	,, ,,		c. 1908
1908	Alan Chaplin, M.A.	,, ,,		

1310	Robert de Bruys	Bernarde de Bruys, Kt.	A	d. 1328
1328	Nicholas de Conington	,, ,,	A	d. 1331
1331	Robert de Wollee[3]	Agneta de Deen		d. 1334
1334	William de Islep[4]	John de Deen, Knight	A	
	William Bellak			d. 1368
1368	Alexander de Southo	Robert de Lovetot	A	d. 1370
1370	John de Haldenby	Nicholas Grene	A	d. 1389
1389	William Lovetote	Robert Lovetote	A	r. 1395
1395	John Whytby		A	ex. 1399
1399	Thomas Byshope	John Styvecle	A	r. 1400
1400	Robert Archer	Johanna, widow of Ni. Grene	A	1401
1401	Thomas Byshope	The guardian of Ro. Wesenham	A	d. 1412
1412	William Maydewell or Islep	Johanna, widow of Ni. Grene of Exton	A	r. 1420
1420	John Eston	Thomas Bevyl and others	A	d. 1422
1422	Gyles Chaunceys	Thomas Colepepyr	A	d. 1456

1. Living vacant, Rev. M. F. Alderson having been appointed to Lutterworth, and Rev. Alan Chaplin, M.A., nominated to Chesterton.

2. In 1239 Leonard de Reat, R. of Conington petitioned Master Hen. de Accolt, Canon of Lincoln to grant the Living of Kingeton to Roger de Aylington; so he must have been R. of Conington as early as 1239, and apparently as late as 1253, for in that year Cardinal Leonard, R. of Conington appointed the Abbot of Sawtry his Proctor.

3. In 1331 the patronage of the Living was in dispute. At an Inquisition Agneta the wife of Bernard Bruce was acknowledged Patron since then she had married John de Deen but still claimed the Patronage of the Living, nominating Robert de Wollee, the King nominating Galfrid de Cotes, but the Justices in Banco decided against him. The patronage was again disputed in 1412, when Tho. Wesyngham nominated Tho. Ryngstede, Johanna Grene won the case.

4. In Patent Rolls, 12, Sept., 1338 license is granted to Simon de Drayton to grant the Manor of Drayton to Will. de Islep, parson of Conington and John de Lyngestede, parson of Craneford. This proves that Will. de Islep is still Rector in 1338.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1456	Edmund Dobyn	Thomas Wesenham	A	d. 1479
1479	John Whitfeld	Brian Talbot in right of his wife Catharine, Daughter of John Colpepyr	A	d. 1480
1480	Thomas Chapman[1]	Thomas Coton	A	
	Edward Staples			r. 1527
1528	Roger Dyngley, D.D.	Edw. Forest, guardian of the son of Tho. Cotton	A	d. 1539
1539	William Wright	Bishop by lapse	A	
1564	Richard Cotton		F	d. 1572
1572	William Roo,[2] M.A.	James Harrington, knight	A	d. 1603
1603	Henry Williamson, S.T.B.	Robert Cotton, Kt.	A	d. 1614
1614	John Watts	Robert Cotton, Kt. and Bart.	C	
1656	Henry Williamson, M.A.		F	d. 1667
1667	Robert Williamson, M A.	John Coton, Bart.	A	d. 1669
1670	Henry Harris, B.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1699
1699	Thomas Dod, B.A.	,, of Stratton in the parish of Biggleswade	A	d. 1754
1754	James Orem	Sir John Heathcote, Bart.	A	d. 1769
1771	Paulin Phelips	John Heathcote, Esq.	A	d. 1781
1782	Stephen White, LL.D.	,, ,,	A	d. 1824
1824	Joseph Proctor, D.D.	,, ,,	A	r. 1835
1835	George Heathcote, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1884
1884	Roderick Charles MacLeod, B.A.	J. M. Heathcote, Esq.		ex. 1886
1886	Henry Herbert Wyatt, M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1902
1902	Henry Warren Forbes, M.A.	,, ,,		c. 1908
1908	St. John Wayne, M.A.[3]	,, ,,		

COPPINGFORD (ALL HALOWES).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1235	Walter Costentin	Simon Costentin	A	d. 1247
1247	John Copmanford	Simon, Lord of Copmanford	A	
1251	Robert de Swafham	Simon de Copmanford, Knight	A & D	
1273	Richard de Nauntes	(. . .) Le Warse	A	
	Radulph			d. 1314
1314	Galfride de Kynsedele	Walter de Veysi	A	d. 1348
1348	John de Depyng	Ri. de Eye, (Veysi ?) Lord of Copmanford and Mary his wife	A	d. 1352
1352	John Russel de Catworth Magna	William de Veysi of Hemel Hempstead	A	d. 1378
1378	Thomas Bisshop	Robert Stokes, Knight	A	r. 1398
1398	John Heron	Eudo la Zouche	A	r. 1416
1416	William Supplet		A	ex. 1423
1423	Henry Bilburgh		A	
	William Greenacre			d. 1434
1434	Richard Rogers	Thomas Beyvill	A	
1465	William Sherard[4]	Richard Sapcote	A	d. 1482

1. Feb. 15, 1486-7, Tho. Chapman, R. of Conington, witnessed the will of Eliz. Rooper of Yaxley.

2. Lansd. 445 gives Tho. Crosse, M.A. nominated to Conington by the Keeper of the Great Seal, Living vacant by lapse. This seems impossible as W. Roo, Rector, was buried at Conington, 10 Ap., 1603. (Editor).

3. Rev. St. J. Wayne, M.A., V. of Wilburton has been nominated as Rector of Conington.

4. From William Sherard (1465) onwards all the Rectors are of Coppingford and Upton.

	Rectors.	Patrons		
1482	Thomas Freston	John Sapcote	A	r. 1496
1496	Jacobus Willson	,, ,,	A	r. 1513
1513	William Hakkyng	Richard ,,	A	r. 1516
1516	Richard Parkar	,, ,,	A	d. 1534
1534	John Parker	Thomas Fitzhugh and Ri. Sapcote, Knight	A	d. 1542
1542	Edward Longland	Tho. Dyckills of Sautre by permission of Ri. Sapcote Kt. of Elton	A	
1549	William Slokwith			d. 1557
1557	John Watson	Edward (blank) Exec. of will of Hen. Sapcote	A	
1561	Richard Moore			
1587	Edward Jermyn, S.T.P.		F	
1592	William Scott	Rob. Sapcot, arm.	F	
1633	Percius Becke, M.A.	Barbara Wells of Stoke Doyle for this turn	C	
1673	Knightley Holland, M.A.	Edward Montague		c. 1677
1677	Thomas Wright, M.A.	Lord Ed. Montague of Boughton	A	
1704	George Adams, B.A.	Ralph, Earl of Montague	C	d. 1724
1724	Samuel Montague, M.A.	Duke of Montague	A	
1748	William Walton, M.D.	John, Duke of Montague		d. 1789
1789	Thomas Stafford, B.A.	Earl of Beaulieu and Duke of Montague	A	d. 1797
1797	John Warren, M.A.	Earl Beaulieu and Duke of Buccleugh	A	r. 1821
1821	Ottiwell Tennant, M.A.	Dowager Duchess of Buccleugh	A	d. 1863
1863	Richard Charles Dickerson, M.A.			r. 1881
1881	John Ancram Lawson, M A.	Bishop of Ely, by lapse		r. 1885
1885	William Edward Alfree, M.A.			r. 1890
1890	Frank Robert Cocks, M.A.	Duke of Buccleugh		r. 1896
1897	George Woodward Bidwell, M.A.	,, ,,		

COVINGTON.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Richard (de Baiocis)			r. 1293
1293	Gilbert de Malketon de Schenegneye	Robert de Bayous, Kt.	A	d. 1311
1311	Nicholas de Wanyngdon	,, ,,	A	r. 1312
1312	Nicholas de Over	,, ,,	A	r. 1313
1313	Nicholas de Wanyngdon	,, ,,	A	d. 1329
1329	Alexander de Baiocis	Richard ,,	A	d. 1348
1348	Thomas de Baiocis. B.C.L.	,, ,,	A	r. 1356
1356	Raymund de Melchburn	,, Bayous	A	
	Gilbert de Stivecle			d. 1361
1361	William Longe de Dene	Richard Bayous, Kt.	A	r. 1365
1365	William Asser de Wendlynburgh	Robert de Bayous		r. 1371
1371	Hugo Astell	William de Burton, Kt., Lord of Covington	A	
	John Ingram			r. 1377
1377	Andrew Broun	Elienora, widow of Wm. de Burton	A	1381

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1381	Edmund Nicol de Covington	John of Gaunt	A	r. 1404
1404	Benedictus Nicol[1]			r. 1417
1417	Thomas Randolf	John Bayous	A	
	Robert Blyssot			r. 1446
1446	Richard Wylkok	John Bayus	A	r. 1450
1450	Richard Whyte	Margareta, late wife of John Baihous	A	r. 1452
1452	Thomas Hardy	Thomas Chelford	A	
	Laurence Wodd			d. 1520
1520	Peter Calcott	Anna Broughton, widow	A	r. 1526
1526	Richard Arnold	Wm. Hugons by gift of Anna Servigan, wid., Lady of Covington	A	d. 1556
1556	Robert Wakerly	Lady Anna Russell, Countess of Bedford	A	d. 1557
1557	Stephen Murfyn	Anna, Countess of Bedford	A	d. 1558
1559	John Monkton or Mounton[2]			d. 1586
1586	Robert Clerke	Lord Chancellor, because Earl of Bedford is a minor	J*	
1587	John Kinde, M.A.	,, ,,	J	
1588	George Prestland, B.A.		F	d. 1607
1608	Cesar Walpole, M.A.	Edward Duncombe	A	
1613	John Hayward, M.A.		C	Seq.
	Tho. Gouge			dep. 1657
1657	Wm. Donne			
	William Turner			c. 1664
1664	Bartholomew Mountford	Edward Turner of Tharfield	A	dep. 1674
1674	John Taylor		F	r. 1676
1676	Samuel Taylor, M.A.	Edward Payne	A	d. 1688
1689	Peter Boundy, M.A.	Margaret Taylor, widow	A	
1698	Samuel Taylor		F	d. 1738
1738	John Sanderson, M.A.	Thomas, Earl of Malton	A	r. 1767
1767	John Sanderson, jun., B.A.	Marquis of Rockingham	A	d. 1806
1806	Thomas Moore,[3] LL.B.	Rt. Hon. Wm. Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam	A	
	Caleb Bradshaw			d. 1838
1838	Cornelius Alphonsus Binns	Earl Fitzwilliam		d. 1865
1865	Robert Lancaster Watson	Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam		d. 1892
1892	Arthur Frederic Heaton, B.A.	Bishop by lapse		

DENTON (ALL SAINTS).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Peter de Staunford			r. 1259
1259	Walter de Huntigfeld	Roger de Ingoldsby, Knight	A	d. 1272
1272	Galfrid de Sibethorp	,, ,,		d. 1314
1314	Alexander de Bayous	Alice formerly wife of Rad. Grym of Denton	A	r. 1318
1318	John de Syndestern	Rob. de Bayous		d. 1345
1345	Thomas son of Richard de Baocis	Robert Grym		r. 1349

1. Bendict Nicol was Bishop of Bangor.

2. John Monkton buried at Covington, 17 Dec., 1586. (Par. Reg.)

3. Tho. Moore buried at Denton, 11 Oct., 1815, (Denton Par. Reg.) and was probably succeeded by Caleb Bradshaw.

* Appointments given on the authority of Lansd. 443-5 will be denoted by the letter J.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1349	John de Charnbrok	Robert Grym	A	
	Robert Boteler			1361
1361	Walter Donne		A	
	Thomas Spys			r. 1387
1387	John Dering	Margery[1] de Burton	A	r. 1398
1398	William Hert	,, widow of Tho. Burton	A	ex. 1398
1398	Richard Butte		A	ex. 1404
1404	John Stephens	Margery, widow of Tho. Burton	A	r. 1404
1404	John Annable	,, ,,	A	ex. 1405
1405	Thomas Travers	,, ,,	A	r. 1406
1406	John Hardey	Lady Margery, wid. of Tho. de Burton	A	ex. 1407
1407	John Searle, cap.		A	r. 1408
1408	John Otwy	Margeria de Burton, wid. of Tho. de Burton	A	ex. 1408
1408	John Essheton	,, ,,	A	ex. 1414
1414	John Aldesworth	,, ,,	A	ex. 1419
1419	John Anncell		A	
1421	John Malberthorpe	Nicholas, Bishop of Bath and Wells, guardian of Tho. son and heir of Will. Greneham	A	r. 1424
1424	William Malberthorpe	Thomas Greneham	A	r. 1424
1424	John Wright	,, ,,	A	
1436	Nicholas Prudmay	,, ,,	A	
	Thomas Walbot		A	r. 1486
1486	William Stoucton	Thomas Coton	A	d. 1498
1498	John Hygham	,, ,, of Conyngton	A	r. 1511
1511	William Walker	,, ,,	A	d. 1512
1512	Franciscus Grene	,, ,,	A	r. 1515
1515	John Nicolson	,, ,,	A	d. 1545
1545	Nicholas Hall	,, ,,	A	d. 1578
1578	Bartholomew Linton			d. 1592
	William Garfield*			d. 1624
1624	John Watts	John Cotton	C	
	Edward Flud, M.A.			d. 1665
1666	Robert Williamson	John Coton, Bart.	A	c. 1667
1667	Thomas Dod, M.A.	Robert Coton	A	d. 1682
1682	Nathaniel Gibson, M.A.[2]	John Coton, Knight and Baronet	A	r. 1689
1689	Tyrrellus Hewet, B.A.	John Coton, Bart.	A	c. 1698
1698	Richard Reynolds, L.L.B.	,, ,,	A	
1707	Robert Hanbury, L.L.B.	Robert Coton, arm.	A	d. 1712
1712	William Searle	,, ,,	A	d. 1734
1734	John Craner	Robert Pulleyn, Esq.	A	d. 1747
1747	James Orem	John Coton, Esq.	A	d. 1769
1771	Matthias Slye, B.A.	William Wells of Glatton	A	c. 1781
1781	Thomas Moore, L.L.B.	,, ,,	A	d. 1815
1815	Randolph Richard Knipe, M.A.	,, ,,		r. 1838
1838	John Darby, M.A.	William Wells, a minor, with consent of Lady Eliz. W., his mother and guardian	C	d. 1859

Bet. 1218-35 Master Wm. de Stowa is appointed to the church of Dena—(probably Denton) A.

1. Lady Margery seems to have been a daughter of one of the Bayous of Covington.
2. Vacated the living by cession 1684, but was re-appointed the same year.

* James Bushe, M.A. presented to Rectory of Denton by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, 24 Nov., 1599. (Lansd. 445.) Not certain that this took effect (Editor).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1859	Edward Bradley, B.A.	Wm. Wells, Esq.		r. 1871
1871	Harry Morland Wells, B.A.			r. 1875
1875	John William Boyd, M.A.			r. 1879
1879	David Reginald Whitelaw	Wm. Wells, Esq. of Holm-Wood, Hunts.		r. 1893
1893	Matthew Charles Whitelaw	The Right Hon. Lord de Ramsey		

DIDDINGTON (ST. LAWRENCE).

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1218	William de Cave	Abbot and Monastery of Missenden	D	
1217?	Sacrus (Saher)[1]	John de Littlebiri (Saher's brother)	A	
1235	Nicholas de Ebur	John de Litleburi	A	
1245	Adam de Litleburi	,, ,,	A	
1278	Radulph de Leyc(ester)	Peter de Abendon, Master of Merton Coll., Ox.	A	d. 1305
1305	Henry de Charwelton	Custos and scholars of the House of Scholars at Merton, Oxford	A	
	Thomas de la More			d. 1306
1306	John de Winton			d. 1327
1327	Walter James de Heyworth	Merton Coll., Oxford	A	
	William de Auemere[2]			
1349	William Steel	King	G	
	Henry			d. 1354
1354	John Cockul de Slipton	Merton Coll., Oxford	A	d. 1362
1362	Philip Noble	,, ,,	A	
	John de Laxton			ex. 1375
1375	John Colyn[3]			
1380	John de Coringham	Master and Scholars of Merton Coll., Oxford	A	
	William de Stivecle			
	Benedict Nicoll			r. 1389
1389	John Ybbe	Merton Coll., Oxford	A	r. 1391
1391	Ralph Vernon		A	
1393	John Blakeney de Wissyngsete	King	G	
1397	Thomas Oundle (or Arundell)	Merton Coll., Oxford	A	
1400	Edmund Aldeford	King	G	
1435	Stephen Brawn	Merton Coll., Oxford	A	c. 1456
1456	Thomas Wele	,, ,,	A	r. 1459
1459	Lucas Rowe or Roo	,, ,,	A	d. 1477
1477	Thomas Smyth	,, ,,	A	
1481	Thomas Whitacre	Bishop of Lincoln by lapse	A	r. 1486
1486	William Dowke	Merton Coll., Oxford	A	d. 1487
1487	John Maundeville	,, ,,	A	r. 1494
1494	Thomas Chapman	,, ,,	A	r. 1500
1500	William Taylard	,, ,,	A	r. 1502
1502	Thomas Payn	,, ,,	A	r. 1503

1. Saher was adm. during Episcopate of Hugo Wells, 1218-35, but it is very doubtful whether he or Ni. de Ebur or Adam de L. was at this Diddington.

2. In 19 Ed. III., 1345, the King granted permission to W. de Auemere, V. of D. to alienate 40 ac. of land to Prior of Stonely. Pardon Rolls, 18, May 21, Ri. II , 1398, mention John de Leyton as Vicar.

3. John Colyn exchanged with John de Laxton, 1375 (Rev. G. Henessey).

	Vicars.	Patrons		
1503	John Reynavyke	Merton Coll., Oxford	A	d. 1505
1505	Matthew Condar	,, ,,	A	d. 1530
1530	William Gostwick[1]	,, ,,	A	
	Waltar Condar			d. 1536
1536	William Bakehouse	Merton Coll., Oxford	A	
1549	Christopher Forster		F	d. 1578
1578	Henry Marriott[2]	Mr. Belley, for this turn, granted by John Mason, Custos of Merton Coll., Oxford		
1608	Shute Jeffarson	King	G	
1609	Stucleius Blickarde, M.A.		C	
1611	Galfrid Swann, M.A.	Merton Coll., Oxford	C	
1626	Griffin Higgs	,, ,,	C	
1630	Rodolphus Crockford, M.A.	,, ,,	C	
	Francis Barrett[3]			c. 1662
1662	William Young, B.A.	Merton Coll., Oxford	A	d. 1682
1682	Peter Emerson, B.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1698
1698	George Jeffs, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1702
1702	Richard Parker, M.A.	,, ,,	A	
1711	John Dix, M.A.[4]	,, ,,	A	c. 1713
1713	William Hooke	,, ,,	A	r. 1728
1728	John Davies, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1767
1767	Richard Davies, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1784
1784	Edward Willes, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1819
1819	Henry Williams, M.A.	,, ,,	A	r. 1835
1835	Henry Linton, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1856
1856	Frederic Bathurst, M.A.	,, ,,		d. 1874
1874	Andrew Hannam, M.A.	,, ,,		

EASTON (ST. PETER'S).

	Vicars.	Patrons.	
1219	Robert, cap[5]	Robert Morin	D
	Thomas Burgess[6]		
1565	John Richardson		F
1578	Francis Skulthorpe		F
1587	Robert Clark		F
1610	William Smith, M.A.		F
	Brudenell Mosely[7]		
1613	Owen Evans[8]		C
	Robert Burton[9]		
	Robert White, B.D.[10]		
	(Mikepher Alphrey)[11]		
	Obadiah Coysh[12]		

1. Still Vicar in 1533.
2. Marriott still Vicar 1608.
3. Frances Barrett rec. £15 as 6 month's salary as Min. 1657. (Parl. journal. Bernard Shaw, II, 532.)
4. John Dix said to have been appointed by University Coll., Oxford.
5. The first name may be Incumbent of some other Easton, and Mosely, Burton, and Alphery were possibly not Vicars.
6. Tho Burgess is called Curate in Visitations, circa 1526 and 1534.
7. Brudenell Mosely signs transcripts 1612.
8. Prebendary of Spaldwick, and was living 1660.
9. Signs transcripts 1604 as Minister, 1626 as Curate.
10. Was deprived during the Rebellion.
11. Lansd. 459 says Mr. Alphrey is hired at present to supply this Cure. Date circa 1650. He was deprived of the Rectory of Woolley.
12. Received £10 in 1657 as Minister of Easton. (Parl. Papers.)

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1681	Samuel Leonard			d. 1737
1749	Jeremiah Taylor	Denison Cumberland, Preb. of Stow Longa	A	d. 1749
1779	Michael Evans	Phil Cocks, Preb. of Stow L.	A	d. 1779
1784	John Daires	,, ,, ,,	A	r. 1784
1786	John Thompson, M.A.	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1786
1826	John Bligh	Thomas Kerrick	A	d. 1825
1876	George Edward Sharland, M.A.	Bishop of Ely	A	d. 1875

ELLINGTON (ALL SAINTS).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Gilbertus de Malâ Spinâ[1]			r.
	Jacobus de Sancto Donato	Papal Legate		
	Osmund[2]			
(1218?)	Robert de Dunelm[3]		D	
1244	Robert de Serles		A	
	John de Manengham			d. 1295
1295	Robert de Bereford	Ramsey Abbey	A	d. 1320
1320	Donaldus de Tyllio (Arnold de Tyllio in 1329 and in 1342)[4]	,, ,,	A	
(1342?)	David de Wallover (Wollere)			ex. 1347
1347	John de Smale		A	
	Richard Friday			d. 1361
1362	Robert de Sekynton	Ramsey Abbey	A	ex. 1379
1379	Thomas Cook		A	d. 1404
1404	Henry Hamerton	Mulshoo family	A	d. 1407
1407	Stephen Playne	John Mulshoo and others	A	r. 1408
1408	William Frauncys	John Clayford	A	
	Robert Goneeld			ex. 1447
1447	Thomas Maunchell	Ramsey Abbey	A	r. 1462
1462	John Lilyford	,, ,,	A	r. 1465
1465	Thomas Toby	,, ,,	A	r. 1467
1467	William Bankes	,, ,,	A	d. 1488
1488	Richard Skipton	,, ,,	A	r. 1494
1494	Roger Wode, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1508
1508	Richard Collet, LL D.	,, ,,	A	r. 1510
1510	William Oldham	,, ,,	A	d. 1517
1517	William Stanley, D.D.	,, ,,	A	d. 1536
1536	Christopher Banester	Thomas Newton	A	d. 1557
	William Sapcote			r. 1558
1558	Robert Knight	Ri Byddell, gent., who obtained the presentation from Edm. Marten and Tho. Barbor, exec. of Tho. Awdeley, he having obtained the advowson from John, Abbot of Ramsey	A	

1. Gilbertus de Mala Spina, resigns Ellington, and is succeeded by Master Jacobus de Sancto Donato. Cart. Mon. Ram III., 329. No date (Ed.)

2 After the death of King Henry, the priest Osmond obtained from Abbot Walter a virgate of Land for the Church (of Ellington). Cart. Mon. Ram III., 305, King Henry I, died, 1 Dec. 1135,—so Osmond must have been Rector sometime between that date and 19 Dec. 1154. (Ed.)

3. In 9th year of Bishop Wells (1217) John de Hocton, cap. was appointed perpetual Vicar of Aylington on presentation of Ro de Dunelm, Rector, this may be either Ellington or Elton.

4. Arnold de Tyllio, possibly the same as Donald de Tyllio. (Ed.)

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1576	Thomas Nutte, M.A.	Master and Fellowes of Peterhouse, Camb.	F	1594
1594	Anthony Ermitage		C	1613
1613	Tresham[1] Harvey		C	
1629	William Halles	M. and F., Peterhouse, Camb.	C	
1636	Matthew Hewson[2]	S. Peter's Hall	C	d. 1667
	James Dodson[3]			
	James Dayson[4]			
1717	William Bidwell			1733
1733	Thomas Aubery	King by lapse	G	
1740	Christopher Longsdale, M.A.	Dr. Whalley, Master of Peterhouse and the Fellowes and Scholars of the Bishop of Ely		r. 1741
1741	Thomas Woodrooffe, M.A.	Peterhouse, Camb.	A	1746
1746	Thomas Rogers, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1781
1781	John Smith, M.A.	S. Peter's Coll., Camb.	A	r. 1785
1785	John Fairchild	,, ,, ,,	A	d. 1788
1788	Joseph Sympson	St. Peter's Coll., Camb.	A	
1822	Francis Jeffreson, M.A.	King by lapse	A	d. 1838
1839	Thomas Ludlam, M.A.	S. Peter's Coll., Camb.	C	r. 1851
1851	James Potter, B.A.	,, ,, ,,	C	c. 1873
1873	William Smith Davis, M.A.	,, ,, ,,		r. 1880
1880	George Whitehead	,, ,, ,,		c. 1885
1885	Paschal Lamb, M.A.	,, ,, ,,		r. 1897
1897	Arthur Lee Grimley, M.A.	,, ,, ,,		

ELTON.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	(Robert de Dunelm)[5]		D	
1248	Gurd, cap.	Abbot and Convent of Ramsey	A	
	Henry de Wengham		A	d. 1262
1262	Roger de Lega			
	Robert de Hale			r. 1305
1305	Thomas de Godelee		A	c. 1321
1321	John Gonsel	King	G	
	John de Carleton[6]			ex. 1374
1374	Thomas Linton	A. and C. of Ramsey	A	
	Richard Carleton			d. 1393
1393	Henry Whytewell	A. and C. of Ramsey		ex. 1410
1410	John de Walpole	,, ,,	A	
1414	John Bokland	,, ,,	A	
	Wm. Haxby[7]			ex. 1432
1432	Wm. Odam			
	Richard Elyngton			d. 1434
1434	John Chedworth	A. and C. of Ramsey	A	
	( ) Godynge			d. 1448
1448	Thomas Lylleford	A. and C. of Ramsey	A	r. 1459

1. Also written Tristram.

2. From 1667-1740 there is considerable difficulty in filling up the list of Incumbents; apparently at times there was no Incumbent, but a Curate-in-Charge, the Living being Vacant.

3. From registers, Js. Dobson appears to have been Vicar from 1687-91.

4. James Dayson was Curate 1692, Vicar in 1696, signs transcripts 1712.

5. Robert de Dunelm was appointed Rector of either Elton or Ellington in or about 1217.

6. In 1364 John de Carleton, Rector of Elton received permission to celebrate in his Rectory (Bishop's Memoranda).

7. Haxby and Odam are given on the authority of Gray's Memoranda.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1459	Robert Bedyll	A. and C. of Ramsey	A	r. 1464
1464	John Brugge	,, ,,	A	d. 1485
1485	Stephen Hillerd or Hillard	,, ,,	A	d. 1506
1506	Richard Dudley	,, ,,	A	r. 1508
1508	William Oldham	,, ,,	A	d. 1510
1510	Peter Burnell or Burnett	,, ,,	A	d. 1528
1528	William Pretton or Brereton, S.T.R.	Henry Hubbard by reason of a license of Abbot of Ramsey to Richard Bromehall and John Laurence	A	d. 1552
1552	Thomas Willan		F	dep. 1561
1561	Richard Stephenson		F	dep. 1561
1561	Thomas Willan		F	
1563	William Dickenson		J & F	d. 1615
1615	William Bendishe		C	d. 1626
1626	John Cooper		F	1661
1661	Thomas Ball, B.A.	Nicholas Hunt and Peter Woodcock	A	d. 1673
1673	Samuel Ball,[1] M.A.	Elizabeth Ball, wid.	C	d. 1708
1708	Thomas Ball, S.T.P.		A	d. 1723
1723	Richard Cumberland, M.A.	Samuel Ball, gent	A	r. 1731
1731	Samuel Ball,[2] LL.B.	Anna Ball, wid.	A	d. 1738
1738	John Ball,[3] M.A.	Ann Ball, wid.	A	
1739	John Forster, S.T.P.	Wm. Fuller, Milton, Northants	A	d. 1787
1787	Philip Fisher, D.D.	University College, Oxford	A	d. 1842
1842	Piers Calverly Claughton, D.D.	,, ,,		r. 1843
1843	Frederick William Faber, M.A.	,, ,,		1845
1845	Piers Calverly Claughton, D.D.	,, ,,		r. 1859
1860	Richard Kempthorne, M.A.			d. 1888
1889	Rose Fuller Whistler, M.A.	Mrs. Whistler		d. 1894
1894	Charles Watts Whistler, M.R.C.S. & L.S.A.	,, ,,		r. 1895
1895	Ernest William Forrest, B.A.	Earl of Carysfort		

EVERTON[4]-CUM-TETWORTH.

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
	Geoffrey de Lincoln			
1257	Richard de S. Neot			
	Hugo			r. 1305
1305	John de Weresle		A	
	John de Haryngland			ex. 1340

1. Mr. Sam. Ball, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's Coll. was buried in ye Chancel of Lit. S. Mary's Church, Cambridge, 10 May, 1708.

2. Samuel Ball vacated living and was re-appointed on the presentation of Will. Fuller, 1735.

3. Probably the nomination of John Ball, 1738, never took effect, as John Forster is said to have been appointed on the death of Samuel Ball, and Samuel Ball was buried, 17 June, 1738. (Ed.)

4. The Church of Tetworth (S. Mary) serves for Everton.

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1340	Geffrey de Wyntrynham	The King, the Priory of S. Neots[1] being in his hands because of the War with France		d. 1343
1343	Roger Pygot	King Edward	A	d. 1349
1349	William Botte[3] son of Ni. de Catworth	,, ,,	A	r. 1350
1350	John Sagar	,, ,,	A	d. 1357
1357	Will Belle[2] of Gidding	,, ,,	A	r. 1359
1359	John Colyn	,, ,,	A	
1380	John Hayward	The King	G	ex. 1385
1385	Adam de Blykesworth		A	r. 1393
1393	William Wolaston	King Richard II.	A	
	William Bull			ex. 1397
1397	Thomas Baylly		A	ex. 1401
1401	John Dodd		A	ex. 1404
1404	John Stonham		A	
	John Abbot			r. 1407
1407	John Throber	P. and C. of St. Neots	A	ex. 1419
1419	Henry Patows	,, ,,	A	
	Thomas Stokkyng			d. 1421
1421	William Martin	P. and C. of St. Neots	A	
	Adam Dayn			d. 1450
1450	John Mowvere	John Beaumont		
	John Mayle			d. 1467
1467	Benedictus Newman	P. and C. of St. Neots	A	r. 1479
1479	William Corbet	,, ,,	A	d. 1489
1489	Richard Olyver	,, ,,	A	r. 1496
1496	Thomas Hawkyns	,, ,,	A	d. 1507
1507	Nicholas Grene	,, ,,	A	
	Thomas Colson[3]			d. 1538
1538	Nicholas Symth	John Pewson by a grant from P. and C. of St. Neots	A	
	William Parker[4]			
	Tho. Rudierd[5]			
1599	Andrew Byng, M.A.	Clare Coll., Camb.	A	r. 1600
1600	Thomas Johnson		A	
1627	Richard Lane		C	
	Thomas ffoulke			d. 1662
1663	Thomas Peele, M.A.	Clare Coll, Camb.	A	d. 1677
1677	Samuel Blithe, S.T.B.	,, ,,	A	c. 1679
1679	John Scamber, M.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1680
1680	John Love, M.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1685
1685	Jacobus Hollis, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1691
1691	Robert Herne, M.A.	,, ,,	A	
1705	Thomas Dillingham, M.A.	,, ,,	C	d. 1722
1723	Robert Green, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1730
1730	John Wilcox, S.T.P.	,, ,,	A	r. 1732
1732	Thomas Curling	,, ,,	A	r. 1735
1735	John Ferrar, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1739
1739	Thomas Negus	,, ,,	A	r. 1743
1743	Edward Hopkinson	,, ,,	A	r. 1754
1754	John Kippax, D.D.	,, ,,	A	r. 1755

1. Gilbert de Montfichet circa Hen. II., gave Church of Everton to the Monks of S. Neots, (Lansd, G. 21.)

2. Wm. Son of Nicol de Catworth is called Wm. Botte on his resignation, and William Belle is called Wm. Gidding.

3 Thomas Colson was Vicar in 1526.

4. William Parker mentioned as Rector, 3 Oct. 1584, (Act Book).

5. Thomas Rudierd cir. 1583-5, Lambeth Palace Library, XII., 2, and 19 Jan. 1589-90 (Records of D. & C. of Linc. A. j. 13.)

	Vicars.	Patrons.		
1755	John Berridge	Clare Coll., Camb.	A	d. 1793
1793	Henry Freeman, M.A.	,, ,,	A	d. 1832
1832	Challis Paroisien, M.A.	,, ,,	A	c. 1839
1839	Joseph Horner, B.A.	,, ,,	C	d. 1875
1876	Thomas Henry Shaw, M.A.			d. 1903
1903	John Arthur Panter, M.A.			

EYNESBURY (S. MARY).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Gilbert[1]			
	Walfrid[2]			
	Albin			
	Henry son of Albin			
	Gilbert[3]			
1223	John de Latton	Lady Margarete, Countess de Winton	A	
	Richard de Clifford			d. 1296
1296	Hugo de Enfield or Evensfeld	Alienora de fferariis, Countess of Derby	A	d. 1311
1311	Richard de Kestan	,, ,,	A	d. 1311
1311	John de Waldon	,, ,,	A	d. 1324
1324	Thomas de Lenne	King Edward II.	A	ex. 1347
1347	Thomas Atte Bachous de Abyndon		A	d. 1349
1349	Peter de Wovere or Ower	Robert de fferariis, Kt.	A	d. 1361
1361	Richard le Parker	Johan formerly wife of late Robert de fferars	A	r. 1368
1368	Gilbert Neele	Johanna de fferars	A	r. 1372
1372	Thomas Swetman	Johanna Lady de fferars	A	ex. 1373
1373	Simon Goky de Swaneseye	,, ,,	A	d. 1381
1381	John Atte Gate	,, ,,	A	ex. 1381
1381	Richard de Eccleshall	Robert fferars, Kt., Presentation given him by his brothers John & Richard	A	
	(William Clerk ?)			
	William Heth			r. 1414
1414	Henry Drayton	Edmund, Lord de fferars	A	ex. 1415
1415	William Pyrton	,, ,,	A	r. 1418
1418	Nicholas Shelley	,, ,,	A	d. 1434
1434	John Wight	Edmund, Lord Ferrars	A	d. 1470
1470	Hugh Tyler	Walter Devereux, Kt., Lord de Ferrars	A	r. 1472
1472	William fforest	,, ,,	A	d. 1518
1518	John Bromwiche	John ,, ,,	A	r. 1523
1523	Hugo Gibson,[4] LL.B	Walter ,, ,,	A	
1554	Christopher Bardsey	Edward Whitchurch and Henry Old	A	
1559	William Samuel		F	d. 1581
1581	Richard Jones	James Dyer, Kt.	F	
1586	Thomas Wilson		F	d. 1605
1605	Henry Lee, M.A.	Richard Dyer, Kt.	A	
1614	Edward Marmion[5]	William ,,	C	
1649	John Turner, B.D.			r. 1689

1. Was Presbyter 1086.
2. Parson about 1100.
3. Rector in 1218 and 1222, in the latter year he with the consent of the Countess de Winton presented Robert, cap. to the perpetual Vicarage of Eynesbury.
4. Hugh Gibson still Rector, 1546.
5. Edward Marmion still Rector in 1643.

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
1689	Edward Turner, B.D.	Edward, Earl of Sandwich	A	d. 1714
1714	Thomas Fairfax, M.A.	Edward, Lord Sandwich	A	d. 1750
1750	Richard Lyne, M.A.	Earl of Sandwich	A	d. 1768
1768	William Cole, B.A.	Bishop of Lincoln	A	d. 1808
1808	William Palmer, M.A.	William Palmer of Brampton and others, for this turn only	A	d. 1851
1851	William Maule, M.A.	His Father's Executors		r. 1890
1890	Thomas Hodgson, B.A.	Earl of Sandwich		

FARCET (ST. MARY).

Farcet was annexed to Stanground till separated by an order in Council, dated 27th February, 1882.

	First Vicar.	Patron.
1885	William O'Farrel Hughes, M.A.	Emmanuel Coll., Camb.

FENSTANTON[1] (SS. PETER AND PAUL).

	Rectors.	Patrons.		
	Galfrid de Sulvii			d. 1264
1264	Galfrid Horpall	The King, the lands of Nicholas de Segrave being in his hands	D	
	Gilbert de Segrave[2]			c. 1295
1296	Gilbert de Segrave, S.T.D.	Ni. de Segrave, senior, he dying, the Institution was confirmed by his daughter and heir Johan	A	r. 1313
1314	Thomas[3] de Segrave	John de Segrave, Kt.	A	r. 1325
1325	Henry Sneth de Aston	,, ,,	A	r. 1325
1325	Thomas de Segrave	,, ,,	A	d. 1337
1337	John de Overton	,, ,,	A	d. 1338
1338	Thomas de Segrave[4]	,, ,,	A	1344
1344	John de Mellour	The King as guardian of the heir of John de Bello Monte	G	
1344	William de Lougthone (or Longthorne)	William de Neuton, Parson of Segrave, John de Repingdon, Parson of Overton and Edward Gummell Parson of Tyrington	A	d. 1352
1352	William de Orton	John de Segrave, Kt.	A	1352
1352	John de Bishopston	King Ed. III.	G	ex. 1359
1359	William de Wittleseye		G	r. 1361
1361	Simon de Norwode	King Ed. III.	A & G	d. 1364
1365	John de Newnham	,, ,,	A & G	ex. 1368
1368	William Renande	John de Longedon	A	ex. 1381
1381	Richard de Thornton	King Ri. II.	G	

1. Usually mentioned as Fenstanton cum-Hilton till 19th century.

2. Gilbert de Segrave instituted to Ch. of Ayleston next Leye then apparently re-appointed to Fenstanton, made Bishop of London 1313.

3. Name also written John de S. Pat. Rolls, 26th Nov., 1313, John de Dodenham to Fenstanton, revoked 27th Ap., 1314, *John* de Segrave nominated the same day.

4. T. de Segrave still Rector in 1344.

LEIGHTON CHURCH, HUNTS.

LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD, THE CHURCH AND LORDSHIP.

The Parish Church of Leighton is dedicated to St. Mary, the Blessed Virgin, and the Feast-Sunday is still kept on the Sunday following the Festival of the Assumption (August 15th) but, instead of following the modern Calendar, the Old Style is adhered to, so that August 15th becomes August 27th. Undoubtedly the Feast-Sunday points us back either to the Patronal, or to Dedication Festival of the Church. There are no records to tell us anything of the actual building of the Church, nor as to the additions and alterations which have evidently taken place in Pre-Reformation days. We have to be content with what we can learn from the architecture of the Church itself. There can be little question that the beginnings of the present Church date back to about the end of the 12th Century, or the early part of the 13th. The south-west Porch, and the double Piscina in the Chancel, with the interlaced mouldings above it, are fine examples of Early English work. It seems probable that the original design of the Church was a Chancel, a Nave with two low aisles and a West Tower. It is not quite certain whether the Transepts formed part of the original design, or whether they were thrown out at a rather later date. The East windows of the Transepts are fine examples of the reticulated tracery of the 14th century, but the windows in the north and south walls of the transepts are perpendicular insertions, as also are the east window in the Chancel, and other windows in the Church. The Aumbry and Piscina in the South wall of the South Transept, which are still to be seen, point to the use of the South Transept as a side chapel. In the south wall of the Chancel there still remains a low side window, which at some time or other has been blocked up.

It is impossible in the absence of any records to form

anything like an accurate idea of the possessions of the Church at Leighton in mediæval times. Our first definite information is to be found in the Edwardian Inventory, made on the 18th day of July, 1552, between the King's Commissioners, and William Laddes and Thomas King, Churchwardens of Leighton.

From this document we learn that the Church possessed:

2 Chalices of silver, weighing 9 and 11 oz.
2 Crosses of copper, with 2 Cross Clothes of green silk.
2 Copes, one of blue velvet, the other of red damask.
3 Vestments of red silk, and 2 Tunicles of the same colour.
3 other Vestments, one of white damask, one of blue worsted, the other of white fustian.
8 Albes belonging to the said vestments.
3 Surplices, 2 Rochets, 6 Altar Cloths of linen, and 4 towels.
6 old banner cloths, one pair of censers of copper.
4 Bells, one Sanctus Bell, one corporas case, with its cloth.
One old Veil Cloth, one painted Cloth for the Sepulchre.

The Commissioners assign from this list 2 chalices, 3 surplices, and 4 Altar Cloths for the Table of the Communion, for the use of Divine Service in Leighton Church; the remainder was seized in the name of the King's Majesty, to be disposed of according to his pleasure. Who can wonder if in that time of unsettlement, when such spoliation was possible, men lost heart, and failed to maintain the Houses of God? Fifty-four years after the King's Commissioners had plundered Leighton, the Church was in such a condition that it could no longer be used for Public Worship, "the Vicar and parish were fain to use my lord duke's great hall[1] for their prayers and preaching."

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1 The building referred to here may possibly have been a large barn, standing perhaps on the North side of the present road to Hamerton, near to the bridge. All traces of the actual building have now disappeared.

The roof of the Church appears to have fallen in, and for something like 20 years the Church stood desolate, whilst time and neglect did their work of destruction. Some faint attempt had been made, on the part of the parishioners, to collect money, but with so little success that nothing was done. Help, when at last it came, came from outside the Parish.

In 1626, George Herbert, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and sometime Public Orator in the University, was ordained deacon by Dr. John Williams, the then Bishop of Lincoln. On July 15th, 1626, the Bishop presented Herbert with the Prebend of Leighton Ecclesia, then, as now, one of the Prebends in Lincoln Cathedral. It would seem that Herbert in accepting this preferment recognized that it carried with it the moral obligation to do something for the people of the village from which the Prebend took its name.

The Prebend carried with it the patronage of the living of Leighton, and Herbert urged his friend, Nicolas Ferrar of Little Gidding, to undertake the spiritual charge of the Parish. Ferrar was firm in his resolve to remain a deacon, and to accept no preferment; but, though he would not undertake the charge of the Parish, he became much interested in its condition. In every way that he could he pressed Herbert to restore the Church; he gave liberally towards the restoration fund, when once the work had been determined upon, and he arranged that his brother, John Ferrar, should very carefully supervise the actual work of building, attending the workmen three times a week, and providing all materials. Moved by the counsel of Nicolas Ferrar, and by the prompting of his own generous nature, Herbert was not slow to undertake the work of rebuilding the Church, and when once he had resolved what to do, he set to work to accomplish his purpose with both energy and enthusiasm. Isaac Walton tells us in his quaint way of the interview that Herbert had with his mother at this time. She sent for him from London to Chelsea, where she was then living, and at his coming, said: "George, I sent for you to commit simony, by giving

"your patron as good a gift as he has given you: namely, "that you give him back his Prebend: for, George, it is "not for your weak body and empty purse to undertake "to build Churches. Of which he desired he might "have a day to consider, and then make her an answer: "and at his return to her the next day, when he had "first desired her blessing, and she given it him, his next "request was, 'That she would, at the age of thirty-three "years allow him to become an undutiful son; for he had "made a vow to God, that if he were able, he would re-"build that Church.' And then shewed her such reasons "for his resolution, that she presently subscribed to be "one of his benefactors; and undertook to solicit "William Earl of Pembroke to become another, who "subscribed for fifty pounds; and not long after, by a "witty and persuasive letter from Mr. Herbert, made it "fifty pounds more." Other friends came to the rescue. Sir Henry Herbert helped his brother, and it was at his request that Catherine, Dowager Duchess of Lennox (to whom the Lordship of Leighton had descended) gave £100, 'and promised to get her son to do as much, with some little apology that she had done nothing in it hitherto.' This promise was well redeemed, for James, 4th Duke of Lennox, built the Tower of the Church as it now stands, "to the memorial of his honour."

In the Tower are five Bells, the Tenor Bell, one of the heaviest in the County, has inscribed upon it, in bold Lombardic lettering, "Esme, Catherina," the christian names of the Duke's father and mother. The 4th, 3rd and 2nd Bells are known as "Alphabet Bells," from the letters of the alphabet inscribed round about them. On a second line, underneath the letters, are the words, "Thomas Norris made me, 1641." There is a 5th Bell of later date, by Thomas Eayre, of Kettering, bearing the inscription: "I. H. S. Nazarenus Rex Judeorum Fili Dei Miserere Mei. George Woolf, Vicar. T. Michell. C. W. W. N. 1720." A local tradition asserts that one of the Leighton Bells originally came from Buckworth, a neighbouring parish, and explains its assertion by maintaining that on a certain occasion the

inhabitants of Buckworth having refused to bury the body of a dead man, a stranger, found in their parish, the men of Leighton undertook this duty, and then seized the Buckworth Bell as the customary forfeit. It need hardly be said that this tradition finds no credence in Leighton itself.

One other gift the Church certainly owes to the Lennox family. The Chalice and Paten that are still in use bear the date letter for 1627-8, and engraved upon them are the Lennox Coat of Arms, and the Crest, a Bull's Head, vomiting forth flames, issuing from a ducal Coronet. The Coat of Arms is engraved in a lozenge shaped shield, indicating that the donor was a lady, and there can be little doubt that this points to Catherine, Duchess of Lennox.

One other benefactor of the Church is especially mentioned by Walton, Mr. Arthur Woodnot, or Woodnoth, a wealthy goldsmith of London, a relative of the Ferrars, and an intimate friend of Herbert.

We have no evidence that George Herbert ever visited Leighton, though it is more than probable that he must have done so, for the distance from Cambridge was not very great. He did not live to see the work which he had begun, thoroughly finished. On the South side of the Chancel wall, there is an exceedingly beautiful lead spout, with heraldic devices upon it, bearing the date 1632, (the year of Herbert's death), and on the North wall of the North Transept, there is, on the lead spoutings, the date 1634. That the work at Leighton was very near to Herbert's heart none can doubt; he spoke about it as he lay on his death bed at Bemerton, and in his Will he left £100 to Leighton Church.

When we try to estimate the exact nature of the work of Restoration, we have, as in mediæval times to trust very much to the evidence of our own eyes. The 17th century builders seemed to have pulled down the arcade walls, and the outer walls of the aisles, and then to have built the present North and South walls of the Nave on the lines of the arcade walls. The outer walls of the present porches are approximately on the lines of the

outer walls of the aisles, and possibly formed part of those walls. The walls of the Chancel and Transepts were made sound, and over the whole building was placed a fine roof of open work. On the site of the mediæval Tower was built the Renaissance Tower, a splendid example of good mason work with its great blocks of worked stone from the Northamptonshire quarries of Weldon, or Barnack. The effect of these alterations was to transform a Church which followed the prevailing type of Huntingdonshire Churches into a distinctively cruciform building.

In a note to an Edition of *Walton's Lives*, published in 1796, there is a good description of the interior of the "Church. "It appears from a recent survey of this "Church, that the reading desk is on the right hand in "the Nave, just as you enter the Chancel, and that its "height is seven feet, four inches; and that the pulpit "is on the left hand, and exactly of the same height. They "are both pentagonal. The Church is at present paved "with bricks; the roofs both of the church and chancel "tiled, and not underdrawn or ceiled. There are no "communion rails; but, as you advance to the communion "Table you ascend three steps. The windows are large "and handsome, with some small remnants of painted "glass. The seats and pews both in the nave, the cross-"aisles, and the chancel, somewhat resemble the stalls "in cathedrals, but are very simple, with little or no or-"nament, nearly alike, and formed of oak. It was "evidently the intention of Mr. Herbert that in his "Church there should be no distinction between the seats "of the rich and those of the poor. During Divine Service "the men have from time immemorial been accustomed to "sit on the south side of the Nave, and the women on the "north side. In the cross-aisles the male servants sit on "the south side, and the female servants on the north "side." To this description it may be added that both the Reading Desk and the Pulpit have sounding boards, and that by Herbert's order they were made of equal height, for he would often say, Walton remarks, "They "should neither have a precedency or priority of the

"other; but that prayer and preaching being equally "useful, might agree like brethren, and have an equal "honour and estimation."

The existing Font, which dates back to the 17th century, was evidently constructed from one of the columns of the arcade, with two of the old caps, and was provided with an oak cover.

One feature that strikes the eye almost at once in entering the Church is the broad passage which divides the seats on the north side of the Nave from those on the south. Walton tells us of Herbert, that "He became "restless until he saw it (the Church) finished as it now "stands; being for the workmanship a costly Mosaic; "for the form an exact Cross; and for the decency and "beauty. I am assured, Walton adds, that, 'it is the "most remarkable Parish Church that this nation affords'. "He lived to see it so wainscoated, as to be exceeded by "none." The writer of the note mentioned above, remarks that, "Mr. Walton seems to have been misin-"formed when he writes, that the workmanship of the "Church was a costly Mosaic, and that Mr. Herbert "lived to see it wainscoated. No traces of either are "discoverable."

Old customs linger on in our country Churches. Until the middle of the last century and later, the men and women sat as they are described doing in 1795. There are men still living who can remember how, as the men and women went to their seats in the Transepts, they either made their obedience, or dropped a curtsey. Still the Bells are rung at midnight on Christmas Eve, reminding us of the days when once the midnight Mass of Christmas was celebrated in every Parish Church. It was the custom until comparatively recent days to ring one bell on Shrove Tuesday, known as "the Pancake Bell." No doubt the practice had come down from mediæval times, when the Bell summoned the parishioners to their shrifts.

Little more need be said about the later history of the Church. In 1795 it is described as being dilapidated in several parts, but at the same time we are informed that

John Norris, Esqre., of Magdalene College, Oxford, the Lord of the Manor of Leighton, and patron of the Vicarage, intended, in concurrence with the parishioners, to restore the dilapidated parts of the fabric to their former strength and beauty. Something probably was done. At a later date the following notice is inserted in the Registers: "The Organ Gallery in Leighton Ecclesia "was erected in the year of Our Lord 1840 at the expense "of John Norris, Esq., proprietor of the Lordship of "Leighton, and the Organ was placed therein in the same "year by subscriptions of the principal inhabitants of the "Parish, aided by a few others connected with the place. "The Organ was opened on the 31st of August, 1840, "on which occasion the Rev. Chas. Gray, Vicar of God-"manchester, preached to a crowded congregation from "Psalm ciii, 1-5. The Vestry was also built in the same "year, and the whole Church was repaired." This notice is signed by the Vicar, C. Landor, and the resident Curate, Wm. Stothert, and the Churchwardens, James Mann and Thomas Thorp.

In 1870 a large sum of money, about £2,000, was spent upon the Church. At this time the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had become owners of the Lordship of Leighton, and they gave liberally towards the work which was carried out under the supervision of their own Architect, the late Mr. Ewan Christian. The Gallery at the west end, across the Tower Arch, with its Barrel Organ vanished, the floor was laid with tiles, the seats in the Nave being slightly raised, some of the old pews were taken away, and in their place seats were provided, copied precisely from many of those which still remained, as Herbert had left them. A Communion Rail was placed in the Chancel, and the Roof was taken off and thoroughly repaired. These, and many other improvemets, were carried out in a spirit of reverent conservatism, and when all was finished the Church presented to the eye almost all the external features which had distinguished it in the 17th century, and most of the interior features as well. Since 1870 a certain amount of work has been done. In 1873, a new clock was set up in the Tower of

THE OLD GATE-HOUSE, LEIGHTON, HUNTS.

Previous to its conversion into the Vicarage House.

By kind permission of Mr. Percy J. Slater,
Photographer, Sawtry, Peterborough.

the Church in place of an earlier one which had, it is true, struck the hours, but, having no dial, had paid no heed to the minutes. In 1900, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as Rectors of the Parish, undertook the underpinning of parts of the Chancel walls, signs of settlement having shewn themselves. At the same time improvements were carried out with regard to the heating and lighting of the Church. In 1902 a considerable sum of money was raised from Parishioners and others, and the Bells of the Church were furnished with new fittings, quarter turned, and rehung in a new oak cage, much to the satisfaction of the village Since then a lectern constructed entirely from part of the old Belfry oak, and from other fragments, has been placed in the Church in memory of the faithful ministry of the Rev. Thomas Ladds, M.A., 50 years Vicar of the Parish (1849-1899).

Long may the Church, "set upon an hill," stand in all the beauty of its stately dignity to the glory of God, a landmark to the countryside, a memorial of the generosity and piety of past generations of men, who, in their day, strove with heart and soul to promote the worship of the Almighty in the Beauty of Holiness.

Nothing is known of the history of Leighton Bromswold until the Eve of the Norman Conquest. The two names of the village, the latter signifying "The Wold of the Broom" tell us that its beginnings go back to Anglo-Saxon times. Indeed the village must have been of some importance before the Conquest, for from it the civil division, known as "the Hundred of Leightonstone," had taken its name. In a charter of William I. to the Cathedral Church at Lincoln mention is especially made "of the manor called Leighton, which Earl Waltheof had lately given to Bishop Remigius." One of the witnesses to this charter is Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury. In a charter of William II. to the Church of Lincoln, confirmation is granted of all previous gifts, Leighton again being mentioned. Amongst the manuscripts belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln is the original charter of Henry II., confirming the grants

of William I., and containing a reference to Leighton.

In the Doomsday Survey there is an interesting notice of Leighton under the heading "Huntingdonshire the Land of the Bishop of Lincoln, Leightonstone Hundred" From this we gather that in the time of King Edward one Turkil, the Dane, held the Manor, 15 hides of land, paying geld. There were at that time 17 plough lands. At the time of the Survey, the Bishop retained in his own hands 6 plough lands, 33 villeins, (or bond tenants) and 3 borderers having ten plough lands, and one mill, worth three shillings. Under the Bishop were three knights, holding rather less than 3 hides of lands, having 3 villeins, and half a plough land. In the Lordship there were 30 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of small woods. The manor was valued at £20, and the knights' land at £3. "This manor," we are told, "Earl Waltheof gave in alms to St. Mary of Lincoln." The property was used to endow two Prebends at Lincoln, the Prebend of Leighton Manor, and the Prebend of Leighton Ecclesia.

From time to time in various official documents mention is made of those who held the Prebends. It would be possible, if space permitted, to give a more or less complete list of the Prebendaries from the earlier part of the 13th century to the present time, failing this it may be interesting to notice some few of the names amongst the more conspicious Prebendaries of Pre-Reformation times. In 1211, William, Treasurer to King John held the Prebend of Leighton Manor, and in this year he obtained from the king a charter for a fair at Leighton on the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, May 3rd, the fair is still held at this date. Robert de Winchelsea was Prebendary of the Manor, and in 1294 he became Archbishop of Canterbury. William de Edynton was presented by the King to the Prebend of Leighton Manor on February 18th, 1342, the See of Lincoln then being vacant, three years later he was appointed Bishop of Winchester. Raymond de Indico, Prebend of Leighton Ecclesia, 1339, "going beyond seas," has letters granted him nominating an attorney. There is a curious entry in the Calendar of

Patent Rolls for November 29th, 1385, showing how the troubles caused by the Peasant-revolt were felt in Huntingdonshire. Authority is given to the Sheriff of the County and three others, to try, and if need be, to imprison the bondmen and bond tenants at Leighton of Master Thomas Southam, Prebendary of Leighton Manor, the charge against them being that they had withdrawn their customary service, and had assembled and leagued themselves by oath to resist their Lord's authority. At the same time 1383-1414, Thomas de Middleton held the Prebend of Leighton Ecclesia, his appointment is recorded in the Patent Rolls as Prebendary "of Kirkeleghton upon Bruneswold in the Church of Lincoln," and this is but one of the many ways in which the names of the village is spelt.

John Fransico, Cardinal of Bordeaux, held the Prebend of Leighton Manor in 1411. In December, 1478, Henry Carneballe was installed as Prebendary of Leighton Manor. John Leland, the antiquary, mentions in his Itinerary that this Prebendary "did build a piece of a pretty house, (at Leighton) standing within a moat." In 1501 he was appointed Archdeacon of York. Carnabelle was succeeded by Gilbert Smyth in 1507, who was also Archdeacon of Northampton, and resided at Leighton, where, according to Leland, he built a free school He was the last Prebendary of Leighton Manor. On the 25th of February, 1548-49, he sold the property, no doubt under compulsion, to Sir Robert Tyrwhitt. In the account of the sale we find mention made of 40 messuages, 20 tofts, 50 cottages, 2 mills, 4 dovecots, 20 gardens, 620 acres of lands, 10 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, 90 acres of wood, 20 acres of rocks and heath, 10 acres of moor, 10 acres of rushes, 2 acres of marsh, 20 acres "alveti," 20 acres "rustar," 3 fisheries, and £20 rent, with appurtenances. The price paid was £1039.

For close upon five hundred years the Manor of Leighton had been held by the Cathedral Church at Lincoln, for three hundred years it passed into lay ownership. Sir Robert Tyrwhitt who first possessed the

property in the 16th century, was undoubtedly a man of mark in his time. He was descended from Sir Hercules Tyrwhitt of Northumberland, 1067, being the second son of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt of Kettelby, in Lincolnshire, Vice-Admiral of England in the reign of Henry VII. It is possible, though by no means certain, that his grandfather, Sir William Tyrwhitt possessed some small amount of property in Leighton. Sir Robert Tyrwhitt was brought up at Court. He was Vice-Chamberlain to the King, Henry VIII. in 1540, and one of "the Esquires of the body in 1541. Afterwards he became "Master of the Horse" to Queen Katherine Parr, who was his first cousin by marriage, and also to Queen Mary, at a later date. Not only was he a courtier, but also an active politician, and a man of affairs. He was one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Lincolnshire in the reign of Henry VIII. His name is the first amongst the Commissioners appointed by Edward VI., to make an Inventory of all Church goods in the County of Huntingdonshire, he was Sheriff of Huntingdonshire in 1557, and Member of Parliament for Lincolnshire 1553, and, in two later Parliaments of Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, he was member for Huntingdonshire. Sir Robert Tyrwhitt's services did not go unrewarded, from Henry VIII. he obtained large grants, at the dissolution of the Monasteries, and it is more than probable that the sale of the property at Leighton was brought about by Court influence. In 1548 he was commissioned by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Lord Protector, to investigate the particulars of the conduct of his brother, Lord Thomas Seymour, the Lord High Admiral, towards the Princess Elizabeth. This, Elizabeth, when she became Queen, seemed to resent, and showed her displeasure by depriving him of his house at Mortlake, and the Rangership and Baliwick of Mortlake and Wimbledon Park, which he had enjoyed as "Master of the Game" there. When he fell from Court favour Sir Robert retired to Leighton, and died there in June, 1572. Sir Robert Tyrwhitt's wife was Elizabeth Oxenbridge, daughter of Sir Goddard

Photo by *W. Tams, Cambridge.*

THE VICARAGE HOUSE, LEIGHTON, HUNTS. (BACK).

Photo by *W. Tams, Cambridge.*

THE VICARAGE HOUSE, LEIGHTON, HUNTS., (FRONT).

Oxenbridge, Knight Banneret, she was deeply attached to Queen Katherine Parr, and was present at her death bed at Sudeley Castle. In 1548 she was appointed as Governess to the Princess Elizabeth, and she died in London, 1578. From this marriage the only issue was one daughter, Katherine Tyrwhitt, she married Sir Henry D'Arcy, knight, son of Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, but died before both her father and mother, and was buried in 1567. In the North transept of Leighton Church, there are three recumbent marble figures, marking probably the last resting place of Sir Robert and Lady Tyrwhitt, and their only daughter. The figures of the husband and wife lie side by side, and on a panel upon their tomb is a shield, quartering the three pee-wits, (tee-wits) the Tyrwhitt arms, and having the names of the knight and his lady circumscribed about it.

Sir Henry D'Arcy, of Brimham, in Yorkshire, succeeded to the Lordship of Leighton after the death of his father-in-law. He was twice Sheriff of Huntingdonshire, once in 1562, when he is described as Henry D'Arcy, Esq., of Leighton Bromswold, and secondly in 1583, when he is spoken of as Henry D'Arcy, Knight, of Leighton Bromswold. He was twice married, his second wife being Katherine Farmer. Apparently he had but one daughter, Katherine, and it is probable, though not quite certain, that she was the child of his first wife. Katherine D'Arcy married Sir Gervase Clifton (son of Sir John Clifton and Jane, daughter of Sir Laurence Taylard, of Huntingdonshire), who had a fair estate at Barrington, in Somersetshire, and her husband would seem to have removed to Leighton some time after his marriage. In 1597 Gervase Clifton, Knight, of Leighton Bromswold, was Sheriff of Huntingdonshire. In 1608, July 9th, James I. raised Sir Gervase Clifton to the peerage, creating him by writ of summons Lord Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold. There is a special interest attaching to this owner of the Lordship, not merely by reason of his rank, but on account of the buildings which he either caused to be erected, or else contemplated erecting. Camden, in his *Britannia*,

mentions that "Sir Gervase Clifton began a handsome "house" at Leighton, and he is supported by other authorities. At the present time all traces of any great house have completely disappeared, but there still remains the porter's gate house, a fair sized building with four towers at each angle, and archways, supported by stone columns, marking the entrance and the exit of the carriage drive through the centre of the house. The roof is flat, and above the main entrance, on the coping of the roof is a massive stone balustrade, in which there was probably originally some heraldic design. There was ample accommodation in the building for the Porter in charge. The style of architecture is English Renaissance. At some later date, perhaps in 1628, this building was converted into an ordinary dwelling-house, the archways were filled up, and the roadway was used as a room, another room being placed above it by introducing a floor near the spring of the arches. In recent years this gate-house had formed two cottages. Little had been done to keep it in order, the result being that it was gradually falling into complete decay. In 1904 the present owners of the property consented to hand over this interesting building to the Vicar of the Parish, purchasing at the same time the old Vicarage House, and providing a considerable sum of money with which to restore the gate-house and make it suitable for modern requirements. Some additions had to be made, and the interior of the house had to be completely altered, but, as far as possible, the character of the house was carefully preserved by Mr. S. Inskip Ladds, the architect responsible for the work. Inside the entrance archway are still to be seen the iron hinges on which once the great doors hung. Still, as in days gone by, the moat is to be seen in front of the house, and on one side, though originally it was on both sides. It is a difficult matter to decide whether Lord Clifton did more than build the gate-house. On the one hand, we are faced with the total absence of any visible sign of a great house at the present time. On the other hand, there are certain points which may be urged in favour of its

existence. Briefly they are these: The ground evidently seems to have been prepared for a large building, it has been levelled, and on three sides there has been thrown up a bank or terrace, whilst on the fourth side of the great square thus formed is the gate-house with its moat. At the back of the gate-house foundations of other buildings have been traced, and considerable quantities of worked stone have been dug out. A lady living in the Parish in 1855 informed the late Vicar that she had been told by an older parishioner that he remembered seeing the house, part of which was said to have been standing in 1750. It is impossible to decide with any degree of certainty. The gate-house would seem to have been built in 1616. In 1617 Lord Clifton was committed to the Tower, because he said he wished he had stabbed Sir Francis Bacon for decreeing a case in Chancery against him. He died in October, 1618, by his own hand. Possibly the great house was begun, and never completed.

For the third time the Lordship of Leighton passed into another family by the marriage of Katherine Clifton, Lord Clifton's only daughter, to Esme Stewart, Duke of Richmond, and 3rd Duke of Lennox. The Duke and Duchess of Lennox are said to have lived at Leighton, and their names are remembered in connection with the restoration of the Parish Church, together with the name of their eldest son James, the 4th Duke of Lennox and 3rd Baron Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, who built the Tower of the Church. Esme Stewart died in 1624, but his wife lived for some years afterwards. James, their son, lived until 1655, and his son Esme succeeded to his titles, but only survived him five years, dying in 1660, without issue. The titles then passed to Charles Stewart, a nephew of James Stewart, a son of his younger brother George, Lord D'Aubigny (who died in 1642). Charles, the 6th Duke of Lennox, died in 1673, and with his death the two dukedoms became extinct, but the barony of Leighton Bromswold passed to his sister Catherine, who married Lord O'Brien. From this marriage the title eventually descended to the

Darnley family, and is now held by the young daughter of the late Lord Darnley, who is Baroness Clifton of Leighton Bromswold in her own right. James Stewart's eldest daughter, Mary, married Richard Butler, who was created Earl of Arran in 1662, and Baron of Old Weston in 1673. He appears to have purchased the Lordship of Leighton either from his brother-in-law Esme, or from Catherine, Lady O'Brien. Be that as it may, the property descended by marriage to Lord Cornwallis in the 18th century, and then later on, at the close of the same century, we find it in the possession of John Norris, Esq., of Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1853 the property was again sold, and was bought by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, who still hold the Lordship. The motto of the Tyrwhitt family runs, "Time truth doth try." Perhaps we might find an illustration of its soundness in the history of Leighton Lordship. The land given by Earl Waltheof for the Church's benefit returned to her custody once again after the lapse of just over three hundred years.

H. B. Maling,
Vicar of Leighton.

Photo by *W. Tams, Cambridge.*

BOURN CHURCH, CAMBS.

BOURN CHURCH.

It is some thirty years ago since the Rev. John Dowell Ridout, who was then Vicar, took in hand the restoration of Bourn Church, spending altogether a sum of nearly £1,500. Lord de la Warr, who was then Squire of the parish, Christ's College and the Vicar himself being the largest contributors. A sum of £300, however, was raised on a mortgage on the Church Farm Estate, and the last instalment of principal and interest was only paid off a few years ago during the incumbency of the writer.

The interior of the Church now is very different from what it was before the restoration. The Tower, and the portion of the Church north and south of it, were partitioned off from the rest of the Church by a lath and plaster partition, consequently the fine Early English Arch of the Tower was hidden. A gallery, starting from the partition, came out into the Nave as far as the first columns, and in this gallery, as is still remembered by some of the inhabitants, sat the musicians. After the musicians came a "seraphine," and that in its turn gave place to a harmonium. The portion of the Church that was partitioned off was used as a Day School for boys till the present School was built; the girls of the parish were taught in an old house that stood where the Victoria Room now stands, Lady de la Warr maintaining the Girls' School entirely at her own expense. It seems curious to us who live in the 20th Century to hear that the girls were taught to read, but to be able to write was an unnecessary accomplishment, and therefore they were not taught that one of the three R's. The portion of the Churchyard lying beyond the west end of the Church was used as a playground for the boys; nearly all the graves are fresh since that time. The cupboard inside the Church, close to the West doors, was used as a dark hole for naughty boys, and there are still a few men

left who have been inside that cupboard in the days of their youth. The ringers approached the Belfry from the turret staircase outside. Inside the Church, at the level of the string course above the great West doors, was a floor where the ringers stood.

Coming to the body of the Church itself, the floor was considerably higher than it is at present. The bases of the columns were below the floor level, and were completely hidden, thus largely spoiling the general beauty of the pillars. Standing somewhat more to the west than does the present Pulpit (given by relatives of Mr. Ridout) was a good old three-decker, and suspended by a chain from an iron ring, still to be seen at the apex of the second Arch from the east end of the Nave, was the sounding board. The lower part of this sounding board is now used as a vestry table top. The view to the east end was much obscured, partly owing to the Chancel Arch being small; it was the same size as the other Arches in the Nave, partly also owing to the fact that large tablets with the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments were placed upon the top of the Rood Screen. At the restoration the Arch was enlarged. Gracefulness possibly was sacrificed somewhat, and the Rood Screen was consequently extended; it is easy to see which is the old work and which is the new. The tablets containing the Commandments are relegated to the Vestry, and the law is satisfied! The Squire's seat was in front of the screen; now it is on one side. The South Transept at the time of the restoration was in much the same condition as now, although the vault underneath the raised part is only about 100 years old. In the North Transept was a gallery coming right up to the level of the window.

Externally, the roof of the whole Church was lead; only some remains now. The old lead from the roof of the Nave was sold for nearly £400, and helped to pay a portion of the general repairs. Probably in most Church restoration some things are done that a later generation regrets, but taking it all round the Church has been improved and restored in a manner worthy of such a

Church. Very little, however, has been done to the Tower itself or to the Spire, and probably the day will come when money will have to be spent on this portion of the Building.

So far, then, as regards the Church as it was in the days when large numbers of the parishioners were young, now for a few words on some of the details of the Church. Beginning with the Chancel, the Sedilia are considered very good examples of late 15th Century work, and are made of birch. The ends of the seats are old. On the south side on one of the ends there is this: "A. P. of B., 1537." No satisfactory explanation of this has ever been given, but I venture to ask can A stand for Archer? and can the explanation be Archer, Priest of Bourn, 1537? John Archer was priest of the Chantry of S. Mary at the time of the suppression of the chantries, and was pensioned at £4 per annum, the total value of the chantry being £4 2s. 4d. In the Doomsday Book for Cambridgeshire we are told that in King Edward's time, *i.e.*, Edward the Confessor, "that there were two priests that could not be separate "from the Church." I have been told that this is why there are two priest's doors, one on each side of the Chancel. On the east side of the first window on the north side of the Chancel is a mark something like a consecration mark, and on the outside of the Archway of the main door on the south side is another similar mark.

The tablet to Erasmus Ferrar on the south side of the Communion Table will bear inspection. Erasmus was a brother of Nicholas, of famous memory. When an undergraduate at Cambridge, Nicholas used to come over to see his sister, Mary Collett, and to drink the water of Bourn. Mary Collett's husband then farmed in Bourn, but afterwards he and his wife went to Little Gidding to help Nicholas in his Protestant Monastery. Nicholas, in one of his letters, writes of his dear brother Erasmus, lately gone to be with the Lord.

Leaving the Chancel and coming to the Nave, the Perpendicular Screen is worth noticing, also the Per-

pendicular Door leading up to the Rood. The Pillars in the Nave are Transitional Roman, alternately circular and octagonal, but one may well ask why on the south side are there two Pillars consecutively octagonal? I cannot believe it was a mistake, as has sometimes been suggested. Observe the fluted pattern on the capitals on the south side.

The Clerestory seems to be of a date about 1280 A.D. A string moulding runs from east to west. On the south side and next to the Chancel the Clerestory window is square, and of a very much later period than the other window. Was it thus made to throw more light on the Rood? Anyone standing at the eastern end of the Nave and looking right up to the very apex of the roof where it joins on to the Tower can just see the lower part of what once was a window in the Tower. Clearly it was outside the roof in those days, and one can imagine the priests of olden times getting up early in the morning ascending the Tower stairs and watching the sun rise in the direction of Cambridge. This would be before the roof was at its present height, and before the Clerestory was built. On the east side of the second buttress from the west end on the north side of the Church, outside, the stone moulding or cornice which supported the old roof in less ambitious times is still visible.

In the North Transept, on either side of the east window, are two niches for saints, and on the north side is an aumbry and a small piece of iron on which the door was hinged is still to be seen.

Turning to the South Transept, it will be at once noticed that it differs from that on the north in that an arch divides it from the aisle; the raised floor was made probably later than 1803, and clearly forms no part of the original plan of the Church. In this Transept was a chantry, apparently founded at the end of the 14th Century. Up to that time the Church had been dedicated to St. Helena; the chantry was dedicated to St. Mary. In 1468, in Bishop Wm. Gray's Episcopal Register, the Church is spoken of as dedicated to St.

Mary and St. Helena. The latter dedication name has, however, completely died out; but it is worth noting that the Village Feast is still kept on St. Helena's day, the 3rd of May, old style. What is regarded as the tomb of the founder of the chantry is still there; also a piscina. The antiquary, Wm. Cole, writing in October, 1776, tells us there was a stained glass window in this chantry chapel, giving a portrait of a man (armoured) kneeling, with six sons kneeling behind him, and opposite to them his wife and seven daughters, and underneath were the words:

> "Orate pro animabus Ricardi Ellis,
> "Et Margareta uxoris ejus et fili,
> ". . . . fieri fecerunt."

There is very little ancient glass in the Church. There are only fragments here and there, but clearly there was a time when there was much more. Some of the old stained glass is declared by experts to be of the 13th Century. The stained glass windows now in the Church are all of them Modern. Of the windows themselves there are examples of many kinds. The single lancets at the west end of the aisles, the large west window of the Tower, the next stage to the Early English lancets; there are decorated windows, and Early Perpendicular in the Chancel. On the south side there is a fine "perpendicular" window; and lastly, there are two windows of debased style.

Earlier in this article I drew attention to the fine Arch of the Tower. This, with the other two Arches and the whole Tower inside and outside are sometimes regarded as the most interesting features of the Church. The shafts from which the Arches spring are alternately circular and V-shaped. Whether or no, the maze on the ground floor of the Tower is a copy of an ancient one that was formerly in the Church I know not.

In looking at the Church outside, the Porch will be noticed to be Early English, but the actual entrance to the Church itself of an earlier period, Transitional

Roman. The battlements on the Tower are Perpendicular, but the 13th Century string moulding can be seen just below them. The Spire is supposed to be the original one—at all events, parts of it, including some of the lead. Undoubtedly the parishioners of Bourn are proud of it in spite of its kink. Various suggestions have been made as to the origin of the curious bend, one being that it was originally intended to be much higher than it is at present, but for motives of economy that purpose was never carried out. The writer is pleased to remember that he has been up to the Weathercock, when the Steeple-jack, a few years ago, re-set it. The tile roof of the side aisles quite at the west end on either side of the Tower is much higher pitched than is the lead roof of the rest of the aisles, and it is said by Hill, in *Cambridgeshire Churches*, to be "a good illustration of "the depression of roofs from the best Early English "period to the horizontal examples of the late Perpen-"dicular."

The Bells are not old. They were re-cast in 1806 and 1807 by Robert Taylor, of St. Neot's. Lord de la Warr is said to have paid for them. Popular tradition says that the bells that were intended for Bourn went to Haslingfield, and that the Haslingfield bells came to Bourn. Lord de la Warr had property in both places.

The Church Registers are fairly complete from 1568. The living has been in the patronage of Christ's College since the reign of Edward VI. This King presented the manor and parsonage and advowson to the College in exchange for a yearly rent of £20 out of the manor of Weting, in Norfolk.

Henry VIII. had confiscated the advowson, manor and parsonage of Bourn from the Prior of Barnwell on the Suppression of the Monasteries, and had given away some of his illgotten gains to good objects, and so he made a present of £20 per annum out of the manor of Weting to the College, but 20 years afterwards the College had never received a penny, and so it was that Edward VI. gave the College instead what it now possesses.

In the troubles of the 17th Century, Bourn was not forgotten by the iconoclast, Wm. Dowsing. In his journal of 1643 he writes as follows :—

" March 7. Bourn. We did downe two angells and " took a superstitious inscription in brass and one of ye " Virgin Mary and divers other Popish pictures, and " gave orders to take down two crosses on ye steeple " and on ye chancel.

" WILL PHIPPS, GEORGE NEWMAN, *Constables.*
" JOHN DISHER and JOHN PEASTE, *Churchwardens.*"

FRANK R. WILLIAMS.

ELY ST. MARY'S: THE CHANTRY, CROMWELL HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

My first duty is on behalf of the Vicar and Churchwardens to offer you a hearty welcome to-day, and as representing the Vicar, Dr. Punchard, to explain his absence. As Chaplain to the Bishop of Truro, he is now in attendance upon him. Next, to say for myself, that I must disclaim any special fitness to act as Cicerone on this occasion.

But as the son of a former Incumbent who held office here 41 years, and who has himself been Curate of the Parish, and a native of the city and dweller in it nearly all his life, I may be presumed to know as much of the Church as most people and more than some. At any rate I love it, and I hope I may be fairly trusted to do it justice. Certainly I know as much about the facts of interest and history, which are connected with it as any living man.

But I do not profess to be absolutely correct in all my statements about the technicalities of the Architecture; what Rickman, and Millers, and Bentham, and Stewart, and others have said about the building is good enough for me. What I shall try to do is to tell you briefly all I know about the Parish and Church; and any facts and features in its history and fabric which are worthy of notice. I hold that everyone should make a hobby of Parish History—that every Parish should have a Parish Record.

My good old friend, Dr. Raven, used to say that at gatherings of this kind, there were Archæologists pure and simple, who attended for the love of the thing, Larkæologists, who went for the fun of the thing, and Sharkæologists, who went for the luncheon.

May I venture to hope that I shall not distress, worry or bore, any here who represent any such persons, as I try to set before you some of the matters of interest of

whatever sort connected with St. Mary's Parish Church and people. It is a Titular Vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely; originally under the immediate jurisdiction of the Sacrist of the Monastery who was Ordinary, with the sister and larger Parish of the Holy Trinity; containing the hamlets of Chettisham and Stuntney, and to the Priests who served these hamlets was given the title of Arch-Priests. There is one other Parish in England where the Parson is accorded the same title—that of Haccombe in Devonshire.

I do not know whether there were any special privileges attached to these Arch-Priests, nor whether they had a verger of their own.

As the Parish was served by Monks, from the Monastery, until the Dissolution it is impossible to give or obtain lists of the clergy consecutive from the first. As the Parish which contains the Palace and three other religious foundations, it must have been one of considerable importance and for centuries its Church must have dwarfed that of the sister Parish which was only a Lean-to to the Cathedral; and no doubt the scene of many episcopal functions; and amongst them the consecration of Bishop de Luda, 1290—it must be remembered that the Bishop's principal Palace was at Downham, two miles away, and from thence he would come to his Cathedral Church, with his retinue and armed retainers, along the only calcetum or metalled road, as we should say, that there was.

The Church was rebuilt on the site of an older one by Bishop Eustachius, who was most probably (for there is a difference of opinion) the builder of the Galilee Porch of the Cathedral.

Now Eustachius became Bishop of Ely, 1197, just as the new fashion, which I suppose I must call Early English, that pointed style which superseded the Norman, came into fashion. Here we have plain lancet windows and rough masonry.

Whether Eustachius did or did not build the Galilee, is a moot question. Doctors differ: Willis and Stewart say one thing and Bentham and Millers another. It is

recorded in the Registers of this Bishop, "that he rebuilt and reconsecrated during his episcopate the parochial Church of St. Mary."

Rickman sums up the architectural features and history of the Church as follows:

'Tower and Spire—Decorated—Good.

'Nave, Round Piers with Norman Capitals and pointed 'Arches with Early English mouldings. Windows of 'Clerestory of clunch, the stone of the district and very 'perishable, and aisles Early Perpendicular; Chancel 'Early English with an inserted Perpendicular East 'Window.' And by the way, it is a pity that when this stained glass window was inserted, the window was not restored to its original Early English. The chancel then would be a worthy compeer of that of Cherryhinton.

The side Chapel is good Early English with a Double Piscina. East Window a Triple Lancet; West Window of twolights with Trefoil in the Head. Double Sedile under one Trefoil Arch and Double Piscina, on the north side; a good Porch and fine Early English door restored in Compo and shortly to be thoroughly renewed. Those of you who know the Marshland Churches, and remember that of Walsoken, will see many points of resemblance, notably in the pillars of the nave.

Eustachius sat as Bishop from 1197 to 1215. Millers calls the attention of antiquaries to these nave arches and piers, and says that they are certainly *older* than those in the Cathedral. He thinks they supported the old Church (the columns I mean), and were used again in the new one. St. Mary's was one of the oldest possessions of the convent and there must always have been a Church here, which Eustachius rebuilt.

I will ask you to take particular notice that the low square plinths at the bottom of the shafts do not stand in the ground, but on rude and unshaped stone basements, appearing as if the soil had been removed and part of the foundations laid bare. And when you do this, if any of you have an eye for *levels* note the *Sedile* within the altar rails, which from its position shews that there has been a complete alteration in the contour of the floor of

the Church, probably through the making of several large family "dormitoria" in the Chancel; of the Page, Austin and Partheriche families.

There are few memorial stones. Of the History of the Chantry Chapel nothing is known.

Cole, the Antiquary, whose gossipy pen is often dipped in gall, notes a handsome Church. "*Leaded*" and in good repair. Altar on two steps and railed. "Railing in of Altars" meant a lot to Cole. A light screen and some bench ends with Bishop Fordham's arms. He notes several stones and coats of arms much mutilated in the windows of the Chapel, and a canopy and wall paintings at the east of the south aisle, and that the roof was painted. But all these are gone and I have been quite unable by Papworth's *Armorial Bearings* to locate or identify his description, the nearest approach to them being, as Mr. Culleton of London informs me, the coat of arms attributed to the family of "Flower."

Perhaps my copyist of Cole's MSS. has made a mistake in copying.

I am able to say that if this be a Chantry Chapel, I cannot find out any clue to the family who built it at present. And at all the interments from 1836 to 1873—all being in brick vaults previously made—there was never any disturbance of human remains. It was virgin soil. Cole notes here plain free-stones, but no inscriptions. As there was a great house at Braham Grange and another at Bedwell Hey Grayne in the Parish, it is possible that this Chapel was built by the owners of one or other of these. But I have neither hint, nor trace, nor evidence of this.

The very large Altar-stone in the Churchyard marks the resting place of the family of Ellis of Braham Grange and what is left of the coat of arms identifies the family of Sir John Ellis, M.D., Master of Caius in Queen Anne's time, familiarly known to posterity and in Mr. Venn's College Annals, as "the Devil of Caius."

It is worthy of note that Thomas Westfield, Bishop of Bristol, born here 1570, died 1644, was a native of this parish; he was a worthy man and sprung of a race of

old fashioned yeomen, who served the office of Churchwarden many years in succession and became extinct early in the eighteenth century.

Austins, Pages, Waddingtons, Jenynss—have all gone and left no descendants hereabouts. The "very domestic" Font Ewer of to-day is the standing stoup of silvered brass presented by a worthy Clerk of the parish (Hargreaves).

To come to the Modern History of the Church. The original roof was an exact counterpart of that on the nave of the Cathedral, that is to say, it was a "trussed rafter roof of seven cants"—sometimes called a Compass roof; probably a replacement of another in the thirteenth century. The Church was becoming very much the worse for wear and decay of time at the beginning of the last century. The pulpit stood near the first pillar of the south side of the nave. As you will read on the board over the door of the side Chapel, it underwent a thorough repair in the year 1829. It is fortunate that the Incumbent at the time was a man of refined culture and in advance of the times: and the Church when my father in 1833 entered upon the incumbency was spick and span, with some marks of *Mr. Compo's* work upon it. But the pews were not horse boxes, or family omnibuses. The west end gallery contained the parish band, "the fat Bulls of Basan," as my father called them. They denied him what they called the 'concrowl' of the singing. So in due time he snuffed them out very genteely with a Barrel Organ, which did its duty nobly for six and thirty years and converted into a Finger Organ, now leads the singing in a fen Church. It was galleried, and the exterior compoed over with a special cement; you may see it now on the tower, where for eighty years it has withstood the battle of the elements and the breezes of all four quarters of the wind. Well, I will ask you to take notice of it as the composition is a secret, which died with the workman, one "Woodcock." I believe it to be road-grit and Roman Cement. The secret of the proportions and preparation is worth a patent to-day. At this time the Church was galleried on two sides; and pewed with seats

of modest height, that were daubed with paint and made to look as if they would be oak if they could. At the same time the Waddington Dormitory, like a Green House with sash windows over the family vault in the north nave aisle at the end, was removed.

There, a wealthy Canon, D.D., of the family snored at his will :—was the preacher agreeable, the Butler opened the sashes ; was he dull, he shut them down and retreated to the back of the seat, as he went kicking down the fire-irons of the grate which warmed them and thus adding insult to injury to the worthy Incumbent, the one a Canon and the other a Minor Canon of the Church.

I don't think in those days any love was lost between Minor Canons and Canons. Though two, Cæsar Morgan and James Bentham, became Major from Minor Canons.

At this time the sittings were arranged so that one half each side, up to the three decker pulpit in the nave of the congregation faced the other half. The result of this was, in so far as the young folks were concerned, that on rising up to awake sacred harmony with the good old Morning Hymn, there was not, as the hymn runs, "many a sorrow, many a labour, many a tear," but many a "broad grin,"—I speak as then a giddy young boy. We popped up in the pews to the strains of the Morning Hymn, like 'Jacks in a Box.'

This arrangement, I was myself the indirect means of altering. In the early sixties of the last Century, the pews were all made smaller and turned eastward, the pulpit cut down, and placed outside the chancel arch, and the Church heated with hot water.

In 1876 the Church was thoroughly restored ; and as you may see to-day I think you will say that the Architect handled it, as if he loved it. Especially clever was his 'faking' of the nave Ceiling. The Bells are a peal recast with additions from five to eight in the latter part of the eighteenth Century by the notable founder of the "Clack-close hundred," Dobson of Market Downham ; Tenor, 18 cwt., key G. Osborn came from Eyre's Foundry at St. Neot's, and left the business to Dobson. They were a notable firm and can say "quæ Regio nostri

non plena laboris." The bells were rehung, the galleries removed, a new organ erected, and the Church with the addition of the vestry is practically with one (or two) stained glass windows, what you see it to-day.

The Register originally dated from 1538 but the oldest, which contains the baptism of two of Oliver Cromwell's children, of one whom (Frances) there is a very pretty tradition shewing that she was no Puritan—for in later years she did not deny it. She saw the light in the Vicarage hard by. This, one of the daughters born here, 1638—(a quiet home—which must have seemed to them a very haven of rest, in the troublous days that followed; and christened in the Church hard by), was a pretty lively girl, who married Sir R. Rich, taken from her very early in their married life, and afterwards Sir J. Russell, with whom she lived happily and died, 1720. Of her it is told that one day, the stern old Protector pulling the arras hastily aside, found one of his Chaplains on his knees before her in her apartment. He naturally interrogated the trembling Puritan. "Arrah! varlet! what's this?" "Making my petition to her Grace to plead my cause with one of her Grace's Gentlewomen!" "What! the jade not marry one of my Chaplains? Send for her!" and a Chaplain was forthcoming and they were married on the spot. These facts can be verified if not authenticated I believe.

Later on, sadly enough, the fair Fanny, when taxed with this story, is reported to have said, "*There is something in that.*"

This Register was lost during the latter half of the 18th Century and I am now looking for it.

It is supposed that the Font now in the Churchyard was the original. But I doubt if this is the one which was supplemented by another, of which as to destiny I can give no account, which in turn, was succeeded by one executed by the local stone-mason, looking as if cut with a blunt knife out of a Gouda cheese, given, "Teste Cole," by Mr. Travel, Butler of St. John's College, which has in turn been most righteously supplemented by the present one of Polyphant marble.

Neglect and restorations have alas reduced the Church to the normal condition of a rustic's face after his Saturday night's shave. There were Brasses. But they are not. Monuments there are none.

Five unfortunate victims of a rising—the Littleport Riots of 1815, the great and gruesome romance of the Isle of Ely—lie buried all in one grave at the south-west corner of the tower, the victims of Rhadamanthine injustice. Hard by them lie row upon row of cholera victims of 1832.

The Churchyard is notable as the happy hunting-ground of the body-snatchers. We have several authenticated cases of the successful exploiting of the body-snatchers. And even in my own time I remember coffins were heavily ironed down whenever the enclosed corpse was supposed to be a medical "curio." And the graves were watched by night, in most cases for years. Burke and Hare may have been here for all I know. It is said that with the connivance of the local sexton and doctor, the resurrection men did a roaring trade with the sexton at £10 a corpse! The said sexton is said to have died unhappy in mind.

The Churchyard was a terror by night. And the threat of, 'I'll fetch the body-snatchers,' or 'give you to the body-snatchers,' has appalled and controlled the lawless young tyrants of St. Mary's, and sent them cowed and trembling home to bed. I know of no interments of celebrities in the Churchyard, save the valued old nurse of the late Canon Kingsley.

Of the Vicars, there is nothing much to record. The Benefice was a loose box for Minor Canons. They were generally, as might have been expected, in latter times University graduates, many of them Fellows of Colleges. We may confidently believe that as the Bishop of the Diocese was a parishioner and might drop in by the Chancel door any day (by the way he did frequently in my time) the Divinity was sound and passed episcopal Muster even if it did not always please the episcopal palate. The Vicar of the parish, who was also "Prælector Theologicus" of the Cathedral, benediced many

episcopal corpses, (preached their funeral sermons) to wit in the Cathedral. The Close and College Prayers, as daily Matins and Evensong were called, the College society and the quiet evenings with rubbers of whist, scandal and muffins, tea and good living have always attracted old dowagers and spinsters to Cathedral cities. I remember many such. But they are all gone, with the Bands and old-fashioned surplices with full necks. Cæsar Morgan who held the Benefice for some years; and it was a very poor one—(but a Welshman will pick a living where an Englishman would starve)—Fellow of Christ's College, who came to Ely through the interest of Dr. Hugh Thomas, Master and Dean, gained a Prize Gold Medal open to the learned world by Teyler's Theological Society at Haarlem. The subject: "A demonstration that true Philosophy has no tendency to undermine Divine Revelation, and that a well-grounded Philosopher may be a true Christian." That Treatise might be interesting in these days. The Medal was presented to the University of Cambridge. He and his wife lie in the North Transept of the Choir of the Cathedral. Learned reading Parsons in those days were as scarce as white belles among a bevy of Blackamoors.

As for the Plate, it is before you. The abnormally large Chalice was given by Mrs. Deborah Ewin, the widow of a Cambridge burgess. The Ewins were wealthy Tallow Chandlers of that day: Cole has much to say about several of them. I take it, this abnormal size was a protest at the time of the denial of the Cup to the laity. A similar one may to-day be seen at Landwade in this county.

Our Church nestles lovingly under the shadow of the Cathedral, and is attended regularly by a large and devout congregation, who much rejoice in the ministry of their present Vicar (a very much alive D.D., by the way), and his present "fidus Achates," and to use the phrase of an old Samaritan, we are a homely old-fashioned people, staunch churchmen but hate new fangled ways and "Mee Maws." That is an old Fen word!

Well! I have done. I have set before you a rudis

but not "indigesta moles" of facts, but no fiction. In the Church of S. Mary I was christened; in it lie, at the feet of another old Cambridge Don and worthy Vicar, my father and mother, and I trust I am looking forward to the day, when in God's good ordering I shall myself be carried into it for burial. For Septuagenarians are methinks *trespassers*.

I ask savants and professional men to forgive my attempts and crudeness. I am conscious of many defects. But I have honestly done my best to try and interest you: though only an amateur at lecturing, I may say truly, that:

> My sketchy superficial hand
> Drew solids with a dash and spanned
> A surface by a line.

And Ladies and Gentlemen: "I have done my very best."

The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen and S. John the Baptist, we find mentioned in 1169. Bishop Geoffrey de Burgh appropriated the Rectory of Littleport to the former, Bishop Northwold consolidated them, 1240. The Society here was under the control of the Sacrist. The Sacrist of Ely was a very considerable man here, in those days, there were thirteen Chaplains, who had a Refectory and a Dormitory and wore uniform habits.

The names of twelve Masters have come down to us. The last, Edward Leeds of the Croxton family, shrewd man, like Bishop Alcock in regard to the monastery of S. Rhadegund, Fellow and afterwards Master of Clare Hall and Prebendary of the second stall, seeing the coming storm, procured a grant of the Hospital and possessions to the College. When surrendered it was worth in the current coinage of the day £20 per annum.

As I have dwelt for 41 years with a look out on this grand meadow, I say, as another Benefactor said, "Quisquis alienaverit Anathema sit."

The building at a distance I take to have been the Grange of the Brethren. There is nothing to be seen internally,

but the crow-stepped gables are a pleasant feature in the landscape. Several stone coffins were lately exposed during drainage works at the east end.

There was also a Chantry on the Green, where were Chaplains, founded 1250 by Bishop Northwold, who resided where is now the modern dwelling house. Skeletons have been disinterred near the Palace.

There seems to have been a general scrimmage in the time of Bishop Wren, and during the vacancy of the See Queen Elizabeth seized upon it: later on it was again seized by a special favourite of Oliver Cromwell, Doctor John Stane, Doctor of physick, one of the so-called Commissioners of the Isle of Ely, who is buried at Waterbeach. In the register of his will, some one has added in a contemporary hand. "He bought the Church at Ely." He was a noted Fanatick, and lies buried at Waterbeach.

K. H. Smith.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

(*Continued* from Vol. II., p. 177).

THE SIXTH SUMMER EXCURSION held on Tuesday the 30th May, 1905, was made to Conington, Glatton and Little Gidding.

At Conington, rich in its associations with Waltheof and the Scottish Kings, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and the celebrated antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, the party was met by the Rector, the Rev. H. W. Forbes, who described the Church (All Saints) together with its monuments and the fine oak chair in which the ill-fated Queen is said to have sat immediately before her execution.

The fine series of Renaissance monuments to the Cotton family received very special attention, particularly one which bears no name but which is adorned with five coats of arms under which are the words: 'Imperator,' 'Rex Franciæ,' 'Anglo Saxonum,' Angliæ,' 'Scotiæ,' respectively, and concerning which much discussion took place as to the person it was intended to commemorate; there cannot, however, be any doubt that the monument (probably a cenotaph erected by Sir Robert Cotton) is intended to commemorate David, Earl of Huntingdon, (brother of Malcolm IV., and William I., Kings of Scotland), whose claim to be descended from the five royal houses came in this way:—David was the son of Henry, Prince of Scotland, and grandson of David King of Scotland, hence shield 5. *A lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory*, for Scotland. King David was the son of Malcolm Canmore by his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Atheling and grand-daughter of Edmund Ironside, hence shield 3. *A cross flory between four martlets*, for the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Prince Henry's mother was Ada, daughter of William second Earl of Warenne and Surrey, son of the first Earl of Warenne and his wife Gundrada, daughter of William the Conqueror. Modern antiquaries say that this lady was the Conqueror's step-daughter, but until recent years she was always supposed to be his daughter, and doubtless this is the explanation of the presence of shield 4, *Two lions passant guardant*, for England.

Ada's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Count of Vermandois, son of Henry I., King of France, hence shield 2, *Semée*

of fleur-de-lis, for France. Hugh was great-grandson of Hugh Capet, whose mother was Hedwig, daughter of Henry (the Fowler) Emperor of Germany, which brings in shield 1, *a double-headed eagle displayed*, for the German Empire.

Another monument which attracted some attention was the curious effigy of a knight in armour over which he wears a monk's cowl.

Queen Mary's chair consists of some nice pieces of Perpendicular carving and mouldings, but patched and added to by less skilful hands, and now, unfortunately, covered with paint.

The Church, itself a fine specimen of Perpendicular architecture, possesses a massive western tower with crocketted pinnacles at its angles and somewhat curious circular windows in its north and south walls.

Passing on to Conington Castle, the Rev. H. W. Forbes, in the absence of the owner, J. M. Heathcote, Esq., read some notes on the House and its Owners. The Estate, in the time of William I., was the property of Earl Waltheof, from whom it passed by a daughter to the Scottish Royal family, several members of which held, with it, the title of Earl of Huntingdon.

The question has been raised whether David I., King of Scotland, ever was Earl of Huntingdon, but that he actually did hold this title, at least for a short time, is proved by a charter of Henry I., recorded in the Ramsey Cartulary, directed to Robert Bishop of Lincoln, Richard Bishop of London, Herbert Bishop of Norwich, William Bigot, Earl David, Gilbert the Sheriff, and all in Norfolk and Suffolk—and witnessed by Thurston, Archbishop of York. This Charter, which mentions Reginald Abbot of Ramsey, cannot be earlier than 1114 nor later than 1119, and leaves no doubt that David, (who afterwards became King of Scotland, 1124-1153), was then holding the office of an English earl; and that it was the earldom of Huntingdon is shown by another Charter of the same King addressed to Robert Bishop of Lincoln, Earl David, Gilbert the Sheriff, and all in Huntingdonshire, but the date of this charter is not quite so clearly defined as that of the other.

From David's grandson the Estates passed, again by an heiress, to the Bruces, and so from them to the Wesenhams and the Cottons.

Sir Robert Cotton, the celebrated antiquary, is said to have built the first house on the present site—the home of Waltheof and the Bruces being some distance off—and having purchased, in 1626, eleven of the arches of the hall of Fotheringhay Castle, built them into the house. The house and gardens were dismantled in 1722, by the then baronet, who preferred an estate in Bedfordshire, but in 1753 Conington was purchased by Sir John Heathcote, since which time the house has been restored and enlarged. The eleven arches of the front, the porch, and the lodge gates are said to have come from Fotheringhay Castle; this is probably true of the eleven arches, which are of a coarse Perpendicular design and may well have formed the arcades of the

Castle Hall; but as regards the porch and gates it is more doubtful, the former being a good Renaissance design of such a late date that one is tempted to doubt it.

From the Castle the party proceeded to the Crown and Woolpack Inn, an interesting old red brick house on the Great North Road, where Luncheon was served, the chair being taken by Dr. Newton, to whom a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Whymper.

Proceeding to Glatton Church (St. Nicholas), a few notes were read by Mr. Inskip Ladds, who pointed out that there were distinct signs of a 13th century Church having occupied practically the same area as the present building; there is an E.E. string course running round the East, North and West walls of the transept, and at the corner of the transept and aisle is a pretty fragment of an E.E. grouped shaft and base.

The nave was of slightly earlier date than the transept and was *very early* Early English—practically Transitional from Norman to E.E.—built probably in the first few years of the 13th century. Of this Church we have also the bases of nearly all the columns, probably in their original position (although the E.E. base at the corner of the Transept rather militates against this), and the greater part of the columns themselves, one cap, and perhaps even the arches are the old stones with a splay worked on their edges.

Some fragments of late Norman work have been built into the wall on both sides of the east window, and some E.E. fragments may be seen in the east gable of the nave, above the chancel roof.

In the late Decorated period the south aisle was widened, using much of the old stone, but forming new windows of fine proportions but simple design, and a very pretty flowered cornice. The south arcade seems to have been built at this period as is shown by the caps of two of the columns and the responds. The arch between this aisle and the western bay is 13th century work and must have been widened with the aisle, for it is now so much distorted that it is difficult to recognise the graceful E.E. arch that it once was.

The tower is Perpendicular, built entirely of wrought stone, and enriched with bands of quatrefoils and other ornaments; and the corners of its embattled parapets are surmounted by carved figures of heraldic antelopes, the badge of Kings Henry V. and VI.

There seems to be reason to think that the raising of the nave arcades was subsequent to the building of the tower; the caps of the north columns are plain Perpendicular, and the clerestory windows are four-lights of that period. The old western angles of the Clerestory are visible both inside and out, but a window corresponding in every way to those in the clerestory has been inserted in the north and south walls of the tower, and these, judging by the workmanship, must have followed closely upon the completion of the clerestory itself.

Two windows in the transept have E.E. hood moulds and tracery, but modern jambs. There is a pretty fragment of a rood screen, and some carved poppy-heads to the benches.

On each side of the chancel arch is an ancient fresco, that on the north bears the inscription: '**Sancta Maria Magdalene Intercede pro nobis**'; that on the south appears to represent St. Nicholas, patron saint of the Church, kneeling before Our Lord.

The Chancel has been largely rebuilt and calls for little notice, but it contains a nice Renaissance monument fixed rather high up on the north wall, which bears no inscription but is stated by the Lansdowne MS., 921, to have once borne the arms of Castle.

On the north side of the Chancel is an ancient vestry, of the same date as the tower, with a groined roof, and finished outside with a fine cornice and band of quatrefoils and a battlemented parapet; the space between the stone groining and the timber roof is accessible from a staircase in the transept, and is commonly spoken of as a monk's room, but the Rector (Rev. J. T. Lee) having kindly had the staircase opened for us, the tradition was quickly dispelled.

Glatton at the time of Domesday was held by Earl Eustace, but in 1244, Henry III., granted it to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Reverting several times to the Crown, it was granted in 1360 to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and so, in the person of Henry IV., it came again to the Crown. In 1644, James I. granted it to Sir Robert Cotton, in whose family it remained for many years, being held later by the Wells family, and now by Mr. J. A. Fielden.

The patrons of the living during the middle ages were the Abbot and Convent of Missenden; subsequently the patronage was held by the Sherrards, Hopkinsons and Wingfields, and now by Mr. J. A. Fielden.

From Glatton the party drove to Great Gidding where tea had been arranged, but the Church (St. Michael), being close at hand, its attraction was too great and the whole party paid it an unofficial visit.

The chancel has E.E. wall arcades, but the windows are mostly insertions of various dates. The rest of the Church is chiefly Perpendicular except the tower and spire which are late Decorated.

On the walls of the chancel are six large shields carved with the arms of the Watson family of Rockingham; and on an oak seat is a well-known acrostic between the letters E.R. and the date 1614:—

1614
SATOR
E AREPO R
TENET
OPERA
ROTAS

The late Mr. Hopkinson translated this as '*Sat orare poten et opera rotas.*'*

* I no not understand Mr. Hopkinson's meaning. 'Sat orare potente' (*or potenti*) means it is sufficient to pray to the (Al)mighty. It reads the same each of the 4 ways, and is as I read the inscription: but it has been translated, 'The farmer Arepo controls the works and wheels.' (Editor).

It was a pleasant surprise for the company on returning from the Church to find that the Inn at which they were to have tea was also the kennels of the Fitzwilliam hounds; the kennels are of course quite modern and of no architectural interest, but the fact, nevertheless, carried our minds back to the days when the Lords of Gidding, the Engaines, held their lands by 'hunting the wolf, fox, cat and other vermin.'

Another short drive brought us to Little Gidding, which has been so often described that little need be said here; a note of warning is however necessary, the halo of the pious family of Ferrar having almost eclipsed the remaining history of the place, a history that is by no means uninteresting, embracing as it does memories of the ancient family of Engaine and of the Knights Templars. As we listened to the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White telling the tale of the Ferrar's sojourn here, and of the ruthless barbarism of those who turned them out and desecrated the little Church, we looked round with admiration upon the oak stalls, the brass lectern and font and the glass in the windows, all most carefully and lovingly restored by the late Mr. Hopkinson.

Amongst those taking part in this excursion were the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, Revs. A. J. Edmonds, F. G. Walker, W. M. Noble, R. Black, G. E. Sharland, T. Hodgson, W. T. R. Crookham, A. Peshett, J. G. Cheshire, A. G. Cane, Messrs. M. Palmer, S. Inskip Ladds, R. A. Fordham, W. Emery, T. Spencer, E. L. Watts, D. R. Tomson, C. Whymper, Dr. Newton, Mrs. Black, Miss Newton, Rev. Canon Mostyn and Miss Mostyn.

On Wednesday the 27th September, 1905, the Society made its Sixth Autumn Excursion, visiting Wimpole and Bourne. At Wimpole the party was met by the Rector, Rev. G. D. Cartwright, who read a long and exhaustive account of the Church (St. Andrew), which is a classic structure of brick and stone, of no very great interest as far as its architecture is concerned, yet possessing a Norman font, some heraldic glass, fragments of three brasses, Renaissance monuments to the Chichele family, and Communion plate given in 1625 by Sir Thomas Chichele. The present building was erected in 1749, by Lord Chancellor Hardwick.

Mr. Cartwright afterwards permitted us to inspect the two fine oak chimney pieces in the Rectory House; these are made up of pieces of richly carved Renaissance oak—one of them being especially good.

Mr. Cartwright then led the party to the Hall, kindly thrown open to their inspection by the present occupier, A. H. Wood, Esq. This is a fine and stately building of red brick and stone, standing in a fine park and approached by an avenue of considerable length. It has a fine library, and contains a splendid collection of pictures by old masters, and other art treasures. The central portion of the house was built in 1632.

From Wimpole the party proceeded to Bourne, where the fine Church (St. Mary), was described by the Rector, the Rev. F. R. Williams, (see his paper pp. 221-227 of the present volume), and

passing on from here they came to Bourne Hall, where they were hospitably entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe.

This is a dear old country house, with fine oak staircase, chimney pieces and panelling, the whole set in an old-world garden and surrounded by a small park, constituting quite an ideal residence for an English gentleman. The House stands on the site of the castle of the Norman families of Picot and Peverel, but the remains of the moat are said to be of Saxon origin.

Picot de Grantebridge, Lord of Bourne, was perpetual Sheriff of Cambridgeshire in the time of William I., but his son, Robert, supporting Robert Duke of Normandy against Henry I., was dispossessed of his estates which were conferred upon Pagan Peverel his cousin and nearest relative. Pagan's son, William, died without issue and the estates were divided between his three sisters; Bourne fell to Alice the wife of Hamon Peche, in whose family it remained for several generations. Gilbert Peche, great great grandson of Alice, was created Baron de Peche of Bourne in 1299.

In more recent years the property has belonged to the Riggesby and Hagar families; later it belonged to Earl Delawarre, and now to Mr. J. J. Briscoe.

Queen Elizabeth is said to have slept in the house, and amongst the many places she visited she could surely have found none pleasanter than the old Hall of Bourne.

Amongst those present were the Revs. C. H. Evelyn-White, A. J. Edmonds, G. E. Sharland, J. G. Cheshire, A. G. Cane, A. Peskett, O. P. Fisher, W. T. R. Crookham, Dr. Newton, Messrs. A. Bull, H. E. Norris, S. Inskip Ladds, W. Palmer, E. L. Watts, M. Warren, Mrs. Sharland, Mrs. Warren, Miss Parsons, Miss Lloyd, and others.

The Seventh Summer Excursion took place on Friday, 1st June, 1906, when the Members and their friends visited Sawston, Hinxton, Great Chesterford, Duxford, Ickleton and Whittlesford. Starting from Cambridge Station a drive of seven miles brought the party to Sawston Hall, where the owner, D. L. Huddleston, Esq., met them and showed them the various objects of interest.

This fine old house has been from very early times the seat of the Huddlestons, one of whom sheltered Queen Mary when she fled from London on the death of Edward VI., for which loyal act his house was burned to the ground. Mary however, granted him the materials of Cambridge Castle, and with these the present house was built.

Mr. Huddleston most courteously showed the visitors the ancient charters and deeds in the muniment room, the old tapestry and other treasures, the curious old 'priest's hole' at the top of the stairs, and the private chapel; he then led them round the outside of the house, where the remains of the moat may still be seen.

Reluctantly taking leave of this most interesting house, the party moved on to Hinxton, where the Vicar, Rev. R. L. Twells, described the Church (St. Mary), which consists of chancel, south chapel, nave, south aisle, south porch, and west tower with low

Photo by *W. Tams, Cambridge.*

BOURN HALL, CAMBS.

Photo by *W. Tams, Cambridge.*

SAWSTON HALL, CAMBS.

spire. The walls are chiefly of Decorated date, but several Perpendicular windows and other features have been introduced. The entrance to the rood loft stairs is rather curiously arranged in the jamb of the north-east window. The font is Norman; and there is a good brass to Sir Thomas Skelton and his two wives, 1416, and a monument to Sir Thomas Dayrell, Kt., of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks., and his wife, 1669.

The sanctus bell is suspended outside the spire, about halfway up, and a very quaint and interesting feature it becomes.

Proceeding to Great Chesterford, luncheon was served at the Crown and Thistle, and the extensive Roman remains were visited under the guidance of Professor McKenny Hughes, whose exhaustive and interesting description of them is printed in the Transactions, Vol. II., pp. 125-144.

At Ickleton the most interesting Church (St. Mary Magdalene), was described by the Rev. J. W. E. Conybeare, (see the Transactions, Vol. II., pp. 105-109)—whether we accept Mr. Conybeare's theory as to the columns of the nave being those of the Hall of a Roman Villa *in situ*, or not—there can be no doubt that they are of Roman workmanship and that they were probably converted to their present use by Saxon workmen, although probably after the Norman conquest.

This church, again, has the curious feature of the sanctus bell hung outside the spire; and it has some nice carved benches, but most of them have been deprived of their poppy heads.

A Benedictine Nunnery was founded in this village, in 1190, by Aubrey de Vere, 1st Earl of Oxford, or his father-in-law Sir William de Cantilupe, Kt. It had a market and fair, granted by Henry III., but abolished 1875. The site is now the property of Mr. James Welch.

The ancient Church of St. John at Duxford was described by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Feltoe. This Church has a chancel with north chapel, nave with north aisle and south porch, and a central tower with a low spire. The chancel arch, the tower arch, and the south door are fine Norman with very good details. The chancel with its chapel, and also the upper part of the tower are Decorated; and the rest of the church is Perpendicular. The church is practically disused.

The other Church at Duxford, dedicated to St. Peter, has a chancel, nave with two aisles, south porch and west tower. The chancel is partly Norman and parly Early English, but the arch to the nave is Perpendicular. The nave and aisles are Perpendicular, and at the east end of the north aisle are two good canopied niches of this period, one on each side of the window. The font is a fine example of the Transitional period (from Norman to E.E.). The tower is chiefly Norman, but has insertions of later date. Unfortunately the wet weather and shortness of time compelled the party to forego their visit to this church, and to hurry on to Whittlesford, where the first item on the programme was tea at the Red Lion Inn, a charming old house with richly carved beams and other oak work embellished with

sundry coats of arms. Attached to this Inn is the Chapel of St. John's Hospital, Whittlesford Bridge, which was described by Dr. Feltoe. This is a charming little Decorated chapel, of very simple but exquisite design ; the tracery of the east window has gone, but the side windows are square-headed cinquefoiled lancets with some nice mouldings and jamb-shafts inside. There is a piscina, and a large recess westward of it is probably the sedilia. It has a nice open timber roof; but is now used as a barn. The final object of interest included in the Programme was Whittlesford Church, where the Vicar, Rev. R. Letts, was to have met the party, but this was unavoidably left unvisited, much to everybody's regret.

This Church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Andrew, has a Chancel, with south chantry, nave with south aisle and south porch, and a tower between the chancel and the nave. This tower is Perpendicular, but the archway between it and the south aisle is Early English. The rood stairs are continued up to give access to the belfry.

The windows of the chancel are Perpendicular, and the sedilia are formed in the sill of the south-east window, the mullions of which are carried down to divide it into three.

The nave arches are Early English, and the font of the same date or perhaps a trifle earlier. There are some fine carved oak seats and bench ends, and a Perpendicular screen.

The Members attending this visit included the Revs. A. J. Edmonds, A. G. Cane, F. G. Walker, J. W. E. Conybeare, T. Hodgson, S. St. A. Baylee, A. Peskett, T. Normandale, J. G. Cheshire, Professor T. McKenny Hughes, Dr. Newton, Dr. Palmer, Messrs. A. Bull, Wm Emery, D. Tomson, H. Norris, T. Spencer, E. L. Watts, Miss Carnegy, Miss Nixon, and others.

The morning was showery, but in the afternoon there was heavy rain which somewhat upset the arrangements.

THE SEVENTH AUTUMN EXCURSION took place on Wednesday, 29th August, 1906, to Woolley, Barham, Leighton, Spaldwick, Easton and Ellington.

At Woolley, the Rector, Rev. A. E. Farrar, read a paper on the Church (St. Mary), which consists of chancel, nave with two quasi-transepts (that on the south being more pronounced than that on the north) but no clerestory, two very short aisles and a west tower and spire.

The Church is chiefly of Early English date, the chancel having wall arcades of this period and two very pretty two-lights in the north wall. The tower is Decorated and has an embattled parapet from behind which the spire springs.

At the time of the Society's visit the south side of the church was little better than a ruin, but this has now been rebuilt, strictly upon the old lines, under the direction of Mr. S. Inskip Ladds. Several interesting stones were found in the walls, notably a curious trefoil window, now built up as a low side window in the transept, and several voussoirs of a good Norman arch. An early slab with remains of Lombardic letters round its margin had been

used as a door step; it has now been set up against the west wall of the south aisle; the inscription remaining is: ✠ · XTIANE · DE · C · · · · · · · · · · · · I · AMEN · , which may perhaps be guessed as *Christiane de Chartres gist ici Dieu de s'alme eyt merci. Amen.*

Woolley belonged, in the time of Domesday, to Eustace the Sheriff; and in the time of Henry III. to the Earl of Gloucester, who had as his under-tenant William Malse. William's son, Oliver Malse, similarly held it in Edward Ist's reign, and after him we find the property in the hands of Alan de Chartres, whose family held it for several generations. In 1342, John Tiptoft held Woolley in right of his wife Joyce, daughter of Sir Edward Charlton, Kt. His son, John, was created Earl of Worcester, and in 1461 had a grant of the Office of Keeper of the Forests of Waybridge and Sapley in Co. Hunts.; but he was a prominent Yorkist, and during Henry VIth's temporary resumption of the throne in 1471 he was seized and executed.

In 1422 the Leet of Woolley was held by Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March; and in 1461 King Edward IV. granted it to his mother, Cecily, Duchess of York. Doubtless the Tiptofts held it in fee under the Mortimers and Cecily.

Mikipher Alphery, heir to the throne of Russia, was Rector here during the turbulent times of the rebellion, and his ill-treatment at the hands of Cromwell's "Puritans" is a well-known tale. He was probably brought to England and presented to this Rectory by the Bedells, one of whom was a merchant trading with Russia.

From Woolley the party passed on to Barham, where they were met by the Vicar, Rev. R. G. McClelland, who described the Church. This little Church, dedicated to St. Giles, consists of a chancel, nave with north aisle, and south porch. The Chancel is Decorated, while the arcade and greater part of the nave and the two end walls of the aisle are of late Norman workmanship; the columns are circular, with good caps and bases, the latter with carved griffes. The south door is Norman, but has been rebuilt with a pointed arch. The font is probably of the same period, but both it and the arcade have some features of Early English form, and perhaps they are all thirteenth century in point of date.

The north aisle, south porch, and several buttresses were rebuilt about 1851, but the porch has been again rebuilt (in 1903) from a design by Mr. S. Inskip Ladds, and the west wall has been underpinned and the buttresses rebuilt.

There is a small stone bell cot on the west gable, which replaced one of wood at the restoration of 1851. There is only one bell dated 1841.

The next place visited was Leighton Bromswold, where the Vicar, Rev. H. B. Maling, met the party and read a paper on the Church (St. Mary), and parish (see Transactions, Vol. II., pp. 205-220). This fine church, which has a chancel, aisleless nave, large transepts, two porches and a west tower, was largely recon-

structed by George Herbert, it having been previously an ordinary aisled church with transepts. The tower was rebuilt, after Herbert's death, by James, fourth Duke of Lennox, and obviously incorporates portions of the earlier tower (e.g. the tower arch).

From the Church Mr. Maling led the party to the Vicarage, which is a modern adaptation of an interesting Renaissance gate-house. After wandering round this charming old house, admiring the view from the roof, and gazing into its ancient moat, a move was made to the Green Man Inn, where Luncheon was served, Mr. A. J. Pell being in the chair. There were neither speeches nor business, and in due course the party resumed their seats and drove to Spaldwick, where they again passed under the guidance of Mr. McClelland, who is Vicar of the united parishes of Spaldwick and Barham.

The Church, (St. James), has a very pretty Early Decorated chancel, with good tracery in the windows; a nave and south aisle chiefly of Early English date, but with some remains of Norman work—notably the north door—and some Perpendicular windows; a Perpendicular chapel on the south side of the chancel; and a magnificent late Decorated tower and spire, with some diamond shaped windows filled in with reticulated tracery. The spire was struck by lightning in May, 1904, but has been restored.

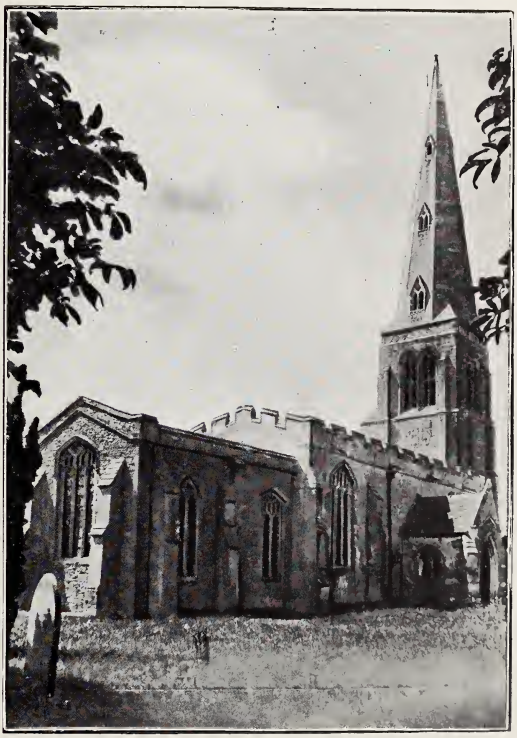
The Capital Manor, otherwise called the Soke, of Spaldwick was given to the Abbey of Ely by Duke Brithnoth, in the year 991, in return for hospitalty accorded to him and his army when on their way to Malden.

When in 1109 the Abbacy of Ely was converted into a Bishopric, Spaldwick was given to the See of Lincoln in recompense for the loss of jurisdiction over the County of Cambridge. In 1439, King Henry VI. granted the Bishop a market in the town of Spaldwick on Wednesdays, and two fairs, one on SS. Philip and James' day, the other on the day of St. Hugh of Lincoln (17 November). The first two have been lost, the other is still held on the old St. Hugh's day (28 November). Another fair, held on the Wednesday before Whit-Sunday was granted in 1682. In 1547, King Edward VI. forced the Bishop to exchange Spaldwick for other property, and it remained in the hands of the Crown until Charles I. sold it to the Earl of Manchester, whose descendant the Duke of Manchester still owns it.

The Soke of Spaldwick includes the Villages of Easton and Barham visited to-day, and the Village of Stow Longa visited on a former occasion, and the history of one is practically the history of the rest.

From Spaldwick the party proceeded to Easton, where the Rev. G. E. Sharland, Vicar of Stow Longa with Easton, met them and described the Church, (St. Peter),* of which the greater part is Perpendicular, but the arcades and font are Early English, and the windows and door of the aisle are Decorated.

* Since these lines were written the spire of Easton Church has been struck by lightning, (3 July, 1908), but the damage, fortunately is not very extensive.



EASTON CHURCH, HUNTS.

This door bears fragments of a pair of ancient hinges having the distinctive rosettes and lapels of Thomas de Leghton's work, although they were more probably made by his pupil or successor. The aisle, until lately a ruin, was completely restored in 1903 under the direction of Mr. Inskip Ladds, and during the work a small fragment of a Norman tympanum was found, the only Norman work in the Church; a fine sepulchral slab and some other interesting fragments were also found. Considerable remains of a fine oak screen stand under the chancel arch, and portions of the frame-work of the loft are still left. The nave possesses a fine and exceptional example of a Renaissance roof, richly carved, and bearing the date 1630. The mahogany pulpit, inlaid with ebony, is part of the old three decker from St. Hilda's, South Shields, where Mr. Sharland was at one time curate, and is of a quiet and simple design well suited for a small village church. The chancel has lately been restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The last Church on the Programme was Ellington (All Saints), where the party were met by a goodly body of the parishioners who had assembled to hear the Vicar, Rev. A. L. Grimley, describe the Church. This is a Perpendicular church of fine proportions with a splendid oak roof having angels with outstretched wings at the feet of the principals, and at the time of the Society's visit in a sad state of disrepair, but ranking nevertheless amongst the finest roofs in the County of Huntingdon; it has since been completely restored under the superintendence of Mr. Inskip Ladds. The north door of the nave and the priest's door in the south wall of the chancel are of early Decorated date; and fragments of similar date remain in the chancel arch and the east window, but, as has been said, the church is chiefly Perpendicular. The north aisle is a good deal richer than the south, and has a good Perpendicular porch. The tower is late Decorated, but the upper part and the spire are Perpendicular. The chancel was rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1863.

In the churchyard is a double tomb of fifteenth century date, locally said to contain the bodies of two old ladies, benefactors to the parish.

Ellington was given to Ramsey Abbey, about the year 990, by Earl Alfwold, brother of Duke Ailwyn, and at the time of Domesday it had a church and a priest. It remained the property of the Abbey until the dissolution, when it came, with the rest of the Abbey lands, to the Cromwells. In 1552 it was purchased from John Mason by Gabriel Throckmorton, in whose family it remained for two hundred years, being finally sold, in 1769, to Sir Robert Bernard, whose descendant, the Duke of Manchester, still owns a large part of it, but the Manor is now the property of Colonel R. H. Beadon.

After partaking of tea at the Mermaid Inn, the party returned to their carriages and made their way to Huntingdon, and so home.

Amongst those present were Revs. A. J. Edmonds, A. G. Cane,

G E. Sharland, A. St. A. Baylee, A. E. Farrar, R. G. McClelland, H. B. Maling, A. L. Grimley, A. Peskett, J. G. Cheshire; Messrs. L. Newton, A. Bull, D. R. Tomson, P. C. Tomson, J. Garrood, F. Christmas, A. J. Pell, W. Emery, S. Inskip Ladds; Mrs. Sharland, Mrs. Hugall, Mrs. Garrood, Mrs. Baylee, Mrs. Yeatherd, Miss May Ladds, and others.

The EIGHTH SUMMER EXCURSION took place on Wednesday the 15th May, 1907, when the Members and their friends visited Wisbech, Walsoken, West Walton and Walpole St. Peter.

Arrived at Wisbech, the first place visited was the Museum, where they were met by Mr. Alexander Peckover, (now Lord Peckover of Wisbech), who addressed to them a few words of welcome, and gave a brief account of the Museum with its founders and benefactors. Mr. Whymper having replied on behalf of the Society, and expressed their thanks to Mr. Peckover for his kind welcome and interesting address, Mr. A E. Clark, the Rev. W. T. R. Crookham, Mr. F. T. Gardiner, and the Curator, Mr. A. Cope, proceeded to guide the visitors to the many interesting objects which the Museum contains, amongst which may be mentioned the Clarkson collection of Ethnological objects; the Townsend collection of glass, china, pottery, coins, autograph letters and MSS , including the originel MS. of Dickens' "Great Expectations"; and the Peckover collection of local birds. Proceeding then to the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, the ancient parish church of Wisbech, the Vicar, Rev. W. T. R. Crookham, spoke a few words of welcome and introduced Mr. F. Burdett Ward, who read a long and interesting account of the Church.

The Church has two naves, covered however by a single roof of enormous span; there is a wide aisle on each side, and a bell tower at the north side of the north aisle, at its western end.

The north arcade is of Norman work, and now of five bays, but there were originally six; at one time it had a clerestory, of which indications were found at the restoration. Other Norman remains are an engaged pier and cap between the chancel and the south chapel, and the lower part of the Transitional Norman tower at the west end of the north nave.

The arcade between the south nave and its aisle is early Decorated, and so are the walls of the south aisle, the south porch, the west window of the south nave, the two chancel arches, the arcade between the chancels, etc.

The central arcade in the nave, the north clerestory windows, the east window of the south chancel, the sacristry and the north-west tower are Perpendicular, the two last being very rich and of much the same date. The sacristry bears shields with the emblems of St. Peter and St. Paul, the arms of the Sees of Ely and Canterbury, and a rebus for Thomas Burwell who was Warden of the Trinity Guild about the year 1500.

The church possesses several ancient alter slabs, a very fine one being incorporated into the present Communion Table which is of William IIIrd's. time. There are two or three good Renaissance monuments, and a magnificent brass to Richard de

Braunston, Constable of Wisbech Castle, *died 1401*, but the canopy and parts of the inscription are missing. The church is also fortunate in possessing an ancient processional cross.

The Rev. G. E. Sharland having proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ward, the party were led by Mr. Crookham to see some of the ancient houses of Wisbech, and arrived presently at the Rose and Crown Hotel, where Luncheon was served. The Hotel is an interesting hostelry, presenting to the street a broad red brick front of the homely but sturdy architecture of the early eighteenth century, it having been built about the year 1700, but it includes within its precincts the site of the more ancient hostelry known as the "Trumpet and Pheasant" which was built in 1475. The original sign of Trumpet and Pheasent can still be seen upon the stable wing. There is a courtyard with the remains of a gallery, and the buildings on its western side bear the date 1601.

The principal stairs are of oak, spacious and handsome, and on the landing is a fine specimen of a "grandfather's" chime clock, made by one Markwick James who was Master of the Clockmakers' Company in 1720. This clock has probably been in the hotel ever since it was made, each succeeding owner having been fortunate enough to secure it. At the Luncheon the chair was taken by Dr. Newton, and in the course of discussion afterwards Mr. Whymper drew attention to the need for a closer study of the earthworks of the two counties. Mr. Crookham exhibited a small piece of parchment inscribed with a passage, in Hebrew characters, from the sixth and eleventh chapters of Deuteronomy, which had been taken from the lintel of the front door of a house in Wisbech.

Mr. A. E. Clarke expressed a hope that some members of the party would stay in Wisbech, and kindly invited them to inspect his valuable collection of English pottery.

The party then drove to Walsoken where they paid a flying visit to the Church (All Saints), a very fine late Norman building, rich in chevron and other ornament, and having a good corbel-table to the north aisle. The windows and roofs are of late Decorated and Perpendicular work; the font is Decorated, and richly sculptured; there is a fine Perpendicular oak screen; and the porch has a good gable cross. In the north aisle is a heart shrine, reminding one very much of that at Yaxley, but this is of somewhat later date. The upper part of the tower is Decorated. From here the party proceeded to West Walton, where the Rector, Rev. Dr. Leadbitter, read some notes on the Church (St. Mary).

This magnificent church, almost entirely in the purest Early English style, is in a deplorable state of ruin and decay; efforts are being made to restore it, and in doing so it is to be hoped that no faddy notions will be followed and no discordant materials will be introduced to mar what ought to be the refined and graceful effect of the lovely Early English work.

The nave of six bays is 86 feet long, and has circular stone piers each with four disengaged shafts of Purbeck marble, the bases

nicely moulded, the caps delicately carved, the arches moulded. The chancel, which also has aisles, is 44 feet long and has a similar arcade, but the columns have eight shafts instead of four, the extra ones standing farther away from the column than the others. The clerestory is arcaded for the whole length of the church, every third and fourth arch being a window. A monument, now in the north aisle but formerly in the chancel, is supposed to represent the Architect of this church and also of the Presbytery at Ely; the figure is certainly that of an ecclesiastic with a crosier, and is thought to be that of a Prior of Ely.

The eastern window of the south wall is of rather later date than the rest, being enriched with the dog-tooth and other Early English ornament, and having early tracery in the head. The nave roof is of oak, Perpendicular in date, partly of hammer-beam construction, and with carved figures of angels.

The south porch and the west front, both sadly mutilated, have been excellent specimens of Early English work.

A fine detached tower of Early English design stands some 70 feet away from the Church, on the south side.

Leaving West Walton, the party drove to Walpole St. Peter, crossing on their way the old Roman Road, or Sea Wall, which gives its name to all these villages. Here they were met by the Rector, Rev. H. C. Staveley, and by the Rev. W. E. Fitt. The Rector acted as guide to the church (St. Peter), which is a large and stately building of Perpendicular date, with some small remains of Decorated work. It has a fine sanctus bell cot and bell on the east gable of the nave, and a curious arched passage under the chancel which gives a quite unusual elevation to the Sanctuary.

The font has a curious and elaborate Renaissance oak cover, and a screen of similar date stretches right across the church just eastward of the north and south doors. A veritable three-decker pulpit still remains. The south porch is a fine example of Perpendicular work.

The Rector and Mrs. Staveley kindly entertained the party to tea on the Rectory Lawn, at the conclusion of which Dr. Newton expressed to Mr. Staveley the thanks of the visitors for his interesting description of the church and his kind hospitality.

Those attending this meeting included the Revs. A. Peskett, J. W. E. Conybeare, J. G. Cheshire, G. E. Sharland, W. T. R. Crookham, Dr. Newton, Dr. Watts-White, Messrs. C. Temple Layton, A. Bull, C. Whymper, S. Inskip Ladds, F. Burdett Ward, A. E. Clarke, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. Yeatherd, Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Parsons, Miss Carnegy, and others.

On Tuesday, 17th September, 1907, the Members and their friends made their EIGHT AUTUMN EXCURSION, visiting Abbotsley, Waresley and Great Gransden.

Having assembled in the Market Place at St. Neots, the party proceeded in brakes to Abbotsley, where they were joined by a contingent who had come via Gamlingay.

The Church of St. Margaret at Abbotsley was described by the Vicar, Rev. J. R. Lawrence; it is chiefly of Decorated date, and

the south aisle has a fine monument with an ogee canopy and carved crockets exhibiting the best work of that period; but the greater part of the church has been extensively restored and the chancel is entirely modern.

The north aisle has a good ancient roof; and under the tower arch is a nice screen. The tower is Decorated and is remarkable for the fact that in place of pinnacles at the angles it has four statues representing Malcolm, Macbeth, Harold and William I., in allusion to the connection of the place with the Scottish and English Royal families.

The Communion Plate is good, especially the chalice which appears to be really a Nuremburg drinking cup, and has a very fine cover.

In the Register there is the record of a miracle that happened at Abbotsley in 1235: during a famine in that year "certain poor "of Abbotsley, whilst as yet the corn was green plucked the ears "in the common fields to sustain their lives; whereupon the "owners call on a priest to curse all such as had so done; but "one in their company adjured the priest in the name of God to "exempt his corn from the sentence, saying it pleased him well "that the poor driven with famine had taken his corn, and so "commended that which they had left to God. The priest, com-"pelled by the importunity of the rest, was entered into the "sentence, when by a terrible interrupting tempest of thunder, "lightning, wind, hail and rain, all the cornfields about were "desolated as if they had been trodden down with horses and "carts, that no kind of beast or fowl would feed upon the corn "thus laid. But, seeing they who are piteous find mercy, that "honest and compassionate-hearted man found all his corn and "grounds (though interlated with theirs) altogether untouched "and unharmed. Whereupon it is more clear than any light, "that as Glory to God on high is sung of Angels, so there is peace "on earth to men who are of good will." We quote from the Lansdowne MS., 921.

Leaving Abbotsley the party proceeded to Waresley Park where they were received by Miss Duncombe, in the absence of her brother, Colonel W. H. O. Duncombe, who kindly pointed out the objects of interest. The house is a plain building in the classic style, standing in a fine park.

In the time of Domesday Waresley was held by three great landlords: Swain of Essex, Eustace de Lovetot, and William Fitz-Ansculf. Eustace held only half a hide; but of the others, the land of Swain of Essex passed through the hands of the de Mandevilles to the Bohuns, of whom it was held, in 1303, by Thomas de la Sale, and in the reign of Richard II. by the Knyvetts.

William Fitz-Ansculf's land passed by marriage to Fulk Paganel; and from his family to John de Someri. From them it was held by the Engaines of Waresley for many generations; and, in 1351, Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, purchased

the Advowson of the church from John Engaine, and gave it to her newly founded College* in Cambridge.

By the year 1428 both these properties had come into the hands of William Druell, and they remained in his family until at least the time of Henry VIII.

At the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Estate was acquired by Thomas Marshe, and on the death of his son's widow, in 1632, it was sold to Sir John Hewett. Sir John was a Royalist, and sheltered Barnabas Oley the ejected Vicar of Great Gransden, an act of christian charity for which Cromwell and his saints (!) fined him £3,000. After passing through the hands of various owners the Estate was finally purchased by Lord Feversham, the grandfather of the present owner, Colonel Duncombe.

Passing on to the Church they were received by the Vicar, Rev. C. G. Wilkinson; and a paper, prepared by Mr. Inskip Ladds, was read by the Rev. W. M. Noble.

This Church (St. James), is quite modern, having been built in 1857 from a design by Mr. Butterfield, but contains one or two simple monuments from the old church. Mr. Wilkinson afterwards led the party to the site of the old church, marked by a cross which records the destruction of the ancient church by a tempest in 1724, and the removal of its successor in 1856.

After this, Luncheon, served from the Duncombe Arms, was partaken of in the park; and this item of the Programme being disposed of the party took to their carriages, and a short drive brought them to Great Gransden, where the Vicar, the Society's good friend and honorary secretary, Rev. A. J. Edmonds, took the lead and pointed out the beauties of the Church (St. Bartholomew), which is a very fine specimen of Perpendicular architecture. It has ancient oak roofs; a late Decorated screen to the Organ chamber; a fine oak pulpit (sadly cut down and robbed of its carvings, sounding board and other surroundings), which was given by Barnabas Oley, in 1633, and is said to have come from St. Mary's Church, Cambridge; a good Decorated piscina in the chancel; a lead plate on the tower, with date 1686; very fine Communion Plate given (1633) by Sir Julius Cæsar; matrices of one very large brass to Thomas Neusum, 1301-1328, lately repaired and put in the church, and three others in the churchyard; a clock with mechanical chimes (1683); two ancient fire hooks, without their poles, one inscribed with name and date, 1670; an oak chest with many locks and a curious padlock; oak seats with fine carvings, from the executors of John Gaunt's Will, *circa* 1580; and a fragment of a churchyard cross.

From the church the party went to the Rectory Farm, a comfortable red brick house near the church, built, in the time of Queen Anne, on the site of an older building.

From here they went to the Manor House, otherwise called the Priory because of its connection with Repingdon (or Repton) Priory. A nice brick house; once the seat of the Cæsar family

* Styled, the Hall of Mary de Valence, now Pembroke College.

but now neglected and fast going to decay; it has what was once a fine dining room, and a small oratory or chapel.

They then walked down the village, passing Barnabas Oley's Almshouses built in 1676, to Audley House, a plain red brick house, said to be dated 1750. It is the Manor House of Great Gransden; which Manor was given by Henry VIII. to Sir H. Audley, whose family lived here for about two hundred years. James Spring bought the house of Mr Thomas Audley, about the end of the eighteenth century, for £600.

The party were then entertained to tea on the Vicarage lawn by Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds, when they also inspected the interesting old Vicarage House, built by Barnabas Oley, between 1660 and 1670, on the site of the first Vicarage House which had been built by Clare College, by order of Lady Clare, in 1354.

Of Gransden Hall, which was only seen from the road, not much is to be said; it is a plain stuccoed house built in 1716, but traces of an older building may be seen near the moat to the south-west of the house. The earlier house was probably built by Simon Mason, *circa* 1650.

A short walk across the fields, passing Safford's farm with its traces of ancient earthworks where the fragments of Roman pottery have been found, brought the party to Little Gransden, where Mr. Edmonds, in the absence of the Rector, Rev. D. T. W. Elsdale, read a few notes on the Church (SS. Peter and Paul), which consists of a chancel, nave with aisle, west tower, and porch. The nave arcade is early Decorated, the clerestory, tower and aisle windows are Perpendicular; the whole church has been considerably restored, and the east end of the chancel rebuilt. There is a fragment of a very nice late Decorated screen under the chancel arch.

By the kindness of Mrs. Elsdale the party enjoyed a walk in the beautiful garden of the Rectory.

Those joining in this excursion included the Revs. A. J. Edmonds, F. G. Walker, A. Peskett, G. E. Sharland, W. M. Noble, A. G. Cane, A. St. A. Baylee, C. T. Lawrence, T. Hodgson, A. L. Grimley and Hedley Vicars; Messrs. A. Bull, Wm. Emery, H. Leete, F. Christmas, F. B. Thackray, S. Inskip Ladds, E. L. Watts, A. Birdsall, Dr. Newton; Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Baylee, Mrs. Yeatherd, Mrs. Hodgson, Miss Parsons, Miss Carnegy, Miss Nixon, Miss Bull, Miss Mawdesley, and others.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.

HON. TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1907.

Presented at the Annual Meeting held 17th October, 1907.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand from last Account....				10	15	11
Subscriptions, viz:						
For 1905		10	6			
,, 1906	2	12	6			
,, 1907	33	1	6			
,, 1908		10	6			
				36	15	0
Excursion Tickets—Carriages, Luncheons, &c.				13	12	6
				£61	3	5

Outstanding Assets.

12 Members' Subscriptions unpaid for 1907.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies	1	0	0
Insurance of Stock in hands of Curator		5	0
Printing and Stationery	1	5	0
Excursion Expenses—Carriages, Luncheons, &c.	15	6	0
Hon. Secretary—out of pocket expenses....	1	14	7
Hon. Treasurer ditto.....		18	4
Balance in hand 29 September, 1907 to next Account	40	14	6
	£61	3	5

Outstanding Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
G. H. Tyndall, for Printing Transactions Part II., Vol. 2.....	27	7	9
P. C. Tomson—Printing and Stationery	1	3	2
	£28	10	11

T. McKENNY HUGHES, *Chairman.*
17th October, 1907.

Wm. EMERY, *Hon. Treasurer.*
Audited and found correct,
S. E. ARMSTRONG, *Bank Manager, St Neots.*

NOTE.—The Outstanding Assets have been received, and the Liabilities discharged since the above Account was Audited. W.E.

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RULES.

1. The Society shall be called the CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY shall be Patron of the Society.

2. The objects of the Society shall be:—

(a) To collect and publish information on the history and antiquities of the district.

(b) To oppose and prevent, as far as possible, the execution of any injuries with which ancient buildings and monuments of every description, within the district, may be from time to time threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof.

3. The Society shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members of both sexes. Candidates for admission must be elected at a General or Council Meeting by show of hands.

4. An Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of half-a-guinea to be due in advance on the first day of January, and remain a Member of the Society until he or she withdraw from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary, or fail, after due notice, to pay his or her subscription within nine months of it becoming due. A Member may compound for his Subscription on payment of the sum of Five pounds.

5. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, one or more Honorary Secretaries, Editor, Treasurer, Curator and Librarian; all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.

6. The General Management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the Officers and of twelve Members elected from the general body of the Members, four of whom shall retire annually but shall be eligible for re-election. The Council shall have power to add to its number, and ladies shall be eligible to serve on it.

7. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Society four times a year as near as may be about Quarter Day.

The Council shall control the funds of the Society, shall decide what papers are to be published in the annual volume of the Society's Transactions, and determine all questions relative to plans and illustrations for the same; fix date and locality of Excursions, and shall have power to fill up temporarily any vacancy that may occur among the Officers until the next General Meeting; also to appoint Committees, frame Reports, and prepare Accounts, duly audited, for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council, three Members to be a *quourm*, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.

8. The Treasurer shall hold the current funds of the Society, receive Subscriptions, and make all payments sanctioned by the Council: the Accounts shall be balanced to Michaelmas yearly, and, when audited, shall be laid before the General Annual Meeting.

9. The Ordinary and General Meetings of the Society shall be held at such times and places, being within the boundaries of the two Counties, as the Council shall determine.

10. Every Member whose Subscription is not in arrear shall be entitled to one copy of such parts of the Transactions as may be issued during the current year of membership, and to purchase one further copy of such publication at half the price chargeable to non-members, and to bring two guests to the Annual Excursions.

11. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of October (Eve of St. Etheldreda), or at such other time as the Council may determine, or convenience dictate.

12. On the occasion of the Annual or other Meetings, the Council shall make arrangements for the reading of Papers in some Public Room, when Members may introduce friends.

13. The Society shall hold two Excursions in the year, arrangements for which may be placed in the hands of a Committee appointed by the Council.

14. No alteration or addition to these Rules shall be made except at a General Meeting, fourteen days' notice of any proposed alteration or addition having been previously given.

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The Committee hopes shortly to issue specimen plans and sections to serve as models for similar work in the pages of archæological societies' Transactions; those which appear in the Scheme issued in 1903 being produced rather with the view of popularizing the subject.

The Committee has to report that the earthworks of the following counties are in hand, both as to schedules and plans: Essex, Lincolnshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and part of Westmorland and Lancashire.

The editors of the Victoria County Histories have been in close touch with the Committee, and it is pleasant to state that, in addition to Essex and Bedfordshire remains, referred to in the Report of last year, those of Warwickshire have been recorded (by Mr. Willoughby Gardner) in the published volumes of the series.

The Rev. E. A. Downman is contributing to the Victoria History plans of works in Northamptonshire, Dr. Cox is writing on those in Derbyshire, the remains in Berkshire are being described by Mr. Harold Peake, and Durham and Sussex are ready for the press.

The Essex Archæological Society has issued a preliminary list of homestead moats, asking for information to complete the schedule.

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has secured about fifty plans of the county earthworks, drawn to scale by the Rev. E. A. Downman, and it is hoped will issue a complete schedule of the remains in Wiltshire.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society hopes shortly to publish an account of the works in that county with plans, by Mr. Harding.

Mr. G. G. T. Treherne, a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association, is preparing fully detailed plans and sections of ten camps in the district of Carmarthenshire, known as Laugharnshire.

Amongst other literary matter bearing on the Committee's subject, published since the issue of the last report, may be noticed :—

"Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England." By B. C. A. Windle, F.R.S. (Contains lists of pre-Roman earthworks.)

"Neolithic Dew-ponds and Cattle-ways." By A. J. and G. Hubbard, F.S.A. (Contains reference to some southern earthworks.)

"On Irish Motes and early Norman Castles." By T. J. Westropp, M.A. (Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Vol. XXXIV.)

"Norfolk Earthworks." By W. G. Clarke. (A series of articles published in *The Norwich Mercury*.)

"The Repell Ditches, Saffron Walden." By I. Chalkley Gould. (Essex Archæological Society's Transactions, Vol. IX.)

"Anstey Castle, Herts." By R. T. Andrews. (East Herts Archæological Society's Transactions, Vol. II.)

Excavations of several ancient defensive and other works have been undertaken during the last twelve months, in addition to the well-known operations at Silchester and Caerwent, including :—

(i.) Infell, near Ponsonby, Cumberland. By Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., and Dr. C. A. Parker, F.S.A. Scot. (Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society Transactions, Vol. V.)

(ii.) Small Down, near Evercreech, Somerset. By Mr. H. St. G. Gray, who has produced a plan, sections and views ; and

(iii.) Landsdown, near Bath, Somerset. The Rev. H. H. Winwood, M.A., has published the result of excavations of the camp. (Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society Papers, Vol. L.)

(iv.) Arbury, Cambridge. Mr. Ambrose Harding has excavated on the site of Arbury, which is probably a pre-Roman stronghold, and a notice of the resulting discoveries will appear in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

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(v.) Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, a member of this Committee, following on the investigations of Mr. William Page, F.S.A., has been actively engaged in uncovering most interesting remains of the defences and other portions of the castle works.

(vi.) Solberge, Yorkshire. Mr. John Hutton, M.P., the owner of the site, has made preliminary excavations likely to lead to interesting results.

Destruction or mutilation of earthworks must ever command the sorrowful attention of archæologists.

Mr. Percival Ross, President of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, reports that the Roman camp at Ilkley has been cut through from south to north at its eastern end to form a new road, the district being in course of development for building purposes.

Mr. Worthington G. Smith, of Dunstable, writes that the quarrying operations have already destroyed part of the fosse on the west side of Maiden Bower, one of the most interesting early earthworks in Bedfordshire.

Mr. J. C. Wall, who is examining the earthworks of Devonshire, mentions that a fine prehistoric stronghold in the south of that county is in course of demolition for agricultural purposes.

No doubt many more instances could be included in the black-list of destruction, but *per contra* it is satisfactory to mention that the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society has been successful in saving a large circle on Baildon Moor from interference by the constructors of a road.

Tumuli, barrows, and ancient boundary-banks and dykes deserve attention at the hands of those engaged in recording the earthworks of a county, and it is suggested that a list should be compiled. This is the more necessary as such remains disappear with even greater rapidity than earthwork camps and strongholds. In this connection it may be noticed that a remarkably full list of such works in Derbyshire will appear in the Victoria History of that county, 153 examples being recorded.

Although the Committee has expressed regret that more work has not been accomplished, it feels that its labours have not been in vain. Considerable attention has been drawn, through the Press and by much correspondence, to the importance of preserving remains, and it is believed that some good results will follow.

An arrangement has been made with the Editors of the Victoria County Histories that the original plans used by them shall, so far as possible, be deposited with the Society of Antiquaries; also proofs containing illustrations from the same. These will be of great value to students of early defensive remains. It has also been arranged that lists of many earthworks, whether included among the published plans or not, shall be handed over to the Committee.

A second Appendix to the Scheme has been issued by the Committee, wherein is noted a further development of the classification, likely to prove of service to workers. And, finally, protests and petitions have been formulated against the destruction of landmarks of history.

Should it be the pleasure of the Congress that this Committee be continued, the Hon. Secretary begs that he may be informed of the destruction or mutilation of earthworks of any kind, should such unhappily occur; the purchase of remains by corporations, or other public bodies, or the gift of such relics to them; the issue of papers in Transactions, or as separate pamphlets or books, relating to earthworks; in fact anything of interest tending to make the Report an annual record of more than passing value.

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PREFACE

THE compilation of this index was commenced by Mr. Gomme twenty-five years ago; but the years brought other duties and the work lingered, though it was never relinquished. When *The Archæological Review* was started the printing of the index was begun as an appendix to that journal, but the fourth volume having ended its career the printing of the index also came to an end. Nothing further was accomplished until Messrs. Constable undertook the publication of the Index for subscribers, and subsequently the work was taken up by the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries.

The work has been laborious beyond all conception, and should be of immense value. Great work has been accomplished in this country to bring its rich archæological and historical remains into use, but this work is scattered.

The Index finishes where the annual index published by the Congress of Archæological Societies begins, and there is now for the first time a continuous index from the first publications in the philosophical transactions of the Royal Society down to the present time.

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Congress of Archæological Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries. July 3rd, 1907.

On a Scheme for Rendering THE CHARTERS AND MSS. IN THE Various Repositories available for County Purposes.

By Professor W. A. COPINGER, F.S.A.

IN fulfilment of my promise to comply with the request of the Congress (being unable to address them, as I should have wished, in London), I proceed to place on paper a few notes for consideration on the subject of the gathering together in a series of volumes the substance of everything relating to the particular county in the nature of an historical or official character, dealing mainly with Charters, Records and MSS.

There are undoubtedly thousands of MSS. and documents hidden away in our great collections unknown, save through official publications, and for all practical purposes beyond the reach of those who have neither time nor opportunity of wading through an enormous mass of irrelevant material.

My thirty or forty years' experience of the study of County History demonstrates that no satisfactory advance can be made on the existing histories save by tapping the original sources of authority, and that this cannot be done but by some such scheme as I have carried out in the case of the County

of Suffolk. I quite admit that this work is not exhaustive, but I have merely been deterred from making it practically so by reason of the expense and the impossibility of a private individual obtaining from a poor county the necessary financial support.

It seems absolutely necessary that each county should have this work undertaken for it. No satisfactory history of the county, or indeed of any particular place in, or family connected with it, can be undertaken with assurance that it will prove exhaustive until this initiative work has been effected.

The particular Records and MSS. which I consider should be worked on with the object of extracting the substance therefrom of matters relating to the particular county are set forth in my "Introductory Note" to the 1st Vol. of my "Records of Suffolk." Considering, however, the little support the work has received, and that less than 100 copies have been sold, it is probable that few have seen this work. Consequently I give the following extracts :—

"The substance of all matters relating to Suffolk in the publications of the Record Commissioners, the reports during the last 60 years of the Deputy Keeper, the Calendars, and other issues of the Public Record Office, and in the State Papers, are brought together in the present work, and form with the Index to the MSS. and Charters its backbone. The scope will, perhaps, be better grasped if the principal sources are specified. In the British Museum—the Sloane, the Cottonian, the Harleian, the Royal, the Lansdowne, the Burney, the King's, the Egerton, the Arundel and Additional MSS., including in these the smaller collections of Birch, Burrell, Cole, Gough, Hasted, Davy, Jermyn, Wolley, Mitchell, Ward, Banks, Mangey, Chandler, Kerrick, Lysons, Upcott, and others are drawn on. The great collections of Tanner, Rawlinson, Digby, Gough, Douce and others, and the general MSS. Charters and Rolls in the Bodleian, the Baker and other MSS. in the University Library, Cambridge, and the MSS. in the various college libraries have been laid under

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tribute. The Statute of the Realm—public, private, local and personal, and the Rolls of Parliament from 6 Edw. I to the reign of Henry VIII, the *London Gazette*, and the House of Lords and Commons' Journals have yielded much fruit. Of the Old Record Publications full use has been made. All the entries in any way connected with the county of Suffolk, families or individuals in the Domesday Survey, Testa de Nevill, the Hundred Rolls, the Quo Warranto Rolls, the Charter Rolls, the Originalia, the Patent and Close Rolls before the recent issue (*i.e.*, prior to the time of Edw. I), the Inquisitions post mortem, the Proceedings in Chancery, &c., have been translated and the substance extracted. From the Inquisitions alone there are over 4,000 references. . . . The valuable series of lists and indexes issued by the Record Office, in order to make the contents of that office more available, have been examined, and matters and references relating to Suffolk extracted. . . . In addition to the above matters all the entries in the Black Book and Red Book of the Exchequer, and in the calendars of the Patent and Close Rolls issued in recent years have been arranged under the several places—the substance of each entry and roll being given. . . . In addition to these, the items relating to Suffolk have been extracted from the following: The Calendars of State Papers, Domestic Series, Home Office Papers and Treasury Papers, Acts of the Privy Council, &c., Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds preserved in the Public Record Office, 4 vols., 1890-1901; Catalogue of the Arundel MSS. in the College of Arms, 1829, by C. G. Young; the Reports of the Historical MSS. Commissioners; Jones's Index to the Originalia and Memoranda of the Exchequer, 2 vols., 1793; and the Index to the Ipswich Wills, 1444 to 1478. The material thus gathered together, with a note of the histories of, guides to, and printed accounts in connection with any parish (which will be found mentioned under the particular place), has been arranged under one alphabet, topographically. References are also given to Suffolk matters in 'Notes and

Queries,' in the 'East Anglian Notes and Queries,' in Archæologia, in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, the publications of the British Archæological Association, the Archæological Institute, the Suffolk Institute, and the topographical portion of the 'Gentlemen's Magazine.'

"In the arrangement of the slips chronological order has been adopted where a date is given, all the undated entries coming first in an analytical order. In the case of the large entries under Bury and Ipswich, a special arrangement to facilitate reference has been adopted. The variations in the spelling of the different names in the documents referred to are given and a complete set of cross references to places. For pedigrees, the Index of Mr. Sims (Lond., 1849) and the Index to those in the Davy Collection, which appeared some years back in 'The East Anglian Notes and Queries,' have been incorporated, as also references given to Burke's Landed Gentry for Suffolk families, and for individuals to the Dictionary of National Biography."

It is, I consider, essential that all heraldic and genealogical matters should be fully entered, and in fact material furnished for the history of every town, parish, manor and hamlet in the county, and particulars given of every family and individual of note connected with it.

I do not consider that a mere index or catalogue would suffice to meet the present need. It is absolutely necessary that at least in the majority of cases the substance of the record or document referred to should be given, and the double object secured of providing data substantially, and indicating where further and fuller information may be obtained.

Judgment must, of course, be exercised as to what should be given, but it is far better to give what may be unnecessary than to omit what possibly might be of value.

I have not, as a rule, relied on the indexes to the Government publications, accurate though they be, but gone through the volume from cover to cover, as, in the long run, I conceive time is saved and accuracy secured.

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My scheme originally was just an index to the MSS. and Charters in the British Museum, the Oxford and Cambridge Libraries, the publications of the Record Commission, and the Deputy Keeper, but I soon found the scheme growing under treatment and gradually developing. I do not think I am far wrong in stating that there must be something like 30,000 MSS. in the British Museum and in the Oxford and Cambridge Libraries alone, relating directly or indirectly to the County of Suffolk. Undoubtedly a mass of MS. matter exists never used by the several county historians.

Further, new sources of information have been opened for the first time, or at least made easy of access in the present day. When one considers the value of the Patent and Close Rolls series now being issued and of the several Calendars and Indexes prepared by the Public Record Office, one becomes alive to the great mass of material thus placed in an accessible form.

It is easy to work one county at a time, and it may be of some interest to enter a little more into details.

The 5 vols. of the Suffolk MSS. and Records (an Index, the proof of the last page of which was before me this day, runs to about 330 pages, will form a sixth vol.) I have issued took about three years to compile, working mostly between eight o'clock at night and three in the morning. It is by no means so stupendous a matter as it might appear to some. In a few cases I had the work to be extracted from looked through and the entries relating to the County marked by the insertion of a piece of paper between the leaves. Each entry was placed on a separate card, of which I must have had in use at various times about 100,000, and every night what was done during the evening sorted so that the work should not run behind in this respect, and the sorting was simplified by the substance of the written entry being still in the mind of the sorter during the operation. The entries were arranged alphabetically under places and chronologically *inter se*. The manors and the churches I invariably separated from the main

entries relating to the place, and there was a further division including the place in question with other places. Two or three thousand cross references I had to take out to save expense in printing—but this will be made good by the index.

The cards were $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 3 in., and cost *2s. 6d.* per 1,000. The cards relating to each place were held together by elastic bands so as to allow fresh cards containing new entries to be readily introduced in their proper place. I made special pigeon-holes for keeping the cards in; these holes being a little larger than the size of the card, each division about a foot high and slightly broader than the card. The divisions were about 100 in number. Four long inch boards and small pieces for the divisions, ordered to be cut to the right size and so delivered, enabled the whole case to be put together in one evening.

I am rather particular in the details, as it was the consideration given to these from the start which enabled the work to be run through in so short a space of time. I estimate that had I used paper instead of cards, besides the trouble and the difficulty in substituting and writing fresh entries, the execution of the work would have at least involved an extra year of labour. I should mention that I had the help of my children in sorting in the morning what I failed to sort at night, and also in the re-writing and the putting in cross references. I found that the printing in London entailed too heavy an expenditure, and had the work done by Manchester printers. It is not that I could not have obtained an estimate in London almost as low as in Manchester, but the cost would have ultimately proved, as I have learnt by experience, probably a third higher. London printers run up a heavy bill for alterations and so-called corrections; here my payment on these heads was practically nothing. The cost was under £3 per sheet of 16 pages for 250 copies; consequently the cost of printing and binding each volume was about £100. There were about eighty subscribers at £1 1*s.* a volume. Practically

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nothing has been sold since publication, but then not a single advertisement, I believe, has appeared in any paper.

In order to demonstrate that a history of the County or any place therein *can* be written or compiled exhaustively from entries made in the way I have indicated I have actually written seven volumes folio on the Manors of Suffolk, of which the first volume has already been published. This work I did in my spare time in about two years, and without such an assistance as my 5 vols. of Records afforded, such a work as that on the Manors, tracing them, or a large proportion, from the Conquest to the present time—a history dealing with something like 1,500 Manors—could not have been compiled in many years, and then there would have been no absolute assurance of its being exhaustive, and what is of even greater importance there would have been no opportunity for the author to take a bird's eye view of the whole material before consideration of the parts—no possibility of comparing entries under one place with entries under others—in short of testing them one with another in such a mode as to bring the sources of information and authority into a concentrated form.

However, I must conclude with the expression of the hope that I have met the desire of the Council so far as in my power, and on the lines they have indicated.

W. A. COPINGER.

The following is a list of the contractions employed in the above work :—

A.—Ancient Deeds in Exchequer and Treasury of the Receipt, P.R.O.
Abbr. of Pl.—Abbreviation of Pleas, Ric. I. to Edw. II. 1811.
Acts of P.C.—Calendar of Acts of Privy Council, 1542–1800.
Add.—Additional MSS., British Museum.
Add. Ch.—Additional Charters, British Museum.
A.J.—The Archæological Journal.
All Souls.—All Souls College, Oxford.
App.—Appendix.
Arch.—Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries.
Arund.—Arundel MSS., British Museum.
Ashm.—Ashmolean MSS., British Museum.

B.—Ancient Deeds in Exchequer, Court of Augmentations, P.R.O.
B.A.A.—Publications of the British Archæological Association.
Baker.—Baker MSS., Cambridge University Library.
Bal.—Baliol College, Oxford.
Bodl.—Bodleian, Oxford.
Bodl. Ch.—Bodleian Charters } by Turner and Cox, 1878.
Bodl. Rolls.—Bodleian Rolls }
Bridges.—Bridges' Collection, Bodleian.
Burke L.G.—Burke's Landed Gentry, Ed. 1901.
C.—Ancient Deeds in Court of Chancery, P.R.O.
C.A.—Collectanea Archæologia.
Caius.—Caius College, Cambridge.
Camb.—Cambridge University Library.
Campb.—Campbell MSS., British Museum.
C.C.C.—Christ's Church College, Oxford.
Chart. Rolls.—Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum, 1 vol., 1803.
Cott.—Cottonian MSS., British Museum.
D.—Ancient Deeds of the Remembrancer's Dept. of Exchequer, P.R.O.
D.K.R.—Deputy-Keeper's Annual Reports, 1840 to 1902.
D.N.B.—Dictionary of National Biography.
Dom.—Domesday Book, 1783.
E.A.—The East Anglian Notes and Queries—(N.S.) New Series.
E.C.P.—Early Chancery Proceedings, Vol. I. (1901), P.R.O.
Eger.—Egerton MSS. and Rolls, British Museum.
Exon.—Exeter College, Oxford.
Gough.—Gough Collection, Bodleian.
Gent. M.—Gentleman's Magazine.
Harl.—Harleian MSS., 4 vols., 1808 to 1812, and Harl., followed by a number and a letter, Harleian Charters, British Museum.
H.L.—Journals of House of Lords.
H.O.P.—Home Office Papers, t., Geo. III., 4 vols., 1878–9, 1881, 1899.
H.R.—Hundred Rolls, 2 vols., 1812, P.R.O.
Hist. Com.—Historical MSS., Commissioners' Reports, 1870 to 1903.
I.P.M.—Inquisitiones post mortem, 4 vols., 1806, 1807, 1821, 1828.
I.Q.D.—Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 1803.
Jes.—Jesus College, Oxford.
Lansd.—Lansdowne MSS., British Museum Catalogue, 1819.
L.G.—*London Gazette*, 1830 to 1902.
M.—The "Memoranda" of the Exchequer as Indexed by Jones, 1793.
Magd.—Magdalen College, Oxford.
N. & Q.—Notes and Queries, from 1849.
O.—Rotulorum Originalium, Hen. III.–Edw. III., 2 vols., 1805, 1810, and Jones's Publication in 1793.
P.C.—Proceedings in Chancery, Ric. II. to Eliz., 3 vols, 1827 to 1832*, and 1558 to 1579 (1896).
* (The reference is to these volumes of printed Calendar and not to the Rolls direct.)
P. & O. of P.C.—Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council.
Pat. Rolls.—Patent Rolls Cal., 1802, 1891 to 1903.
Pipe.—Pipe Rolls.
P.R.O.—Public Record Office.
P.S.A.—Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.
Queens—Queen's College, Oxford.
Q.W —The Quo Warranto Rolls.
Rawl.—Rawlinson MSS., Bodleian.
Royal.—Royal Collection, British Museum.
R.P.—Rolls of Parliament.
S.I.—The Publications of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology.
Sloa.—Sloane MSS., British Museum.
Star C.P.—Star Chamber Proceedings, 1485 to 1558, Vol. I., 1901.
S.P. Cal. of Comp.—Calendar of Committee for Compounding, &c., 1643 to 1660, Pt. I. to V.
S.P.—Calendar of State Papers, 1856 to 1902.
Stowe.—Stowe MSS., British Museum.
Tanner.—Tanner MSS., Bodleian.
T. de N.—Testa de Nevill, 1807.
Toph.—Topham MSS., British Museum.
Willis.—Willis Collection, Bodleian.
Woll.—Wolley MSS., British Museum.

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CONGRESS
OF
Archæological Societies
IN UNION WITH THE
Society of Antiquaries of London,
JULY 3RD, 1907.

The Eighteenth Congress of Archæological Societies was held on July 3rd, at Burlington House; Lord Avebury, President of the Society of Antiquaries in the Chair.

The Congress was attended by Delegates from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the British (3) and Cambrian Archæological Associations, the Folklore (2), Huguenot and British Record Societies, and the Societies for Berkshire (2), Birmingham, Bristol and Gloucestershire, Bucks. (2), Cambridge, Derbyshire, Essex (2), Hampshire, East Herts. (2), Leicestershire (2), Shropshire, Suffolk (2), Surrey (2), Sussex, Wilts., Yorkshire East Riding, Members of the Standing, the Earthworks and Court Roll Committees, and other delegates who omitted to sign the register.

The Minutes of the last Congress, held on July 4th, 1906, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Standing Committee was read and approved, and the Statement of Accounts, audited by Mr. W. Minet, F.S.A., was read and adopted. The thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Minet for his services, and he was appointed Auditor for the ensuing year. In seconding the adoption of the Report, Sir Edward Brabrook alluded to the loss Archæology had sustained by the death of Lord Liverpool, a constant attendant at the Congress.

The following were elected as the Council :—

The Officers of the Soc. of Antiquaries.
J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.
Lord Balcarres, M.P., F.S.A.
Sir E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A.
Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.S.A.
W. J. Freer, F.S.A.
G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.
I. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A.
Emanuel Green, F.S.A.
W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Henry Laver, F.S.A.
Wm. Minet, F.S.A.
Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.
J. Horace Round, M.A., LL.D.
J. B. Willis-Bund, M.A., F.S.A.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., was re-elected Hon. Secretary and the thanks of the Meeting expressed to him for his services in the past year.

Satisfaction was expressed at the announcement in the Report of the completion of Mr. Gomme's Index, and those who had not already subscribed were recommended to at once send in their names to Messrs. Constable. The Report also stated that the Committee had acted on the Resolution passed at the last Congress, asking for the appointment of an independent Inspector of Ancient Monuments. In consequence a strong representation had been sent in to the Prime Minister, signed by the Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society, the British Academy, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the British Association, and Lord Balcarres on behalf of the Congress. A reply had been received, which gave reason to hope that a satisfactory arrangement would shortly be arrived at.

The Congress has sent many Resolutions to Government during the last few years, and as this has sometimes been done in conjunction with other Societies, it was recommended that the title of "Standing Committee" be changed to that of Council.

Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Chalkley Gould, no Report rom the Earthworks Committee was forthcoming, and no member was prepared to tell of the considerable amount of work that, it is understood, has been done. Mr. Gould is at work on the Bibliography of the year, which may be published later with a Report. The subject is proving very attractive to Archæologists and to the general public.

Dr. Laver gave an account of what had been done by a Special Committee in exploring the Red Hills of Essex. These, which were many hundreds in number, consisted of deposits of burnt earth, generally containing fragments of late Celtic pottery. They were found along creeks and the seashore at about five feet above present high-water mark, and were surrounded by a rough fosse. That they were not refuges for cattle seems proved by the fact that high ground often adjoined them. They were distinct and not part of any general settlement. Nothing in the way of whole pottery had as yet been found and they were pre-Roman, as burials by cremation had been made in them in Roman times.

In reply to Mr. Hope, Dr. Laver said that he had not noted any resemblance to the Roman pottery mounds frequent in the Kent marshes, and the only remains found were certainly of earlier date; the mounds were too disconnected to have been material brought for the purpose of forming a sea wall, and the formation of fosses told against such an origin. Dr. Laver asked that other Societies whose counties bordered on the sea should look out for similar mounds and record them. It was believed that they were to be found in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and Kent, and probably in other counties.

Mr. G. G. T. Treherne asked if they contained stones that had been used as pot boilers, as such stones occurred in somewhat similar mounds that had been found along the borders of streams in Carmarthenshire.

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Dr. Laver said that he had not observed anything of the sort, and asked for further particulars of the Welsh mounds.

Mr. A. Nutt moved that the Congress ask its component Societies to assist the Folk-lore Society in the collection of all that was in print on the subject in reference to their respective counties. The subject of Folk-lore perhaps only remotely touched that of Archæology, but he thought this local aspect would interest Societies. Volumes had already been published dealing with Northumberland, Gloucestershire, Suffolk, Leicestershire, and Rutland, and parts of Yorkshire, and were in progress for Devonshire and other counties. About one-third of the country had been done, and the work had taken fifteen years. If the Archæological Societies would help by finding workers or even by making the work generally known, it might most materially help in the completion of the work.

Sir Edward Brabrook, a V.-P. of the Society, in seconding the motion, said that he did not think Archæologists would at all regard Folk-lore as a subject foreign to them; the motion was further supported by Dr. Gaster, the President of the Folk-lore Society, and by Mr. Ralph Nevill, who said that as a member of the Devon Association he had observed that Folk-lore was a very attractive branch at its meetings; he thought that Societies might with advantage bring the question before their members and ask for workers, a course which might attract new members and add to the interest of their published Transactions.

The Resolution was carried with acclamation, and the Secretary directed to call attention to the matter in the Minutes that would be circulated.

The Committee for preparing a scheme for recording Churchyard Inscriptions then presented its Report and a paper of Directions. The adoption was moved by Lord Balcarres, Chairman of the Committee, who stated that the Committee, while they agreed with most of the best authorities that verbatim transcripts were most to be desired, were yet anxious not to shut out those workers who might be willing to make more abbreviated records. Inscriptions were disappearing so rapidly that it was most important to secure a record of the facts as quickly as possible.

In response to an invitation for criticism, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., who has made a large number of verbatim transcripts, said that he welcomed the Report, which was likely to be most useful. He was, however, so convinced of the superiority of full copies, that he asked that something should be said on the subject in the paper of Directions. The Report was transient, but the Directions would probably long be used. He also deprecated a paragraph mentioning the use of strong brushes and soap, and made various other suggestions and particularly pointed out the importance of the words "Here lieth" and "In memory of," mentioning his trouble in the case of an ancestress whose death was recorded under the latter heading. He had been unable to find the burial in the register, but

eventually found it in a church in another part of the country, where was another stone with the heading "Here lieth."

Mr. Quarrell and Dr. Laver objected strongly to the paragraph as to the use of soap and brushes, and pointed out with other members that the lichen that had formed was a protection to the stones and that its removal would be injurious.

Dr. Phillimore suggested that the paragraph of the Report as to plans of Churchyards should be incorporated in the Directions, and it was eventually agreed that the Committee be asked to reconsider the Directions in the sense generally agreed to by the meeting.

Some delegates having expressed the view that it was unnecessary to record inscriptions after 1840, as records of burials would be found in Somerset House, it was pointed out by Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Rice, and others that the great value of Churchyard Inscriptions was that they gave particulars of family history that could not be found in the registers.

The Hon. Secretary called attention to the fact that they could not dictate to people what they should not copy; they could only advise their not omitting important matter. Garter King of Arms and the College of Arms attached great importance to the movement, and had appointed Mr. Athill, Richmond Herald, Librarian to the College, to represent them on the Committee.

A delegate pointed out the great use of photographs in deciphering almost illegible inscriptions, especially when the photographs were taken at an angle. The help rendered by photographs of Ogham stones and Roman inscriptions are examples in point. Mr. Andrews stated that the East Herts. Society hoped to have 200 Churchyards finished by the end of the year.

In the absence of Prof. Copinger, unavoidable owing to his duties at the Victoria University, the Hon. Secretary read a paper by the Professor giving his reasons for undertaking his monumental work on the Records of Suffolk and the means he had devised for carrying it through, with other practical details of the greatest value to anyone undertaking similar work.

Mr. Ralph Nevill said that in the course of investigation into Suffolk matters he had been led to explore the work in question, and as the Index was not yet published he had been through the entire five volumes. This he should never regret, as he had found information on all sorts of subjects that he should not have sought for in an Index. As an old County Archæologist, he was so impressed by the enormous value of the work that he had suggested to the Council that they should ask Dr. Copinger to tell them about it.

He should have been afraid even to suggest to the Congress the possibility of the preparation of such a Calendar, but here it was on

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the table—the work of one man—and he was able also to exhibit proofs of the Index, which would shortly be published as a sixth volume.

Even if no one could be found to prepare such an exhaustive Calendar of the sources of information, it might be possible that the work should be divided and a Calendar published, for instance, of all sources in the Public Record Office, another of those in the British Museum, until at length such a complete work as that of Dr. Copinger might be produced. He ventured to move that the thanks of the Congress be given to Dr. Copinger, and that he be asked to allow the paper to be printed and circulated. The proposal was seconded by H.H. Prince Victor Duleep Sing, a Vice-President of the Suffolk Institute. General admiration was expressed at the great and valuable work achieved by Prof. Copinger, and the proposal was carried with the addition by Dr. Phillimore, that permission should be asked to reproduce the List of Authorities given in the preface to the work.

The Hon. Secretary stated that by the instruction of the Council he had circulated a paper asking for information from the Secretaries of the Societies as to what had been done in their counties in the preparation of Calendars of such subjects as Church Bells and Plate, Feet of Fines, Inq. post-mortem and other matters. Many replies had been received, but it was evident that the subject was too great to be dealt with without greater system and labour. He had understood that Mr. Minet, who had originated the enquiries and who had special knowledge of Libraries, would give his views to the Congress, but he was unable to remain, and he would therefore ask Mr. E. Fry, of the British Record Society, to speak on the subject.

Mr. Fry said that on receiving the circular alluded to, it seemed to him that a very wide subject was opened out, and one that fell quite within the scope of work of the Congress, and one that would be of the greatest value to Archæologists if carried out. An immense amount of useful work in the way of calendaring had been done by Societies, but there was no one central record that one could turn to to find out where the various records were. It would be a serious work to prepare a general Calendar of what had been done already, but afterwards it would be a lighter work to keep up an annual record. It seemed to him that the only way was to elect a Committee to arrange for a general record by appointed Sub-Committees who would take up special sections. He would himself be glad to undertake some part of the work.

It was generally agreed that the production of such a general Calendar would be of the greatest value, and Mr. Minet, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Fry, Mr. Em. Green, and the Hon. Secretary were appointed a Committee to make arrangements, with power to add to their number.

A proposal was brought forward for Mr. Gerish, the Hon. Secretary of the East Herts. Society, that the Congress should print a third list of printed Parish Registers brought up to date.

Mr. Fry pointed out that this work was being done by the Parish Register Society, who were publishing additions to Dr. Marshall's list. He bore hearty testimony to the good work done by the two first lists published by the Congress, but thought that the matter might now be well left to the Parish Register Society. This view was supported by Dr. Phillimore.

The Hon. Secretary stated that he was often asked when another list would be published, and pointed out that such lists were supplied free in the first place and afterwards at the price of sixpence, and were therefore preferred to those of the Parish Register Society, which had a smaller circulation. As responsible for the first two Reports, he pointed out that he could not have prepared them without the help of Dr. Marshall, who had furnished the main part of the matter. He could still less do so now without the help of Mr. Fry or some such authority. It might be well to refer the subject to the Committee last appointed, to see if any arrangement could be made with the Parish Register Society that might be mutually satisfactory. After some discussion, this was agreed to.

The thanks of the Congress were accorded to Lord Avebury for presiding, and to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of their rooms.

RALPH NEVILL,
Hon. Secretary.

CASTLE HILL,
GUILDFORD.

During the past year, The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club and The Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club have joined the Societies in Union. The Royal Historical Society has retired from Membership; and the St. Albans and Herts. Society having repudiated liability for past subscriptions, has ceased to be a Member.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES,

Presented to the Congress of Archæological Societies, 5th July, 1905.

The Members of the Committee as now constituted are :—

Lord Balcarres, M.P., F.S.A. (*Chairman*).

Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.
Col. F. W. Attree, F.S.A.
Mr. C. H. Bothamley.
Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B.
Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.L.S.
Mr. A. R. Goddard, B.A.
Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.
Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A.
Mr. C. Lynam, F.S.A.
Mr. D. H. Montgomerie.
Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A.
Mr. J. Horace Round, M.A.
Col. O. E. Ruck, F.S.A., Scot.
Mr. W. M. Tapp, LL.D.
Professor B. C. A. Windle, F.R.S.

Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, *Hon. Sec.*

In presenting this Report, the Committee again urges the Secretaries of Local Archæological Societies to obtain schedules of the ancient earthworks and defensive enclosures in their respective districts, and to publish them in their Transactions, or as a separate pamphlet, hoping by these means to increase public interest in these priceless relics of our country's story. It is suggested that reprints of such schedules, accompanied, so far as possible, by accurate plans and sections of works of each class, should be distributed not only to landowners and occupiers but also amongst the County, Borough, Rural, Urban and District Councils, which now so largely control the affairs of the country, and whose members may be able to use influence to prevent the destruction or mutilation which from time to time threatens the remains of so many early fortresses, camps, and strongholds throughout the land.

England is far behind many other civilized countries in the scope of its legislative protection of ancient monuments, but some movement in the desired direction is provided by the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1900, which empowers County Councils to purchase by agreement, or to contribute towards the cost of maintaining, any such records of earth or stone.

That further protective legislation is eminently desirable will be admitted by all who estimate the ever-increasing value of these object-lessons, left for the benefit and instruction of posterity.

Whilst regretting that more archæological societies have not already taken the desired work in hand, the Committee recognizes the difficulties, chiefly financial, which are serious obstacles to the undertaking, but hopes that the importance of the object in view may secure willing workers.

In the schedules and plans, appealing to a wide public, no great amount of detail can be expected, but the Committee takes this opportunity of pressing upon those contributing plans of earthworks, &c., to archæological societies to adopt an exact method of delineation of the features, with information as to the levels and other details, not only of the artificial work but of the immediately surrounding land.

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